Huron Signal.

WEEKLY EDITION.

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

$1.50 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE] GODERICH, C. W., THURSDAY, FEB. 23, 1865. [VOL. XVII.—NO 4.

Business Directory.

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

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

Thos. F. McLean, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., (Late House Surgeon, Kingston Hospital).—OFFICE—At Arthur's Boarding House. [s w30w9] Goderich, C. W.

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

DR. A. WORTHINGTON,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., will attend, particularly, to diseases of the surgical operations upon the eye. HOWICK VILLAGE, Dec. 15, 1862. [sw37-1y

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

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

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

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

John Davison,
BARRISTER AT LAW, SOLICITOR in Chancery, &c. Office, Market Square, Corner of Kingston Street, Goderich. 9:42

Lefroy & Patterson,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW Notaries, Conveyancers, &c. Office Mc Kay's corner, West Street, Goderich. 9:42

John B. Gordon,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., &c., Goderich, Canada West. Office—On the South side of West Street, third door from the Court-House Square.

William T. Hays,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Goderich, C.W.—Office, over H. Gardiner & Co's Hardware Store. v15n29

Money to Lend on Real Property.

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

Toms & Moore,
ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS, &c., Goderich, C. W. Office—CRABB'S NEW BLOCK. ISAAC P. TOMS. LEWIS MOORE. Goderich, August 27th, 1864. sw103w31

B. L. Doyle,
ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR &c. OFFICE Crabb's New Block, Goderich, C. W. v15nw8ly

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

William Fraser,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Walkerton, C. W. of Bruce. v16n13ly

Frederick Proudfoot,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c. Southampton, C. W. Bruce. [s v12-6m*

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

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

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

JAMES SMAILL,
ARCHITECT,
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS of Buildings, &c., got up in a neat and correct style. Office at the Huron Auction Mart, King Street, Goderich. [sw v1n7 1ly

G. M. TRUEMAN
LAND AGENT,
Market Square, Goderich.
Deals DIRECT every Wednesday, from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. v11:10

THOMSON & HAZLEHURST,
(LATE SMILL & THOMSON,)
Auction & Commission Merchants,
Cameron's Block, Kingston St., Goderich;
And next Door to Strong's Hotel
SEAFORTH.
SALES of Dry Goods, Groceries, Waggons, &c at the mart, every Saturday at noon. Particular attention paid to the Sale of Dry Goods, Farm Stock, &c. Cash advanced on goods left with Commission. Goods received, sales effected, landlords warranted. Accounts promptly collected, houses rented, Division Court Business attended to. Sales at the Branch Auction Mart, Seaforth every Thursday.
Country Sales attended to on reasonable terms
Goderich, July 12th 1864. w27-1yr

D. McDougall,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER, BAYFIELD, County of Huron. Sales in village or country punctually attended to. w9-1yr80

Alex. Findley,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for HURON and Bruce. Sales punctually attended to. Address, Bluevale P. O. w50-1yr80

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

Peter M'Rae,
FORWARDER AND COMMISSION Merchant, Inverhuron, C. W. Notes and Accounts collected. Business of any kind entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. w40-1y80sz

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

Business Directory.

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

COMMERCIAL HOUSE.
(LATE DARK'S.)
EAST STREET, GODERICH.
THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS sincerely to thank his friends and the travelling public generally for the very liberal patronage he has enjoyed for the past nine years, and would respectfully ask a continuance of their patronage. His new house has been thoroughly repaired, and will be found complete in every particular.
JOHN DONOGH,
Proprietor
Goderich, Sept. 26, 1864. sw7

MAITLAND HOTEL, GODERICH
J. WILSON, PROPRIETOR. THE above is most pleasantly situated on an eminence 120 feet high, overlooking the Harbor and Lake Huron; —good Orchards, Gardens and Gravel Walks attached. Board $1 per day; single Bed, 25 cents. v13n10ly

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

Commercial Hotel, Mitchell C.W
JOHN HICKS, Proprietor. This is the largest and best Country Hotel in Western Canada, and charges as moderate as any House in Mitchell. Stage Proprietor. Good stabling for 40 Horses. Horses and Carriages for Hire, on the Shortest Notice 14-7

GODERICH
MARBLE WORKS,
W. C. TRELEAVEN
Monuments, Headstones
Tombs, Tablets, Tables, &c.
Such as Caps, Sills, Bases, &c., Cheap for Cash.
John Egan Clergy Font on hand for Buyers inspection
GODERICH, C. W.

HENRY GRIST,
DEPARTMENTAL AND Parliamentary Agent,
QUEBEC,
TRANSACTS BUSINESS WITH THE Crown Lands and other Government Departments; Takes out Patents for Inventions—Drafts and takes charge of Private Bills during the Session, &c. &c. &c., for Parties residing in Upper Canada, or elsewhere. sw105

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

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

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Capital, £2,000,000, Stg.; Accumulated Fund, $5,671,722.
Brittania Life Assurance Co. of London.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above highly respectable Companies, is prepared to accept both Fire and Life Risks, at moderate rates of premium.
A. M. ROSS, Agent.
Goderich July 1st 1859 v12n27

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

Business Directory.

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

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

North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.,
Office in Mr. Gordon's Law Chambers.
JOHN HALDAN, Jr., Agt.
Goderich, October 13, 1863. sw12-1yr

MATT. ROBERTSON,
MANUFACTURER
OF ALL KINDS OF
FURNITURE!
SUCH AS
Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads in endless variety, Wardrobes, Book Cases, Mattresses, Center Tables, Dining Tables, Breakfast Tables, Toilet Tables, Wash Stands, Chairs, and many other articles too numerous to mention. All kinds of
WOOD TURNING
Promptly attended to. UPHOLSTERY, in all its branches
UNDERTAKING, &c., &c
Mr. R. respectfully invites an examination of his stock. Warranted to be made of the best material and workmanship, and at greatly reduced prices. Call and compare, and be satisfied before going elsewhere.
☞ Cordwood and all kinds of Farmer's Produce taken in exchange.
☞ Warerooms on Elgin Street.
Goderich, March 24th, 1863. 8w:8

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

Poetry.

For the Signal.

Claven Glen.

AIR—"Craigie Lea."

I lo'e the canty bubbling burn,
That wimples down the rushie lea,
For in its sang there's aye a turn,
That mak's its music dear to me.
I've paddled in its silver tide,
When childhood's cloudless hours were mine;
An' pu'd the blossoms from its side,
To bask my lassie's brow langsyne.

The bonnie burn the wimplin' burn,
That sings in Claven's woody glen;
Nae ither stream could soothe life's dream,
Like that sweet burn in Claven glen.

'Twas no' that lordly taste had there,
Begemm'd the soil wi' Culture's skill;
Nor rear'd a glittering palace fair,
To grace the green-wood skirted hill,
A prouder charm, a holier hand,
A grace which wealth could ne'er impart;
Was woven there by Nature's hand,
And twined forever 'round my heart.

The bonnie burn, the wimplin' burn, &c.

Its mossy margin salt and green,
Its primrose banks so sweetly braw;
Its elfin shades o' wildwood screen,
Still haunt my memory far awa'.
The robin's carol trembling clear,
The blackbird louder in his glee;
The scented hawthorn brik and brier,
That formed loves' earliest bield to me.

The bonnie burn, the wimplin' burn, &c.

Oh! happy youth! ilk kindly tie,
Ilk sacred spell by glen and brae;
Within my bosom still defy,
The envious blight o' time or wae!
Afar o'er many a distant scene
Beyond the ocean's heaving tide,
I've sigh'd and sung wi' tear filled e'e;
My native haunts by bow'ry Clyde.

And aye the burn, &c.

WM. BANNATYNE.
Ashfield, Feb. 14, 1865.

☞ The last surviving son of the famous Ali Pacha of Janina has just died at Scutari. Since the tragic end of his father he had been receiving a pension from the Porte, which, with a small estate he possess-d, would have enabled him to live at ease; but from avarice, he deprived himself of common necessaries, was clothed in rags, and walked barefooted. He died miserable in a house falling to ruins

☞ We regret to learn from the *Standard* of the destruction by fire, on Tuesday last, of the *Argus* office, with the loss of all the type and other plant, and most of the goods in the book and stationery store. The loss will be a serious one to Mr. Belch, whose property was only partially covered by insurance, and the office had recently been supplied with new type.

The Queen on Railway Accidents.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway, held at Manchester Wednesday Jan. 25th, the Chairman (Mr. Watkin, M. P.) said it was a gratifying reflection that the Sheffield Company had carried its passengers with a remarkable immunity from accident, and he mentioned this more particularly because Her Majesty the Queen had written to some of the railways centred in London, as follows:—

"Sir Charles Phipps has received the commands of her Majesty the Queen to call the attention of the Directors of the —— to the increasing number of accidents which have lately occurred upon different lines of railroad, and to express her Majesty's warmest hope that the Directors of the —— will carefully consider every means of guarding against these misfortunes, which are not at all the necessary accompaniments of railway travelling.

"It is not for her own safety that the Queen has wished to provide in thus calling the attention of the Company to the late disasters. Her Majesty is aware that when she travels, extraordinary precautions are taken; but it is on account of her family, of those travelling upon her service, and of her people generally, that she expresses the hope that the same security may be insured for all as is so carefully provided for her s f.

"The Queen hopes it is unnecessary for her to recall to the recollection of the railway Directors the heavy responsibility which they have assumed since they have succeeded in securing the monopoly of the means of traveling of almost the entire population of the country.

"Osborne, Dec. 27, 1864."

THE AMERICAN WAR.

Sherman's Advance.

New York, February 15.—The Herald's Washington special says:—Richmond papers of Monday concede that Gen Sherman has flanked Branchville, both above and below, and Hardee's forces have evacuated that place. They also state that a Union column had reached Orangeburg on the Columbia road, and all railroad communication with Charleston is cut off except by the road via Wilmington. By these operations the railroad communication between Virginia and the South is entirely cut of, and the only author ity over the South ern States can no longer be enforced.

Affairs on the James.

New York, 15.—The Herald's correspondent represents matters on both sides of the James river again quiet, interrupted only by occasional night excursions at some points of the lines, between the pickets and batteries. The Army of the Potomac holds its newly acquired ground on Hatcher's Run, on which very strong earthworks are now erected. There are rumors that the enemy is making one of the Union forts in front of Petersburg. Maj. Gen. Wright returned to the army on Sunday last, and resumed command of the 6th corps, from which he had been absent since the early part of January.

The New Campaign Foreshadowed.

The abandonment of *all* prominent points on the seaboard and in the Interior, enables a concentration of the entire rebel armies, with liberty to roam where they will. They can move from one feeding point to another with more ease than they now draw to great centres their supplies, and we must follow them, dragging vast supply trains, which are liable to constant cutting off; or we, like the enemy, must expect to feed upon the country, they having the advance and first feeding from the ground themselves. If we except the march of Sherman through the heart of Georgia, the war on the Federal side has been fought wholly on the edge of the Confederacy. When we come to pursue a large army, or to carry on a guerrilla warfare in the interior of the South, we shall find that the South, as De Quincey says of Russia, has the power to entice whole armies into vast circles of starvation. It is evident that this complexion of the war will come at last. The coming campaign will be altogether the most difficult, the most harrassing of the war, and with no cities to take, no seaports to subdue, but a vast nomadic army in the interior to pursue, or a miscellaneous guerrilla warfare to follow up anywhere and everywhere in the South, the prospects of peace for some years to come will seem considerably less than they did last week at Hampton Roads. A golden opportunity to both sides was then lost. The new difficulties which the new campaign will inevitably bring may suggest another conference, to ascertain if there are not some means by negotiation of ending a war which promises to be interminable by arms.—[New York World.

The Southern Confederacy.

MASS MEETING—MR. DAVIS'S SPEECH.

(From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 7.)

In pursuance of a call of the Governor of Virginia for the people generally to assemble to testify their popular sense of the results of the Fortress Monroe commission, not less than ten thousand people assembled last night at and in the neighborhood of the African church, the crowd choking every avenue of approach to the building and spreading over all open ground in its vicinity.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following were the resolutions adopted by the meeting, having been prefaced by some patriotic remarks of Governor Smith, who called the meeting to order —

"Whereas, the commonwealth of Virginia, in Council with other American States, did, in the year 1776, solemnly set forth that when any form of government becomes destructive of the happiness or dangerous to the liberties of the people, it is the right and duty of the people to alter or abolish it; in pursuance whereof they did declare themselves independent States; and whereas, her separate independence and that of the co-acting States, was afterward acknowledged by the world; and whereas, Virginia did subsequently form with other States, a common government or agency, for the management of their foreign affairs and other specified and general purposes, which said common government or agency received no other or further recognition by foreign powers than as the representative of the several State sovereignties already recognized; and whereas Virginia, entering into the association or federation expressly reserved for herself, and therefore for her co-States, the right which attached to the act itself, or resuming the powers granted whensoever the same might be perverted to their injury or oppression; and whereas, the commonwealth of Virginia did, in sovereign convention, in April 1861, decide and determine that the circumstances had arrived which made it her imperative duty, as it was be. indisputable right, to withdraw from the association known as the United States of America, and resume her separate sovereignty; and whereas this her legitimate righ has been followed by an atrocious war upon her, and upon the States with which she subsequently formed a new confederation, by the States from which she and they withdrew, for the purpose of subjecting her and them to the absolute and tyrannical domination of the United States; and whereas, after four years of hostilities, conducted on the part of our enemies with a barbarity equalled only by the wickedness of their designs, their authorities are invited to a conference with a view to the establishment of peace, which invitation was responded to by the Confederate authorities; and whereas, it appears from the report of the Confederate commissioners to said conference that it was declared on the part of our enemies that nothing should terminate the existing war but unconditional submission to their yoke, and acknowledgement of their absolute authority; and whereas, that the laws for the confiscation of our property and execution of our citizens should be enforced by judges and other officers whom they would appoint for that purpose; that the only pardon of our wrongdoing should be the voluntary mercy of those who, for four years, have murdered our people and ravaged our homes; that our social system shall be immediately upturned and hereafter regulated at their will; that the uniform which our soldiers have made so honorable must be stripped from their persons, and the flag under which they have so often marched to victory must be trailed in the dust and thrown away forever; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the citizens here assembled, do spurn with the indignation due to so gross an insult, the terms on which the President of the United States has proffered peace to the people of the Confederate States.

"Resolved, That the circumstances under which that proffer has been made add to the outrage, and stamp it as a designed and premeditated indignity to our people.

"Resolved, That our profoundest gratitude is due to the soldiers who for four years have maintained our liberties against the utmost efforts of our enemies, and that, while we look to them to illustrate in the future the fame of the past, we will sustain their efforts by every means and resource at our command.

"Resolved, That in this presence and in the face of the world, reverently invoking thereto the aid of Almighty God, we renew our resolve to maintain our liberties and independence, and to this end we mutually pledge our lives, our lives, and our sacred honor."

MR. DAVIS' SPEECH.

President Davis appeared on the speaker's stand and addressed the people for about half an hour. He said he would have been pleased if the meeting had been called to commemorate a victory. But it was not only pleasant, he felt a proud and ecstatic joy to see his countrymen looking whatever disstress there had been in the face, and plucking from adversity new courage and resolution; and it was at this spectacle that his heart beat high with hope. It was well that there should commence here in Virginia that reactionary movement of the people in preparation for a new proclamation to meet the demands of the hour. All must now be laid on the altar of country. If such a feeling should now take possession of the hearts of the people, if they should give a hearty and unanimous answer to the demands of the present exigency upon them, then he could say we stood now upon the verge of successes which would teach the insolent enemy who had treated our propositions with contumely, that in that conference in which he had so plumed himself with arrogance, he was, in reed, talking to his masters. (Tremendous cheering.) He said he had never hoped anything from propositions of peace made to the enemy unless accompanied with victories of our arms; that the true hope of the Confederacy was in brave soldiers in sufficient number to contest her claims in the military field; but he would have been more or less than man not to have yielded to a natural desire to testify, on every proper occasion, his anxiety, his yearning anxiety, for peace. He had received a notice from Mr. Lincoln opening the way to an unofficial conference on the subject. He did not feel at liberty to decline the invitation which it implied. In the note which passed between Mr. Lincoln and himself in the matter there was one marked diference. He (President Davis) spoke always of two countries. Mr. Lincoln spoke of a common country. He could have no common country with the Yankees. His life was bound up with the Confederacy; and if any man supposed that under any circumstances he could be an agent of the reconstruction of the Union he mistook every element of his nature. With the Confederacy he would live or die. Thank God we represented a people too proud to eat the meek, or bow the neck to mortal man. (Great cheering.) Although he anticipated that nothing in the way of peace could come out of recent conferences with the enemy, yet he was not prepared for such extravagance or insolence as they had shown. They had not so much as proposed that these States might come back even on those conditions which were the first occasion of their separation from the Union; but they were to come back as conquered people, submitting to all the recent legislation of the Washington government, including the abolition clause in the constitution recently enacted in Congress, and pushed with the greatest haste through that body before the commissioners could arrive at Fortress Monroe. And but a few days before this one of Mr. Lincoln's cabinet had sat at the feet of Beecher in Baltimore, gloating over the picture drawn by that Yankee artist of words, of the long procession of the public men of the Confederacy moving to the gallows to expiate the crime of "rebellion." Perhaps Lincoln's heart softened at the length of the procession when he suggested that, in case of our submission, he might be merciful. (Laughter.) He would never have occasion to show that mercy. Words of cheer and encouragement had recently came from the armies of the Confederacy. If only half the absentees were back in Gen. Lee's army he was sure that Grant would be taught a lesson such as he had never received even in his eventful route from the Rapidan to the James. Beauregard held another army in Sherman's path, and it might soon be shown that Sherman's march through Georgia was his last. (Cheers.) If there had been mistakes in the past let us accept them as lessons of wisdom for the future. (Cheers.) Let us improve the errors of bygones; let us unite our hands and our hearts, lock our shields together, and we may well believe that before the next summer solstice falls upon us it will be the enemy who will be asking us for conferences and occasions in which to make known our demands. (Great cheering.)

Increase of the Forces in Canada

The Quebec *Mercury* gives currency to the following:—"Rumor still prevails in military circles here and westward, that five regiments, which are ordered home from India, are to be sent out to Canada on the opening of the navigation. It is also believed that the regiments now stationed in British North America are to be increased to twelve hundred strong each and to be placed on a war footing. A letter from England by the last mails mentions that arrangements were then being made for the transport of three full regiments of cavalry to Canada in the spring. It is thought that the Crystal Palace at Toronto will be shortly occupied as a barrack by troops of the line. There is some talk also of the 47th being relieved at Hamilton and sent westward."

The Philo Parsons affair, which took place in September last, is likely to end disastrously for all concerned. Bailey has already been given up, and his probable fate may be gathered from the fact that the court martial has just convicted his associate Capt. Fell, as a spy and guerilla, and he has been sentenced to be executed by hanging, on Governor's Island, N.Y., on Saturday.

Correspondence Between Capt. Ross and Capt. Seymour.

GODERICH, Feb. 4th, 1865.

To the Editor of the Huron Signal:

DEAR SIR:—Will you kindly publish for the information of the members of the two Companies and the public who may be interested, the enclosed correspondence which has taken place between Captain Seymour and myself in reference to the erection of the Drill Shed. The differences between the Companies have become public, and it is well that the correspondence should become so too.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours truly,
A. M. ROSS,
Capt. G. G. A. C.

Captain Ross to Capt. Seymour.

MY DEAR SIR—I beg formally to bring under your notice a matter about which I lately had a conversation with you, viz: the debt due on the Drill Shed here, and the liability of the Huron Rifles in connection therewith. As you were absent when the erection of the Shed was undertaken, I may briefly recite the action taken. In June 1862 application was made to the County Council for a grant of $200 for the erection of an Armory in the Town, which was granted upon condition that the Town Council would make a grant of an equal sum for the same purpose. In the fall of the year it was found that the Gymnasium, which was then used by both Companies as a Drill Room, was quite insufficient for the purpose, and as the officers of both Companies were notified by Mr. Savage, who assumed to have control of the building, that he would thereafter charge a rent for the use of the building, we began to look about us for a more suitable and permanent Drill Room. As an armory had been temporarily fitted up by the town, which, with a little additional outlay, it was deemed would be sufficient for both Companies, it was suggested that an endeavor should be made to have the grant made by the County Council applied to the erection of a Drill Shed, and that the Town Council be asked to grant $200 towards this purpose in addition to what had already been expended upon the Armory, and that the balance might be raised by contribution from members of the Companies. I consulted with Lieutenant Wallace and Ensign Hays in the matter and the suggestion was approved of by them, and I believe by the members of both Companies generally. The estimate at that time made of the cost was about $600—$100 for material, and $200 for labor. The grant from the Town and County being $400, would leave $200 to be raised by the Companies, or $100 from each. This Mr. Wallace said he was sure there would be no difficulty in raising, and he and I accordingly, on the part of the two Companies, joined in a petition to the Town Council asking them to grant $200, and agreeing that the Companies should furnish the $200 required for labor in erecting. The Council on this petition granted $150 in addition to any unexpended balance of the former grant made by them for the Armory, which balance was found afterwards to be $38.04. Under these circumstances the work was commenced. Mr. Wallace and I conjointly making arrangements for material and labor. In a very short time the shed was erected, and occupied by the Companies. The cost was found to be about $670, of which the County paid $200. The Town $188.04, the Artillery Company $133.95, and the Rifle Company but $113.50, as you will see by the statement posted up by me in the Armory, leaving of debts due for material and labor $126. The several parties to whom this is due have dunned me repeatedly for the payment, and one of them threatens to sue me unless paid at once. I think it therefore time that I should urge the performance by the Rifle Company of their part of the agreement, viz, to furnish an equal sum with the Artillery Company for the erection of the shed, and which if it were would be sufficient to pay the debts due on it. I am informed by members of your Company that a large amount was subscribed for the Drill Shed, also that many have paid their subscriptions, and that many others are yet willing to do so when asked. I therefore think that if you would take the matter up with the energy and zeal of which I know you are capable, that you could speedily raise your subscription to an equality with ours. I am certain that the men of your company are as well able to pay as the members of mine, and think that if properly represented to them they would be equally willing. I would consequently urge you before you resign your command of the Company, which you informed me it was your intention shortly to do, to see that these debts are paid.

I am, my dear sir,
&c., &c., A. M. ROSS,
Capt. V. F. A. Co.
CAPT. SEYMOUR, Commander Huron Rifles.

Captain Seymour to Capt. Ross.

GODERICH, 21st Nov., 1863.

MY DEAR SIR—I have your letter respecting the Drill Shed. As all the arrangements relating to it were, as you say, made by Lieut. Wallace during my absence in Europe, I deem it proper to hand your communication to that gentleman, who is conversant with the subject to which it refers, and who, I suppose, will carry out any agreement he may have made with you. My opinion always has been and is, that Towns should at least provide Drill Sheds for the men who give their time and some of them much of their money for their defence, and on this principle, had I been here when the question of the Drill Shed was mooted, I should have recommended the Rifles not to have subscribed towards the erection of a building, which should have been gratefully provided for them by the country, and I should have been strengthened in this course by the remembrance that on the formation of the corps I was informed that the Corporation of Goderich would provide both an Armory and Drill Room, and that the latter should always be lit and warmed free of all expense to the Volunteers, notwithstanding which I have been dunned for $13 during the last few days for lock, lamps and oil, said to have been supplied last year for the use of the Armory, though I have a distinct recollection of paying for oil on numerous occasions. I have never been in the habit of asking the Rifles to subscribe to the general expenses of the Company, having defrayed them myself up to the period of my going on leave, and would therefore prove but a sorry person to raise funds by subscription, now that I am about to retire from the corps, even were I inclined, or were it proper for me to take the matter out of the hands of the gentlemen with whom you consulted and arranged according to your letter, and who, doubtless, will carry out honorably any pledge they may have given you on the subject. Individually I am ready to give my mite towards any effort that may be made to pay off the claim for which I am in no way either morally or legally responsible, and which had I been here I should have done all in my power to prevent the Rifles from incurring; but I never have asked, nor will I ask, a man under my command for money for any purpose. Any engagements they may have entered into should be honorably discharged, and no one would be better pleased at the adoption of such a course than

Yours very truly,
(Signed) J. W. SEYMOUR.

Capt Ross to the Town Council.

To the Mayor and Corporation of the Town of Goderich.

GENTLEMEN—In December 1862 Mr Wallace, Lieutenant in command of the Rifle Company, and I on the part of the Artillery Company, petitioned you for a grant of $200 to aid in the erection of a Drill Shed for the use of the Volunteers in the Town. In that petition, we promised to raise by subscription from the members of the Companies and others $200, which with the $200 asked from your honorable body, and a like sum which had been granted by the County Council, it was considered would cover the outlay for the construction of the building. You then made a grant of $150 in addition to some unexpended balance of a former grant which was found to be $38.04, making in all $188.04. Upon that grant the building was commenced and shortly completed. A committee of the officers of the two Companies was named to superintend the construction, but as I had a little practical knowledge of such matters, the arrangements were, unfortunately for me, left almost wholly upon my shoulders. A subscription list was opened for each Company, and I am happy to say that my Company have honorably fulfilled the promise I made on their behalf, our subscription in money and labor amounting to $133.95. Owing to the nonfulfillment by the Rifle Company of their part of the agreement, I am now before you as a petitioner asking you to make good their deficiencies. Their subscription, as you will see by the accompanying account, only amounted to 6 days labor, value $7.50; that is all that has been paid of it towards the Drill Shed, with the exception of, I think $6, paid to C. Horton, but of this I have no positive knowledge.—There are debts now due on the Shed amounting to $125.96, as per accompanying statement, for which I am held personally liable, and one of which is now in a lawyer's hands with instructions to sue me if not paid immediately. Under these circumstances I come before your Honorable Body, asking you to grant a sufficient sum to cover this indebtedness, as I think it would be too much to expect that I should have to pay it myself. I have long deferred laying this matter before you, under the vain hope that the Rifle Company would make some effort to meet their engagements; this, however, I see as hopeless—indeed, Capt. Seymour repudiates all responsibility in the matter, an example the others have not been slow to follow. Trusting that you will take this matter into your favorable consideration, and make such a grant as will relieve me from the responsibility, I have the honor to be, &c., &c.,

(Signed) A. M. ROSS.

Capt. Seymour to Capt. Ross.

GODERICH, 20th May, 1864.

DEAR SIR—On my return here last evening I was informed, very much to my astonishment, that you had stated in a letter lately addressed by you to the Town Council with reference to the Drill Shed, that "Captain Seymour had repudiated all responsibility, an example which the remainder of the Company were not slow to follow." Now as this sentence would imply to any one unacquainted with the matter, that I had repudiated a responsibility or debt to which I was morally liable, I take the earliest opportunity of calling your attention thereto and of requesting you at once to disown such an implication in a letter to the Town Council, as I will not believe until so informed by you that you had any intention of conveying an insinuation so utterly groundless. You are aware that when you addressed me on the subject some months back, instead of advising repudiation, in any shape, way or form, I distinctly stated, though declining to make myself liable for that debt without my knowledge and of which I disapproved, that I was ready individually to subscribe towards the discharge of the debt, and that whatever engagements were entered into ought to be fully carried out. I also sent your letter to Lieutenant Wallace, the officer you mentioned as having arranged with, requesting his immediate attention thereto, and subsequently called on and told him that he ought to see that any arrangement he made with you was carried out, and that to such end my subscription would be ready for him whenever he might call for it. I have always thought and still am of opinion that Drill Sheds should be provided by the County free of all expense to the Volunteers, and had you asked me I should most willingly have joined you in a memorial to the Legislature, or the Town Council, to defray the Drill Shed indebtedness. Requesting the favor of an early reply,

I am, &c., &c.,
(Signed) J. W. SEYMOUR,
Capt. Huron Rifles.
CAPT. ROSS, Commander Artillery Co.

Capt. Ross to Capt. Seymour.

GODERICH, May 23rd, 1864.

Captain Seymour, Huron Rifles,

DEAR SIR—I am in receipt of yours of 20th inst., in regard to the statement in my letter to the Council in reference to the Drill Shed, and to the proportion of the expenditure agreed to be paid by the Huron Rifles—that you had repudiated all responsibility in the matter, an example the others have not been slow to follow;" a statement which I did make and which I do not think is incorrect. I do not for a moment mean, nor do I so say, that there is any *legal* liability on your part, or that you personally made any promises which you have not fulfilled; I do not believe you capable of this, but I do think that a strong moral responsibility rests upon you as Captain of the Rifle Company, to use your every endeavor to urge them to meet their obligations in this matter. In my letter to the Council I distinctly state that it was Mr. Wallace, then in command of the Company, that made the agreement and joined me in the petition to the Council. The responsibility which I think rests upon you to see that the Rifle Company pay their share of this expenditure is a moral one only. When I wrote you in November of last year I did not ask you personally to pay the amount, although I think it would be much more reasonable that you should assume the liabilities of your own Company than that I should, but I asked that you, as commanding officer of that Company, should take some steps with your members to meet the deficiency caused by their default, and I assure you that it was with much astonishment and pain that I received your reply, saying that had you been here you would have advised your Company not to incur any responsibility for such a purpose, "that you did not hold yourself either legally or morally responsible," and that you would not ask them to subscribe anything for it then, but merely informing me that you had handed my letter to Lieut. Wallace, who you thought would carry out any arrangements made. Such a position is not one that I should have assumed under the circumstances had our positions been changed. I think I should have felt it my duty, as a matter of right and for the honor of the Company I commanded, to use every endeavor to relieve an officer of another Company who had, on the faith of promises of my subordinates in my absence, become liable for debts for the construction of a building for our use—and without which the organization of either Company could not have been maintained. I fully concur with you in the opinion that the country should provide Drill Sheds for the Volunteers who give their time for the good of the public; but when such was not done, we had either to give up our organizations altogether, or contribute a share to the construction of one for ourselves. Had you been here at the time the matter was gone into I am certain you would, under the circumstances in which we were placed, have concurred and joined in the action taken, and I do think that although from your absence you are free from any *legal liability*, yet considering the promises made on behalf of the Company of which you are the head, and seeing that you and you Company have used and occupied the shed for the last 16 months, with a full knowledge that a member of another Company was held liable for the payment of monies for its construction, which should be paid by your Company, a moral obligation of the very strongest kind rests upon you as commanding officer to see that that liability is met. Had you, on the receipt of my letter, taken the matter personally in hand, instead of handing it to Lieut. Wallace, who had resigned his connection with your Company, and have asked them to contribute for this purpose, I am sure you would have been successful, if not wholly, at least to such an extent as would show a willingness to do what you could. I have waited long for some such action, as I was very unwilling to bring the matter before the public, as I could not do so without reflecting upon the conduct of the Rifle Company in the matter, which I was very unwilling to do, and also because I considered that you or the Rifle Company should have been the Petitioners to the Council and not me. Yet nothing was done, and even those of your Company who when formerly spoken to on the subject, always made promises that endeavors should be made to pay up, and expressed regret that the default had taken place, have latterly repudiated any responsibility, and either laugh at me or are impertinent when I urge them to pay their obligations. Seeing, therefore, that there was neither sufficient honor or "Esprit de Corps" in the Rifle Company to relieve one from a liability incurred on their

Captain Seymour to Militia Department.

GODERICH, 6th June, 1864.

SIR:—I have the honor to report for the information and consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that Captain Ross, of the Foot Artillery Company of this place, has deemed proper to offer a grievous and unwarrantable insult to the Huron Rifles by accusing them "of want of honor and esprit de corps;" he has further increased the offence by refusing (when requested by me, his senior in the service) to withdraw such an offensive statement, remarking that his letter in which it was made *was not written without due consideration and that the conduct of the Rifle Company merited that statement.* Now I would most respectfully submit that such conduct is not only most reprehensible, but also extremely dangerous, as if one armed body is allowed to be insulted by the commander of another, the most disastrous results may ensue, especially if the insulted corps be commanded by an officer of violent temper, who was never accustomed to obey, before he was raised to command. A perusal of the correspondence herein enclosed will shew you that Capt. Ross has apparently wished to force the Huron Rifles into paying the part cost of a drill shed which the Town Council had promised me more than two years back to provide, and which they *have lately paid for.* This fact shews how correctly I acted in not imposing a liability of the Council's on my corps, tho' I distinctly said and wrote that if they had made any promises or engagements during my absence in Europe, they ought to be fulfilled honorably, and that I was ready to aid them financially so to do. Notwithstanding that he was aware of this, and had not applied to me on the matter since last November, Captain Ross, during my absence last month, writes to the Town Council stating that "*I had set an example of repudiation which the men of my Company had not been slow to follow,*" and when required to withdraw this most ungenerous and unsoldier-like statement, he writes me a letter of three pages on moral responsibility, accusing the Rifle Company of not only delinquencies but of "a want of honor and esprit de corps." Were such accusation true, Captain Ross ought to be the last person to taunt us therewith, as two of as flagrant instances of such deficiency as could occur were by him encouraged and patronized by being enlisted into his Company in violation of the Militia Law and General orders and one of the delinquents recommended for a commission, although he must have known the said individual had shamefully broken all the pledges he had voluntarily made on the formation of the corps and had been reduced by me to the ranks for *willful and contemptuous disobedience of orders.* In the case of the other man illegally enlisted by Captain Ross, a gross attempt at mutiny (see No. 10 of these papers) had to be added to his willful and continuous disobedience of orders. It is, I hope, unnecessary to add that this illegal and discreditable enlistment took place during my absence in Europe; had I been here, and had Captain Ross attempted a course of proceeding so totally subversive of all Military discipline, I should at once have brought the matter under the immediate consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, but my senior subaltern either did not know or did not perform his duty. *I am told* that he was on very intimate terms with Capt. Ross, but this private friendship ought not to have caused him to forget what was due to the Corps in which he had the honor to hold a commission, he has been unfortunate and is now absent, therefore I shall not further comment on his extraordinary conduct in this matter." I transcribe the whole passage, as it is almost impossible from the slovenly and ungrammatical construction of this portion of his letter, to say distinctly what he endeavors to charge me with, and hence one of the reasons why I desired, before I noticed the *false statements attempted to be made,* to be furnished with a copy of the complaint and the papers accompanying it, which has not been done, and which may throw some light upon, or impart some meaning to it is otherwise unintelligible language. I presume, however, from what I have learned from other sources, that the enlistment into my company of something which is not stated, refers to two individuals, Mr. Kirk my first Lieutenant, and Mr. Hugh Gardiner formerly a member of my company, who were, I believe, at one time members of the Rifle Company; but who some months before the Artillery Company was formed, together with a number of the more respectable members of that company, resigned their connection with that company, in consequence, as they inform me, of Capt. Seymour's general ungentlemanly conduct and bearing towards his company, and also of his refusal from personal differences with Mr. Kirk to recommend that gentleman for Lieutenant of his company,* in accordance with the expressed desire of the members thereof. The subsequent connection of these gentlemen with the Artillery Company was as follows: At the time when Col. Wiley was here in the fall of 1862, at his desire I called a meeting of all those desirous of forming themselves into an Artillery Company, at which a large number attended, and at which about 37 names were entered on a Roll as willing to serve in such a company under officers yet to be nominated, amongst whom were the gentlemen named, who signed the roll not at my request or solicitation as I had never spoken to them on the subject. A few days afterwards, the parties who had signed the Roll met and nominated officers of whom Mr. Kirk was chosen one, and this miscalled enlistment took place *as Capt. Seymour well knows,* not during his absence in Europe as he states, but when he was in the Town of Goderich and personally in command of his company, and it is very ungenerous to say the least, for Capt. Seymour to endeavor to cast blame upon his Lieutenant, Mr. Wallace who is not here to defend himself, for an alleged direbliction of duty, for which if blame is to be attached, he himself is chargeable. To confirm my statement that Capt. Seymour was not absent but in Goderich, I may mention, that on the very day on which the meeting was held, at which Messrs. Kirk and Gardiner agreed with others to form themselves into an Artillery Company, Capt. Seymour in person commanded his company at target practice, at which Col. Wiley was I believe present. I therefore briefly repeat, that this portion of Capt. Seymour's letter is as untrue as I have already proved other portions of it to be by documents forwarded you in my last. That these gentlemen, if it is they who are alluded to, were never enlisted by me, but at a time when they were not members of any other company, without my a licitation, voluntarily agreed with a number of others to offer their services as Volunteers, when I was not Captain of the company, in fact before the company was in existence, and when Capt. Seymour was not in Europe, but in Goderich and in command of his company. The reducing of one of these gentlemen to the ranks I learned for the first time on perusing Capt. Seymour's letter.

Capt. Seymour in this part of his letter quoted, charges me with "an illagal and discreditable enlistment, with a violation of the Militia Law and General orders, with encouraging and patronizing two flagrant instances of deficiency, wilful disobedience of orders, mutiny, &c., &c." Now if I were so disposed I might require Capt. Seymour "to "retract his unwarrantable statements, and to "apologize for having made charges so unfounded and so opposed to all military etiquette and discipline," and ask against him before his resignation be accepted, which I believe at the desire of his company he has tendered, the application of the same laws of military etiquette which he has invoked against myself; but I have no such intention. I prefer treating such unfounded assertions with the contempt which they merit. If my own conduct will not support my character for honor or honesty, I shall not follow Capt. Seymour's example by troubling His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief with such matters, and I have only noticed this matter now, as Capt. Seymour's letter being on record in the Department, and a Court of Enquiry not having been granted me, I desire to put on record also my denial of the statements made.

I have the honor to be &c., &c.,
(Signed) A. M. ROSS,
Capt. G. G. G. A.

LIEUT.-COL. POWELL, Dep. Adjt. Gen. Militia, Quebec.

P. S.—For His Excellency's information I annex memoranda of the cost of the Drill Shed and how paid.

To cost of Drill Shed labor and material	$682.45
By grant from County Council	$200
By grant from Town Council made on the promise of the Companies to suscribe $200	$188.04
By rec'd from Agricultural Society for use of building	20.00
Subscription by Artillery Company, money $85.75, labor $48 20	133.95
Subscription by Rifle Company, labor $7.50, money about $7	14.50
Grant made by Town Council for balance to relieve Capt. Ross from liability owing to failure of Rifle Company to pay their proportion of the cost	125.96
	$682.45

* I am since informed that it was as Ensign, not Lieutenant, that Mr. Kirk was nominated.

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, C. W., FEB. 21, 1865.

FRENCH IRON-CLADS.

In connection with the rumors of impending recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy by France, we are informed that the Confederates have actually purchased and fitted out in French ports two iron-clads with which they intend, it is feared, to enter the harbor of New York and play the mischief generally. Whether there is any substantial foundation for any one of these rumors, is beyond our ken, but it is interesting to watch the attitude of American orators and writers in view of the evident danger of trouble with the Emperor. As we have endeavored to prove, on several occasions, the greatest enemy the North has had throughout this struggle was France. It was France that, in the face of the Monroe Doctrine, dared to enter into Mexico and set up a Monarchy upon the ruins of an effete Republic—it was the Emperor of the French who urged England two years ago to join him in recognizing the Confederacy, compliance with which would have led to the immediate independence of the South beyond a doubt,—and it is from France that we now have rumors of intervention, the equipment of iron-clads, &c. And how is all this received by excitable America? Why, the leading organs of Mr. Lincoln's Government say: Let the Mexican Monarchy alone and it will die of its own accord, because that country is too poor to maintain a court in the only style endurable by kings—let us not by any means aggravate the Emperor of the French, who might be only too glad to seek the safety of Mexico by espousing the cause of the insurgents of the Southern States. "Let us rather," say they, in effect, "curse our mother, England—let us forget that we drew from her our love of liberty, that *her* laws and institutions have formed the model for all that is good in our own, and that we cherish in our hearts the glory of her orators and writers as partly our own by inheritence—let us forget all, and serve our present ends by heaping reproach upon the noblest nation in existence." The hatred of England by the people of the United States is unreasonable and unjust, and can only be explained by the fact that it is engendered by the offscourings of the mother country and those who pander to them to secure a selfish end. If the signs of the times are read aright, France actually intends to interfere in American affairs as she has never done heretofore, and, if they are capable of sincerity, a certain class of American writers *must* transfer the wealth of their great abusive powers to "Napoleon and his minions."

Hon. Mr. Dorion on Liberty of Speech.

Mr. Dorion is at present in violent opposition to the Government, and, consequently, endeavors to throw every possible difficulty in the way of the consummation of the Confederation Scheme. In some respects his arguments, as set forth in the speech of last week, are plausible enough, but *some* of his sentiments are the strangest that were ever uttered by a professed liberal politician. He argues that Confederation can never adequately provide for the defence of British North America against the power of the United States, and he can only hope for our preservation as a distinct people by our good behavior towards the Americans. We, according to M. Dorion, are to be good boys and take care that we say or do nothing that can by any possibility rile Brother J., and above all he advises the "Canadian Government to *compel* the Press to cease its abuse of the American authorities." This is a direct insult that can be ill brooked, even from a Lower Canadian Legislator, possessing *liberal* proclivities. If Mr. Dorion reads the papers at all, he must know that the press of this country has in no case acted contrary to the spirit of the Queen's Proclamation of Neutrality, and that the treatment of subjects relating to or bearing upon the American War has in very few instances, if any, given rise to a departure from that freedom of speech which is now the cherished glory of every true Briton. Deprive us of that freedom—shackle the press, and that too from *fear*, the most abject of motives, and where would the retrogressive step land us? Who can fathom the depth of degradation to which we should sink?—Once ostracised of the right to criticise freely all passing events, the press, gagged and fettered, would cease its mission as the organ of Public opinion, and our populations would be made to feel that they had very little left worth struggling for. A very little reflection is sufficient to convince any intelligent mind that the principle and, indeed, *only* cause for American dislike of Canada is that her people, generally, express a strong feeling of attachment to the throne and person of Queen Victoria—that they are *British* to all intents and purposes. If we are to remove from amongst us all that can offend the eyes or ears of Americans, we must commence by disavowing our attachment to the mother country. Hence, the logical conclusion of Mr. Dorion's suggestion, if adopted, would be the receipt by newspaper publishers and editors of a Government circular, running somewhat as follows:—"1. You are not to abuse American authorities, however great the provocation. 2. If American writers abuse England, and insult you by the use of very gross language, you are to grin and bear it.' 3. Whereas British loyalty is to some very distasteful, you will, in future, be careful to strike strong expressions of such loyalty out of your editorial articles, extracts and reports of public dinners, &c. 4. If, in speaking of the war at all, you lean to either side, it *must* be to that of the federal government. 5. Disobedience to any one of the instructions contained above will lead to the immediate discontinuance, *by force*, of your journal." O, M. Dorion, we hope and trust that the day is past and gone when such a dastardly principle as that just enunciated by you can be listened to with complacency under the British flag!

Non-Resident Taxes.

Mr. Dickson has, during the present session of Parliament, introduced a Bill to provide for the more speedy collection of Non-Resident Taxes and to protect innocent purchasers of Real Property in arrears for Taxes, of which the following is the text:—

"Whereas in and by the Act respecting the assessment of properties in Upper Canada it is provided that no land shall be sold for taxes unless some portion thereof has been due for five years or such longer period and of such amount as a By-law of the proper Municipal Council provides, and it frequently happens that great injustice arises from the sale or morgage of non-resident lands having large arrears of taxes accrued upon them, to strangers ignorant of the fact, who pay the purchase or mortgage money and are afterwards compelled to pay the taxes for the recovery of which, from the purchaser, they have no available recourse: Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. No Registrar in Upper Canada shall register any deed of sale, mortgage, assignment, or other instrument conveying or charging any land unless there be attached to such instrument a certificate of the Treasurer of the county or city in which such land is situate, that no arrears of taxes are due on such land, or a certificate that such land is not non-resident land; and such Treasurer is hereby required to give such certificate on payment or tender of a fee of ——— to which he shall be entitled for the same.

2. Neither the Commissioner of Crown Lands nor any agent under him, shall accept or treat as valid any assignment of any unpatented land of the Crown, unless to such assignment there be attached a certificate of the proper Treasurer to the effect mentioned in the next preceding section.

3. Any Registrar who shall register any instrument mentioned in the first section without the certificate thereby required, shall incur a penalty of ——— dollars, for each such offence; and any person who shall sell, assign, mortgage or charge any non resident land in Upper Canada, and receive any part of the purchase money or consideration for so doing, without producing and delivering to the purchaser, assignee or incumbrancer, the certificate required by the first section, shall by so doing forfeit to such purchaser, assignee or mortgagee and to be recovered as a debt due to him, three times the sum so received."

The Tea Meeting last night.

The Tea Meeting held in the Wesleyan Church last night (20th) was a splendid success. The attendance, not withstanding the *hard* times and the extra price of the tickets (37½ cts.), was very large, not less than 400 people having assembled — many, we noticed, from Clinton, Bayfield, Manchester and other neighboring villages. The repast set out on the numerous tables in the large basement was beautifully arranged and was served out without noise or confusion, to the great satisfaction of the guests.—In the centre of the room was an evergreen tree laden with all manner of candied fruits, and illuminated by numerous wax candles placed in the branches. After tea, the company entered the church above, and when all were seated, it might be said with truthfulness that few larger, more intelligent or respectable audiences of the kind have ever assembled in this town.—On the platform were Rev. R. Whiting, pastor and chairman, and Rev'ds Messrs. Stephenson, Philps, Jas Whiting, Shaw, and others. After a few pleasant remarks from one or two of the clergymen, Rev. Mr. Stephenson, being called upon, delivered a lecture upon "Martin Luther," which, for vigor of conception, breadth of generalization, and splendor of delivery was equal to any oratorical effort of the kind we have ever heard. One requires to listen to a discourse of this kind to appreciate the thrilling power of unadulterated Saxon when used by a highly-cultivated mind through organs evidently trained to the loftiest elocutionary capabilities. We shall not attempt to give even a sketch of an address extending over more than on hour, every part of which is inseperably connected with the whole; suffice it to say that it was listened to with breathless attention and that the speaker was repeatedly applauded throughout its delivery.

The choir, under the able leadership of D. Kerr, Jr., Esq., accompanied very tastefully on the harmonium by Miss Emma Androws, rendered one or two anthems and several select pieces in a style that evidently gave great satisfaction to the audience. We do not pretend to be a musical critic, but if it is not unpardonably invidious we would single out the beautiful soprano solo of Miss Susan Androws in "Watchman tell us of the Night," as just the kind of music we delight in, however much others may be pleased with the heavier harmonies of the more imposing choruses.

At the conclusion of the evening's proceedings, M. C. Cameron, Esq., rose and moved a vote of thanks to the Rev. Mr. Stephenson for his able and eloquent lecture. In thirty years' experience, he (Mr. C.) had never listened to an address of the kind with more pleasure. Robert Gibbons, Esq., Warden, after expressing himself as equally delighted, seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Rev. Mr. Philps moved and Rev. Mr. Stephenson seconded, a vote of thanks to the choir, which was also carried.

After a vote of thanks to the ladies who had labored so zealously in getting up the refreshments, &c., the meeting broke up. The sum realised for the trust fund from the meeting will be about $100.00.

The Lecture last Evening.

Rev. Mr. Carmichael's Lecture in the Court House last evening (16th) was well attended, the body of the room being filled by a respectable and intelligent audience. Rev. E. L. Elwood occupied the chair and introduced the speaker of the evening. Mr. Carmichael, in his usual eloquent strain, gave a series of mental jottings of a trip to Ireland and back, in which the audience was evidently deeply interested. Comparing the present with the past condition of the country, the lecturer came to the conclusion that in most sections, notwithstanding assertions to the contrary, peace and plenty had taken the place of squalidity and wretchedness.—We regret that the length of matters already in hand will not admit of a more lengthy sketch of the admirable address. At the conclusion, on motion of Mr. Leroy, seconded by Mr. Hugh Johnston, a vote of thanks was conveyed to Mr. Carmichael for the amusement and information he had afforded to the audience.

☞ Remember that Rev. Mr. Stephenson preaches in the Wesleyan Church, North St, on Sunday next, morning and evening, and that the Tea-meeting comes off on the Monday evening following.

CARRICK.

ATTEMT AT RAPE.—A colored man, by the name of Caliph Butler, attempted to commit a rape on a little girl, aged 11 years, daughter of Mr. Shenewar, of Balaklava, on Friday, the 27th ult. The brute was caught before he accomplished his hellish purpose, and taken to Walkerton, where he will remain in durance until the Sessions. This is the second time, within a few years, that this monster attempted rape, but evaded the law until now.

Literary Notices.

CHAMBERS JOURNAL.—We have received from Mr. Moorhouse the January No. of this favorite old British monthly, and we must say that few books of the kind are more welcome. The contents are varied and comprise articles suited to every taste but the utterly vitiated. We cordially recommend it to the heads of families.

☞ We have to thank our old friend, Angus McKay, jr., for a file of newspapers sent by him from the Pacific Coast.

☞ The very great length of the Military correspondence in this issue deprives us of much of the space assigned to other matters. As we frequently give lengthy reports of country demonstrations in which the town reader is not particularly interested, we hope we may reverse the case for once without causing annoyance.

PROHIBITION IN BOWMANVILLE.—Mr. Dankin's bill has been sustained in Bowmanville. The vote at the close of the second day stood, for the bill, 169; against 112. Although the contest was a hot one, no breach of the peace occurred.

The Scare in New York.

It appears from the latest information that Mr. Dudley, the United States Consul at Liverpool, has advised his government of the sailing of the two rams, with the additional fact that the men destined for the vessels had left Liverpool. The Sphynx has engines of three hundred and fifty horse power, and her ram is thirty five feet in length. She has two turrets, pierced collectively for eleven guns, and plated with iron four inches and three-eighths in thickness. Her hull is plated with four inch plates. The New York papers are in a pucker as to where these two vessels will go, and seem to wish if they come at all they should try their prowess up the James river first. Natural, very. The Herald says:—

"The remedy is in our hands, and it is for the Navy Department to use it properly. The timely and judicious distribution of our large iron clad navy, at all threatened points on the coast, and especially at the greater harbors, will be the only proper provision against the Stonewall and Rapidan. Our numberless swift blockaders should be already scouring the sea to give timely intimation of the approach of the enemy, and our iron clads should already be en route to their various positions."

A few days will see a great flurry in New York, or another guffaw at the last canard.

☞ The latest estimate of the force of the Federal and Confederate armies gives the North 530,000 men, and the South 248,000. This estimate is put forth by 'Druid,' the well known correspondent of the N. York *World*, and Grant 180,000 men, Lee being credited with only 75,000.

☞ Fechter the actor has given Charles Dickens a Swiss chaler as a present.

Epic Poem on the Murder of a Dorg.

It will be admitted by most persons that the poetical contributions published from time to time in the *Signal* are, generally speaking, unsuprassed by those of any other journal in the Province, and very seldom equaled; but we must admit that now and then the rhyme belongs to the slipshod persuasion. There is, however, in our "rejected" drawer a collection of poetical effusions that we read from on rainy and dull days to laugh off the blues. It is mighty queer stuff—the offspring of minds entirely uncultivated, beyond a sort of dim instinct that teaches even children to rhyme "stingo" with "jingo" and "bees" with "trees." The latest addition to this department is a *bona fide* Epic on the murder, of malice aforethought, of a faithful dorg. Time, February, 1865; scene, a wood-shed near Piper's Mills; villain, one of the best-natured men we have ever met; witness, a "servant gal." The said dorg must have been a pretty tough animal, for we are informed in verse three that the murderer shot him

"five times,
And then did not end his sufferings;
But let the poor harmless do(r)g,
Lay suffering in his own blood
In a most disgraceful state,
He shot away part of his (the dorg's) jaws,
And his ears and brains,
Were scattered all through the shed."

A doggy that could "lay suffering" after that deserves to be immortalized with the famous Kilkenny cats. The murderer's excuse for this deed of blood was that he thought the dorg mad, whereas, the poet in another verse says he was evidently mad himself. It is satisfactory, however, to know that the fiend has been seized by remorse, and asked God to pardon him." We have no room for more lengthy quotations, but the moral tacked into the whole transaction is that it is right and proper to

"Let dogs delight to bark and bite
For God has made them so."

We have no objections to the moral, but we state again that persons sending in poems of this sort, covering two pages of foolscap, should at least pre-pay the postage.

To the Editor of the 'Huron Signal.'

GODERICH, Feb. 20th, 1865.

DEAR SIR,—In the last issue of your valuable paper, I find a motion or resolution passed by the Board of Directors of the County of Huron Agricultural Society, at a meeting held by them on the 11th inst., at Dark's Hotel, in Goderich, to the following effect:—That every person obtaining a premium at the next Exhibition, will be charged a per centage upon it,—the amount not named. The reason for which I suppose is, they felt rather ashamed to give it at present. But upon inquiry, I was told by an official, that the per centage is to range from Five to Twenty per cent! Now, Mr. Editor, I would like to know, for why such an important idea was not brought forward at the Annual meeting, and the sense of it taken by the members there assembled? I am afraid that if such resolution be fully acted upon, it will prove a grievous mistake. I cannot doubt, but that honorable Board has the good of the Society at heart; and their united wishes is its prosperity. I can only suggest the obnoxious resolution be erased from the Minute Book, and never be allowed to show itself to day light again. If not—it is quite possible, that in a few short years the Agricultural Society of the County of Huron, may be amongst the things which have been.

I am, yours truly,
JOHN MOSELY.

The Amalgamation Bill.

THE INDIGNATION EXCITED BY IT.

The Quebec correspondent of the *Globe* says the numerous petitions presented against amalgamation yesterday had a decided effect on the House, by showing the sentiment of the country to be against Mr. Wood's Bill and the creation of a mammoth railway corporation. To avoid the six month's hoist which Mr. Macfarlane proposed moving, the Grand Trunk people postponed the second reading.—Members are receiving telegrams of petitions on the way against the Bill, among others from the County Council of Perth and the townships of Mitchell, Mornington, Fullarton and Ellice, Carronbrook &c. If the country continue to pronounce so unmistakenly against amalgamation, the Bill will have to be dropped. The Grand Trunk issued specious papers yesterday in favor of the Bill, and with the view of damaging the Great Western.—They have been powerless to turn the feeling of Parliament, which is strongly against the measure. The Grand Trunk, I hear, is attempting to cajole municipalities, and promising to benefit one locality at the injury of another. The Buffalo and Lake Huron Company is under written obligations to retain their workshops at Brantford. It is actually said that a telegram has this day been received from the Mayor of Stratford, intimating that it has been offered that if Stratford will petition for Mr. Wood's Bill, the Brantford workshops shall be removed to Stratford.

C. S. A. Iron-Clads at Sea.

SECRET TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE AND THE CONFEDERACY.

The New York Daily News of Saturday last publishes a letter from its London correspondent to which it gives great prominence, adding that the correspondent has never deceived it as to facts and that he has been singularly correct as to theories. The letter is a long one, but its purport may be briefly stated. The writer affirms positively that at the present moment there are two formidable iron-clads afloat in the open sea under the Confederate flag. These vessels, he says, were built in France; they are called the Sphynx and the Cheopa. The Sphynx is under the command of Henry de Riviere—the De Riviere of Emma Blount notoriety.—These monsters of the deep are represented as being the most powerful of their kind; armed with the heaviest and most effective ordnance, and invulnerable to any projectiles used in warfare. They could with impunity steam into New York harbor and reduce the city ashes, or exact a ransom that would fill the Confederate Treasury with greenbacks. The second statement of the correspondent is that there exists a secret alliance between France and the Southern Confederacy, and that the Emperor's own recognition will not be long delayed.

The London correspondent of the Herald confims these statements.

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Feb. 14.

To day, after the House met, a message from His Excellency was read, setting forth a copy of his despatch to the Imperial Government, bearing date Dec. 29, relative to the calling out of a portion of the volunteer force for service on the frontier; also, a dispatch from Mr. Cardwell, dated Jan. 23, expressing the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at the readiness with which the volunteers turned out.

The Report of the Committee of the whole on Hon. Mr. Cockburn's resolutions, respecting fees of registrars, &c., in Upper Canada, was read.

The House went into a Committee of Supply, on motion of Mr. Galt, Mr. Street in the Chair.

The first item of supplementary estimates, being the sum required for the volunteer force serving on the frontier, was adopted; the second item, being the sum of $50,000 to make good the amount improperly surrendered to the St. Albans raiders, was also carried.

After a long debate, the Committee then arose and reported the resolutions. The report of the Committee is to be received on Friday.

The House adjourned at four minutes to 6 p. m.

On Wednesday 15th, Hon. J. S. McDonald moved for an appropriation to erect a monument to the memory of the late Hon. W. H. Merritt. All correspondence between the Imperial and Provincial Governments is to be laid before the House. Quite a farce was enacted on the bunkum Bill of Mr. McConkey to reduce the indemnity of members from $6.00 to $4.00 per diem. Very little danger of such a Bill being carried! Human nature rules even legislators and the Bill was thrown out in Committee.

The following Bills were read a second time and referred to committees:—

To amend the Act respecting the Bureau of Agriculture and Agricultural Societies.—Mr. Dickson.

For the preservation of standing timber in Lower Canada.—Mr. Geoffrion.

To define the right of property in swarms of bees, and to exempt them from seizure in certain cases.—Mr. Geoffrion.

To amend the provisions of the law for the encouragement of Agriculture, &c., in Lower Canada.—Mr. Perrault.

To amend sections 75 and 97 of the Municipal Institutions Act of Upper Canada.—Mr. Jones, South Leeds.

To amend the Lower Canada Consolidated Municipal Act, chap. 24 Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada.—Mr. Bellerose.

To make Reeves and Deputy Reeves elective by the direct vote of the people in Upper Canada.—Mr. McKellar.

The House adjourned at a quarter to twelve.

Loss by Fire of H. M. S. Bombay.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF 93 LIVES.

The following despatch, addressed to Lord Clarence Paget, was received at the Admiralty on Sunday night:—

LISBON, January 15, 2.30 P.M.

Admiral Elliott reports the total loss of H. M. S. Bombay, by fire, at Montevideo, on the 14th December. Mr. Smallhorn, assistant-surgeon, of the officers alone is missing, but 93 of the crew are supposed to be lost. Lieut. Starling, bearer of the despatches, proceeds by the French packet to Bordeaux to-day.

A later despatch from Admiral Elliott, Montevideo, December 15, confirms the sad account of the loss of Her Majesty's ship Bombay, by fire, on the preceding day. It appears that the fire broke out in the afternoon, shortly after the men had finished the great gun exercise, and, though an abundant supply of water was immediately obtained, the flames spread with uncontrollable rapidity. The Admiral thinks that the fire broke out close to the spirit room, and that the spirit casks burst with the heat, and, of course, materially assisted the conflagration. The loss of men is reported to be 93, but as the boats were picked up by different vessels, there is still room to hope that the number is overstated. The boats had not got clear of the ship when the mainmast fell, and, as the men were clustering about the anchors waiting to be picked up, the anchors fell into the water, and many lives were lost in this way.

Another Western Fire.

ADELAIDE, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX. February 13, 1865.

Last night (Sunday), at eight o'clock, a fire broke out in the large barn of Mr. W. Daniels, on the Egremont Road, Adelaide Township, about three miles and a half from Strathroy. It was at once apparent that there would be no possible use endeavoring to check the progress of the flames—for when discovered they were spreading so rapidly that in twenty minutes one sheet of flame enveloped the entire premises, and in half an hour the structure and its contents were a smouldering mass of ruins. The agricultural implements destroyed were a threshing machine, fanning mill, front of a waggon, 34 bushels of wheat, a quantity of oats, flails, measures and other articles. Mr. Daniels states that no light had been near the barn, to his knowledge, for six months—that no one of his workmen or family had been near the barn for four hours prior to the occurrence of the fire—and that the work was evidently accomplished by an incendiary. The barn stood about forty rods from the house, and the fire broke out, to all appearences, near the loft—as though fire had been slipped through a crack in the boards. The insurance policy had expired in January last, and Mr. Daniels for some time refused to insure a second time, but being urged by the agent of the Middlesex Mutual Company, ultimately consented, and insured the barn and contents for $700, which he now has no reason to regret having done. The loss will be fully $1,000 or more, and it is to be hoped some steps will be taken to discover the perpetrators of the crime. Indeed, so disheartened is Mr. Daniels that he expresses his intention of leaving the district—though this is not likely, as he has lived and prospered there for years.

Accident on the Grand Trunk.

The Guelph Advertiser says:—Between 10 and 11 o'clock this morning, an accident occurred on the Grand Trunk Railway about one mile east of this town, by which several persons were more or less injured. No. 5 mail train going east left Guelph Station at 10.30 with some thirty passengers on board but had not proceeded more than a mile when the passenger car got off the track. In this manner it was drawn by the engine for about 100 yards, when it went over an embankment some twenty or thirty feet high, and lodged upside down against the fence at the bottom. Efforts were quickly made to rescue the unfortunate inmates, when it was found that almost miraculously no one was killed, although several were more or less hurt. The Hon M H Foley was found to be the most seriously hurt, and he was at once conveyed on a hand car to the station, and thence to his house, where Dr Clarke was quickly in attendance.

☞ Lobster boiled in champagne is the latest Parisian delicacy.

☞ The township of London has rejected Mr. Dunkin's temperance act by vote of 655 to 435. St. Mary's (Iowa) has also rejected it by a vote of 134 to 124.

A nugget of gold found lately on the Gilbert River, Chaudiere District, weighing 12 oz., fourteen dwt., has been exhibited to the Gold Committee and others.

Captain Seymour to Militia Department.

GODERICH, 6th June, 1864.

SIR:—I have the honor to report for the information and consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that Captain Ross, of the Foot Artillery Company of this place, has deemed proper to offer a grievous and unwarrantable insult to the Huron Rifles by accusing them "of want of honor and esprit de corps;" he has further increased the offence by refusing (when requested by me, his senior in the service) to withdraw such an offensive statement, remarking that his letter in which it was made *was not written without due consideration and that the conduct of the Rifle Company merited that statement.* Now I would most respectfully submit that such conduct is not only most reprehensible, but also extremely dangerous, as if one armed body is allowed to be insulted by the commander of another, the most disastrous results may ensue, especially if the insulted corps be commanded by an officer of violent temper, who was never accustomed to obey, before he was raised to command. A perusal of the correspondence herein enclosed will shew you that Capt. Ross has apparently wished to force the Huron Rifles into paying the part cost of a drill shed which the Town Council had promised me more than two years back to provide, and which they *have lately paid for.* This fact shews how correctly I acted in not imposing a liability of the Council's on my corps, tho' I distinctly said and wrote that if they had made any promises or engagements during my absence in Europe, they ought to be fulfilled honorably, and that I was ready to aid them financially so to do. Notwithstanding that he was aware of this, and had not applied to me on the matter since last November, Captain Ross, during my absence last month, writes to the Town Council stating that "*I had set an example of repudiation which the men of my Company had not been slow to follow,*" and when required to withdraw this most ungenerous and unsoldier-like statement, he writes me a letter of three pages on moral responsibility, accusing the Rifle Company of not only delinquencies but of "a want of honor and esprit de corps." Were such accusation true, Captain Ross ought to be the last person to taunt us therewith, as two of as flagrant instances of such deficiency as could occur were by him encouraged and patronized by being enlisted into his Company in violation of the Militia Law and General orders and one of the delinquents recommended for a commission, although he must have known the said individual had shamefully broken all the pledges he had voluntarily made on the formation of the corps and had been reduced by me to the ranks for *willful and contemptuous disobedience of orders.* In the case of the other man illegally enlisted by Captain Ross, a gross attempt at mutiny (see No. 10 of these papers) had to be added to his willful and continuous disobedience of orders. It is, I hope, unnecessary to add that this illegal and discreditable enlistment took place during my absence in Europe, had I been here and had Capt. Ross attempted a course of proceeding so totally subversive of all military discipline, I should at once have brought the matter under the immediate consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, but my senior subaltern either did not know or did not perform his duty. *I am told* that he was on very intimate terms with Capt. Ross, but this private friendship ought not to have caused him to forget what was due to the Corps in which he had the honor to hold a commission, he has been unfortunate and is absent, therefore I shall not further comment on his extraordinary conduct in this matter." I transcribe the whole passage, as it is almost impossible from the slovenly and ungrammatical construction of this portion of his letter, to say distinctly what he endeavors to charge me with, and hence one of the reasons why I desired, before I noticed the *false statements attempted to be made,* to be furnished with a copy of the complaint and the papers accompanying it, which has not been done, and which may throw some light upon, or impart some meaning to it is otherwise unintelligible language. I presume, however, from what I have learned from other sources, that the enlistment into my company of something which is not stated, refers to two individuals, Mr. Kirk my first Lieutenant, and Mr. Hugh Gardiner formerly a member of my company, who were, I believe, at one time members of the Rifle Company; but who some months before the Artillery Company was formed, together with a number of the more respectable members of that company, resigned their connection with that company, in consequence, as they inform me, of Capt. Seymour's general ungentlemanly conduct and bearing towards his company, and also of his refusal from personal differences with Mr. Kirk to recommend that gentleman for Lieutenant of his company,* in accordance with the expressed desire of the members thereof. The subsequent connection of these gentlemen with the Artillery Company was as follows: At the time when Col. Wiley was here in the fall of 1862, at his desire I called a meeting of all those desirous of forming themselves into an Artillery Company, at which a large number attended, and at which about 37 names were entered on a Roll as willing to serve in such a company under officers yet to be nominated, amongst whom were the gentlemen named, who signed the roll not at my request or solicitation as I had never spoken to them on the subject. A few days afterwards, the parties who had signed the Roll met and nominated officers of whom Mr. Kirk was chosen one, and this miscalled enlistment took place *as Capt. Seymour well knows,* not during his absence in Europe as he states, but when he was in the Town of Goderich and personally in command of his company, and it is very ungenerous to say the least, for Capt. Seymour to endeavor to cast blame upon his Lieutenant, Mr. Wallace who is not here to defend himself, for an alleged direbliction of duty, for which if blame is to be attached, he himself is chargeable. To confirm my statement that Capt. Seymour was not absent but in Goderich, I may mention, that on the very day on which the meeting was held, at which Messrs. Kirk and Gardiner agreed with others to form themselves into an Artillery Company, Capt. Seymour in person commanded his company at target practice, at which Col. Wiley was I believe present. I therefore briefly repeat, that this portion of Capt. Seymour's letter is as untrue as I have already proved other portions of it to be by documents forwarded you in my last. That these gentlemen, if it is they who are alluded to, were never enlisted by me, but at a time when they were not members of any other company, without my a licitation, voluntarily agreed with a number of others to offer their services as Volunteers, when I was not Captain of the company, in fact before the company was in existence, and when Capt. Seymour was not in Europe, but in Goderich and in command of his company. The reducing of one of these gentlemen to the ranks I learned for the first time on perusing Capt. Seymour's letter.

Capt. Seymour in this part of his letter quoted, charges me with "an illagal and discreditable enlistment, with a violation of the Militia Law and General orders, with encouraging and patronizing two flagrant instances of deficiency, wilful disobedience of orders, mutiny, &c., &c." Now if I were so disposed I might require Capt. Seymour "to "retract his unwarrantable statements, and to "apologize for having made charges so unfounded and so opposed to all military etiquette and discipline," and ask against him before his resignation be accepted, which I believe at the desire of his company he has tendered, the application of the same laws of military etiquette which he has invoked against myself; but I have no such intention. I prefer treating such unfounded assertions with the contempt which they merit. If my own conduct will not support my character for honor or honesty, I shall not follow Capt. Seymour's example by troubling His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief with such matters, and I have only noticed this matter now, as Capt. Seymour's letter being on record in the Department, and a Court of Enquiry not having been granted me, I desire to put on record also my denial of the statements made.

I have the honor to be &c., &c.,
(Signed) A. M. ROSS,
Capt. G. G. A.

LIEUT.-COL. POWELL, Dep. Adjt. Gen. Militia, Quebec.

P. S.—For His Excellency's information I annex memoranda of the cost of the Drill Shed and how paid.

To cost of Drill Shed labor and material	$682.45
By grant from County Council	$200
By grant from Town Council made on the promise of the Companies to suscribe $200	$188.04
By rec'd from Agricultural Society for use of building	20.00
Subscription by Artillery Company, money $85.75, labor $48 20	133.95
Subscription by Rifle Company, labor $7.50, money about $7	14.50
Grant made by Town Council for balance to relieve Capt. Ross from liability owing to failure of Rifle Company to pay their proportion of the cost	125.96
	$682.45

* I am since informed that it was as Ensign, not Lieutenant, that Mr. Kirk was nominated.

Capt Ross to Militia Department.

GODERICH, Oct. 18th, 1861.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 6th inst., informing me that His Excellency the Commander in-Chief, having had under consideration a correspondence which had taken place between Captain Seymour and myself relating to the expense of erecting a

Poetry.

* For the Signal.

A BARD'S GRATITUDE

TO THE POPULATION OF GODERICH.

Auce mair in my couthie wee biggin' at hame,
Stay'd up by the smiles o' my bairnies and dame,
To my freen's in the city in duty I sing,
O! the grateful emotions within me that spring;
For tho' the warm flush of excitement is past,
On my soul the impression is destined to last,
At least till the moment when death stecks my e'e,
For their kindness to "auld minnie Scotland" and me,
"Their kindly bit treat to my minnie and me,
Their dainty bit treat to my minnie and me;
I trust that ungratefu' I never can be,
For their friendly regard for my minnie and me."

Ayr proud o' her bairns was my minnie kin' dame,
When worth brocht them creditabrood or at hame;
But she aye had see mony that claim'd sic respect,
That the fost'ring o' ane caused the ithers neglect;
She had sodgers and sailors and sage lads in Law,
And skilfu mechanics, musicians and a',
And Bards—I repeat it wi' tears in my e'e—
To whom she seem'd step-minnie mair than to me.
"Tho' whiles scarce a biel had my minnie for me,
Whilk caused me fu' mony mishanters to dree;
Nae stain on his honor I'd o'er wish to lea',
And I ken she'll be proud o' your kindness to me.

Lang time hae I harp'd till my pow has grown hoar,
O' her grandeur, her glories, her virtues and lore:
How the stalwart invader she humbled langsyne,
For my creed seem'd the love o' that minnie o' mine!
And sid tho' far distant I wou fnae her shore;
Tho' fated to tread on her green-sward no more,
I ken her auld heartstrings 'll tingle wi'glee,
When she hears the respect ye paid her in me.
"Your kindly respect for my minnie and me,
Your halesome respect for my minnie and me—
That a Bard nae much priz'd in his life time should be
May justly gie pride to my minnie and me."

Fu' little I weend as I thrumm'd on my lyre,
And fann'd the faint gleed o' the auld Doric fire,
That ever in scenes so remote there should reign,
A heart-pulse responding the thrill o' my strain!
That bosoms congenial were throbbing nae nigh,
To the dirge o' my sadness or lilt o' my joy,
Whase kindly affection should urge them to gie
Nae wauly a heeze to my minnie and me,
"Nae wauly a heeze to my minnie and me!
Nae timely a heeze to my minnie and me!
That auld senseless maxim o' 'Wou tell ye dee.'
Ye've cancell'd at last for my minnie and me."

Now lang may your echoes by greenwood and brae,
Respond to prosperity's jubilant lay!
May each hall and each cot, every hamlet and grove,
Be the temple of virtue contentment and love!
May wealth smile on industry—Worth walk in lights—
Intelligence, beauty and freedom unite!
Enshrin'd to your honour, the honor ye gie
To auld farrant freends like my minnie and me.
To auld farrant freends like my minnie and me!
The honours ye've given to my minnie and me;
Ye may trow sic's my prayr till the moment I dee,
For your hale respect to my minnie and me.

WILLIAM BANNATYNE.

Ashfield, Feb. 15, 1865.

☞ A letter from our esteemed Hay correspondent is crowded out of this issue.

IRISH TOWN.

A Mission of Passionist Fathers has just been concluded here. Father Albino explained the ceremonies of the Catholic Church, penance, invocation, idolatry, and the Divine origin, stability and perpetuity of the Papacy. Father Thomas expounded the commandments and Father Charles the Mercy of God, the unutterable glories of Heaven, etc. On the 18th a Cross 50 feet high was erected in memory of the Mission, and on the 19th it was consecrated in presence of 2000 members of the Catholic Church, some from Stratford, Goderich, &c., to whom the exercises were deeply interesting. A hand-some purse was presented to the Rev. gentlemen and on Monday 30 sleigh-loads of people escorted them as far as Carrobrook on their departure.—COMM.

Arrival of the North American.

PORTLAND, Feb. 15.—The steamship North American, Capt. Kerr, which left Liverpool on the evening of the 2nd inst.

The news brought by the Nova Scotian of continued Federal successes coupled with the reiterated peace rumors, exercised material influence on the English markets for American securities and produce. Satterthwaithe's circular says:—We have to report very active and excited market for American securities, caused by reports of Federal successes and the rapid decline of gold in York. The scarcity of five twenties which has existed for some time past, appeared on recent settlement to have increased so that there has been quite a push to cover bear sales and bonds, which closed at 47 this day week ran rapidly up until they touched 54 for Illinois. There has been good inquiry, and they advanced to 200. Eries have been pressed for sale, closing with 32 ex. div. The Liverpool cotton market had recovered from the depression caused by the Asia's news, and was quiet to the arrival of the Nova Scotia, but the news of that steamer caused renewed flatness and depression.

The London Times city article publishes a lengthy opinion of Wm M Evert's, of New York, on the power of English creditors to recover debts in Federal courts on a specie basis. The opinion winds up as follows:—Foreign transactions are necessarily made and expressed in foreign currencies to permit their discharge by an equivalent in American currency. By introducing monstrous inequality to the prejudice of foreign creditors, which might justly give offence; indeed, our courts would thus be practically closed against the enforcement of foreign debts and of consequence commercial credit, without which foreign commerce cannot be carried on, will fall.

FRANCE.

The Morning Post's city article says that the last advices from Mxico allude to the rumored cessation of Sonora to France, as a guaranty for the French-Mexican debt. A preliminary treaty to this effect was, it is reported, concluded at the latter end of Nov.—The Mexican government is, however, to keep the sovereignty of Sonora. The immediate occupation of Sonora by the French troops is mentioned, a portion of the same having, it is said, left for that destination.

The semi official provincial correspondence of Berlin says, it is said that the deliberations of the cabinet on the Schleswig Holstein question will in a very short time have so far advanced as to render possible a precise statement of the indispensable conditions and stipulations the fulfilment of which Prussia will see guaranteed before any further steps can be taken.

A despatch from Constantinople announces the opening of telegraphic communication between Bagdad and India. The first message was sent from the Governor of Bagdad to the Governor of Bombay on the 29th of January.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 1.—Breadstuffs easier and inactive. Richardson, Spence & Co., and Wakefield, Nash & Co. report flour dull and nominal. Wheat flat with little enquiry and prices weak.

The reiterated peace rumors caused further decline in the Liverpool and Manchester cotton markets, but there was a better feeling in Liverpool at the close. It was generally supposed that the fall of Fort Fisher closed Wilmington to blockade runners, and deprived the South of foreign supplies.

The London Post Office receives something else besides letters. For instance, in one month of 1864 there were posted seven thousand one hundred and fifty samples of tea, three thousand three of sugar, one thousand and thirty-four of hops, a specimen of asphalte, a cribbage board, two tin canisters; an umbrella handle, a bit of liquorice, and a pair of stays.

News Items.

There were 960 inquests held in Liverpool England, last year.

☞ A man has received $1,000 against New York city for damages sustained by falling into a coal hole.

☞ The cold in Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana, has been so severe as to kill all the peach trees, except upon the lake shore.

☞ An organization called the Fenian Sisterhood, an auxiliary to the Fenian Brotherhood, and with the same objects in view—has been started in New York.

☞ A married couple, residing at Portsmouth, laid their idiot child on the hearth rug, both of them being intoxicated at the time, when the candle fell on the helpless child and it was burnt to death.

☞ Mr Joseph Carter, West End, Guelph, had 31 valuable sheep killed by dogs on Tuesday evening last, and some 8 or 9 badly bitten.

☞ Sir Henry James reports that Capt. Wilson and the party of English engineers who are now making a survey of Jerusalem have discovered an arch of the Temple causeway mentioned by Josephus.

☞ Recent investigation in Ireland, as communicated to the Royal Irish Academy by Mr. S. Ferguson, well known for his research, confirm the old statement that alphabetical writing was used used in Ireland at a period before the introduction of Chrissianity.

☞ It is said that several young men who have studied in the Provincial mtlitary schools have tendered their services to the Federal government, and are now serving in the northern army. A bad return for the money spent on their education.

☞ A Curious incident has just occured. A Miss March was married in the morning to a Mr Croft, and thus became Mrs Croft. That same evening her husband's father died suddently, and the bridegroom succeeded to the baronetcy, so that within the space of twelve hours, or less, the bride bore three designations, viz: Miss March, Mrs. Croft, and finally Lady Croft.

☞ Ralph Waldo Emerson stated in a recent lecture that American talent is superior to English. He added:—American genius finds its comprehensiveness in the negro soldier, who dies in the trenches with his musket in one hand and his spelling-book in the other.

☞ General McClellan left for Europe on the 25th. All the liberality of his friends could do, by money or testimonials, to make his trip an agreeable one, has been done. Thirty thousand dollars in gold has been put into his hands, and he can have more if he wants it. His friends say he goes out not simply for pleasure but to prepare himself for the future.

A long baffled creditor publishes the subjoined advertisment: 'Wanted, a thin man, who is used to the business of collecting, to crawl through keyholes and find debtors who are never at home. Sa ary, nothing the first year, to be doubled each year after.'

Chicago is very anxious to become the capitol of Illinois, and has offered a site for a capitol, and half a million of dollars for the erection of a building. It remains to be proved whether the State will see this site in the same light

A bounty jumper deserted from Gallop's Island, Boston Harbor, last week, by unloosening his irons. A girl who visited him had a key made which fitted the padlock of the irons. When she kissed him at parting she managed to transfer the key from her mouth into his without being detected.

The recent discovery of sovereigns in circulation worth not more than seventeen shillings, caused the Bank of England to examine all the sovereigns in their vaults. The number was nine hundred thousand, which were rung separately by four tellers in about ten days. Only three of the seventeen shilling coins were discovered.

☞ GREATNESS.—There is a greatness before which every other shrinks into nothing; one which, when clearly seen in its true dignity, produces a most thrilling emotion of the heart. It is moral greatness that undeviating rectitude of action, which leads men to seek the best interests of others; that integrity of soul which binds man under every circumstance to truth and duty; and rears for him a monument encircled by that eternal radiance which issues from the throne of God.

☞ AN AMUSING PRACTICAL JOKE.—A Cincinnati merchant and his wife—fond of practical jokes recently entered into a wager by which the one who should first be sold by the other, was to submit to a penalty imposed by the triumphant party. For some days both were equally vigilant, and every attempt at a joke failed. One evening, as the couple were about to attend a party given by some friends, the lady complained of indisposition, and the husband went out to procure a carriage. While he was gone, a negro woman of the wife's size and height was handled up in her cloak and furs, and when the carriage came, took her place beside the husband, with a thick veil drawn over her face. On reaching his destination he led his supposed wife into the house and the other guests, when lifting the veil he discovered the "sell." The next day the discomfitted husband submitted to the penalty, and wheeled a barrel of flour through several of the principal streets to his own door

☞ A five year old boy in one of the Syracuse, N. Y., schools, made a liberal distribution of medals among his little schoolmates, from a bag which he brought to school. The medals proved to be gold coin and investigation showed that the boy had found the bag secreted in an old clock, and that his mother and another woman who had been living upon public charity, were the possessors of $1400 in gold, which they had secreted in their shanty. It took some time to hunt up and recover the little fellow's disbursements.

Murder of a Clothes Horse.

A CURIOUS CASE OF DELIRIUM TREMENS

On Monday morning an Irish woman, named Brown, residing at the foot of Boardman street, went to the police office and delivered herself up to the officers, saying that she had murdered a man in self defence. The officers went to the house to see what had happened, and found that the woman, laboring under delirium from hard drinking, had supposed a clothes horse to be a man, who had struck her, when she caught up a shovel and beat the clothes frames to pieces. Not doubting that a human being had been brought to a sudden end by her assult, she gave herself up. She was not drunk at the time, but crazy from drink. When sober, she is a smart, capable woman, and by her own labor she manages to support a family of four children.—*Newburyport Herald.*

B. G. Burley.

County-detective Lambert having returned to this city on Saturday from Detroit, whither he had been to see Mr. Burley, has made us acquainted with some matters of interest with regard to the present condition of that young man. It is stated on authority of Mr. Russell that Burley will be tried at Port Clinton, Ottawa county, Ohio, on the charge upon which he was extradited, namely, robbery. If acquitted he will have a safe convoy out of the United States, Mr. Seward having written to that effect to Mr. Russell, the United States district attorney at Detroit, who will conduct the prosecution. It is not yet known when the trial will commence. Lambert states that Burley is confined to his cell all the time, and does not look so well as when confined in the Toronto jail. Mr. Russell kindly permitted detective Lambert to convey the above information to Burley, who became more cheerful upon learning that he would be tried only on a charge of robbery. He says that if the prosecuting counsel would but allow Captain Bell to give evidence at the trial he would be acquitted on the charge of robbery, as he is entirely innocent in this respect.—*Leader.*

THE AMERICAN WAR.

The Evacuation of Charleston.

CITY POINT, Feb. 20.—The following paragraphs are extracted from the Richmond papers of to-day:—

We now know that Charleston was evacuated on Tuesday last and that on Friday the enemy took possession of Columbia.

It is reported that our forces under General Beauregard are moving in the direction of Charlotte.

Official intelligence was received at the war office last night that Sherman was on yesterday morning advancing towards and was near Winnsboro, a point on the railroad leading to Charlotte, and thirty miles north of Columbia.

CITY POINT, Va., Feb. 18.—*To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of the War Department:*—

The following is taken from to-day's Richmond *Despatch*:—

"The fall of Columbia—Columbia has fallen. Sherman has marched into and took possession of the city yesterday morning. The intelligence was communicated yesterday by Gen. Beauregard in an official despatch. Columbia is situated on the north bank of the Congaree river, just below the confluence of the Saluda and Broad rivers. From General Beauregard's despatch it appears that on Thursday evening the enemy approached the south bank of the Congaree, and threw a number of shells into the city. During the night they moved up the river, and yesterday morning forded the Saluda and Broad rivers. Whilst they were crossing these rivers, our troops, under General Beauregard, evacuted Columbia, S. C. the enemy soon after took possession. Through private sources we learn that two days ago when it was decided not to attempt the defence of Columbia, a large quantity of medical stores which it was thought impossible to remove were destroyed. The females of the treasury department had been previously sent off to Charlotte, N. C., a hundred miles south of Columbia. We presume the treasury lithographic establishment was removed although as to this we have no positive information. The fall of Columbia necessitates, we presume, the evacuation of Charleston which we think is already in process of evacuation. It is impossible to say where Sherman will next direct his columns. The general opinion is that he will go to Charleston and establish a base there, but we confess we do not see what need he has of a base. It is to be presumed that he is subsisting on the country, and he has had no battle to exhaust his ammunition. Before leaving Savannah he declared his intention to march to Columbia, thence to Augusta, and thence to Charleston. This was uttered as a boast and to hide his design. We are disposed to believe that he will next strike at Charlotte, which is a hundred miles north of Columbia, on the Charlotte and Columbia railroad, or at Florence, S. C., the junction of the Columbia and Wilmington, and the Charleston and Wilmington roads, some ninety miles east of Columbia.

"There was a report yesterday that Augusta had been taken by the enemy. This we do not believe. We have reason to feel assured that nearly the whole of Sherman's army is at Columbia, and that the report that Schofield was advancing on Augusta was untrue.

"From the Whig we learn that the Charleston Mercury of Saturday announces a brief suspension of that paper with a view to its temporary removal to another point. This is rendered necessary by the progress of military events cutting it off from the mail facilities for distributing its paper to a large portion of its subscribers, while the lack of transportation renders its supply of paper precarious.

"Semmes has been made a Rear-Admiral, and will take command of the James river squadron.

(Signed) "U. S. GRANT,
"Lieut.-General."

Sold and Torn Off.

When I used to tend store at the Regulator, Syracuse, the old gentleman coming round one day, says: "Boys, the one that sells the most twist now and Christmas gets a vest pattern as a present." Maybe we didn't work for that vest pattern. I tell you there was tall stories told in the praise of goods just about that time; but the tallest talker and the one that had more cheek than any of us was a certain Jonah Spunys, who roomed with me. He could take a dollar out of a man's pocket when he only intended to sell him a sixpence, and the women—bless you they'd just hand over pocket books to him, and let him lay out what he liked for them. One night Jonah woke me up with: "Old fellow, if you think that ere's got any cotton in it, I'll bring down the sheep it was cut from and make him prove his own wool. I wont wear one cut either—sore a parcel of gaunts of that kind of stuff for years and they're as good now as when I first put them on—take it at thirty cents and I'll say you don't owe me anything. Eh, too dear? Well call it twenty eight cents. What d'ye ye say? Shall I tear it? All right, it's a bargain." I could feel Jonah's hards playing about the best clothes for an instant, then rip, tear, went something or another, and I had my head under the blankets, perfectly convulsed with laughter, and felt sure Jonah had torn the sheet from top to bottom. When I woke up next morning I found—alas, unkindest tear of all—that the back of my night shirt was split from tail to collar band.

RECIPROCITY WITH A VENGEANCE.—Lord Monck to President Lincoln—"My Administration has done everything to satisfy you.—It has sent our volunteers to the frontier to watch Southern raiders—it has dismissed Judge Coursol—rearrested the St Alban's robbers—got an Alien bill passed with railroad speed, and voted $50,000 for the St Alban's banks; and now I hope your Administration is prejared to reciprocate the kindness." Old Abe to Lord Monck—"Oh, certainly, Lord Monck; Mr Seward says we must abrogate the Reciprocity and the Ashburton Treaty—continue the passport nuisance—cover the lakes with gunboats—strengthen and increase our frontier defences, and coerce you Canadians as much as possible!"—[Pick.

A young gentleman lately entered the shop of a confectionary in a Scotch town, and discussed a pretty large tart. He tendered a shilling, which the woman had to take to a neighboring shop to obtain change. Left alone, he proceeded to help himself to some enticing looking ginger snaps, and had demolished twelve, each being only a bit, when the shop mistress returned. The gentleman inquired what was the damage, and was rather surprised by the exclamation:—

'Gude save us! ye hana eaten ony o' thae snaps?'

'Just twal o' them,' said the youth; 'what for no?'

'What for no?, because they are medicine for bairns; ilka yin's a dose for a wean—it has twa grains o' julep and a grain of calomel in't; ye've got pheesick enough for yince, I'm thinkin.'

It was enough. How much he paid, or how he spent the afternoon has not been heard.

It is plain the bounty frauds which have just been brought to light by detective Baker in New York could never have occurred if the business of raising and crediting recruits had been intrusted to the management of honest and competent persons Col. Baker declaire it to be his conviction, that not one in six of the men enlisted for the army and navy in New York ever enter the service; and he has himself collected in one month the evidence of seven hundred and eigbty fraudulent enlistments.

"Talk about mean men! Why there's that Bill Thompson, he's the meanest man I ever heard on. Bill was a constable there. Why, dont you think he had an execution against me for a little matter of groceries and levelled on my woman's ducks, and he wanted me to drive 'em up and ketch 'em for him, and I told him to ketch 'em himself; and he chased 'em round and round the house, and every time he'd fetch a duck, he set down and wring its head off and *charge mileage.*"

IRISH PROGRESS.—Ireland now possesses large manufactories of machinery, especially for linen, for steam engines, and, of late years, for iron ships. So much has the character of Irish woolens recently risen, that between 1841 and 1863 the number of mills increased from nine to forty-three, or nearly four hundred and sixty three per cent. The cotton mills in Ireland, since the American war, have been applied to the manufacture of flax, and the Irish poplin trade has greatly revived, but by far the most important branch of Irish manufacture is the linen trade. In 1864 there were in Ireland seventy-four spinning mills, with six hundred and fifty thousand six hundred and thirty-eight spindles, and there was a similar increase in power loom factories. Ten years ago there were seventeen thousand persons employed in the linen trade of Belfast, while in the present year there were twenty-five thousand. There has been an enormous increase in flax cultivation, the total value of the crop of the present year being no less than three million nine hundred and sixty two thousand nine hundred and eighty nine pounds. The total value of linens exported from the United Kingdom has increased from five million, one hundred and ninety three thousand three hundred and forty seven pounds, in 1861, to eight million four hundred and sixty nine thousand and thirty six pounds in 1863.

A USEFUL DOG.—A dog is a good thing to have in the country. I have one which I raised from a pup. He is a good stout fellow, and a hearty barker and feeder. The man of whom I bought him said he was a thorough bred, but he strikes me as being a mongrel look about him. He is a good watch dog, though the moment he sees any suspicious looking person about the premises he comes right into the house and gets behind the stove. First we kept him in the house, and he scratched all night to get out. Then we turned him out, and he scratched all night to get in. Then we tied him up in the back of the garden, and he howled so that our neighbor shot at him at daybreak. Finally we gave him away and he came back, and now he is just recovering from a fit, in which he has torn up the patch that has been sown for our spring radishes.—[Sparrowgrass in the Country.

Example is a living lesson. The life speaks. Every action has a tongue. Words are but articulate breath. — Deeds are the fac similes of the soul; they proclaim what is within. The child notices the life. It should be in harmony with goodness. Keen is the vision of youth; every mark is transparent. If a word is thrown into one balance, a deed is thrown into the other. Nothing is more important than that parents should be consistent. A sincere word is never lost; but advice, counter to example, is always suspected. Both cannot be true; one is false.

A man was recently hanged in a neighboring State, and he confessed upon the gallows that his first commencement in crime and villainy was that of *stopping a newspaper without paying for it!*

Births.

On the 18th, the wife of Mr. J. H Williams, of a son.

Died.

On the 20th instant, at his residence Maitland concession, Goderich Township, Mr. Thomas Gunn, aged 62 years.

THE MARKETS.

GODERICH, Feb. 22, 1865.

Fall Wheat,	$0:84	@	0:84
Spring do	0:73	@	0:74
Oats,	0:40	@	0:41
Barley	0:50	@	0:55
Peas	0:55	@	0:58
Pork	5:50	@	0:00
Beef,	3:50	@	4:50
Lambs	2.00	@	0.00
Turkies, each	0:45	@	0:50
Geese, do	025:	@	0:00
Chickens, ℔ pair	0:20	@	0:00
Ducks, do	0:00	@	0:25
Hides (green)	2:75	@	0:00
Butter	0:00	@	0:15
Potatoes	0:30	@	0.35
Wood	2:00	@	0:00
Eggs	0:08	@	0:10
Apples	0:40	@	0:50
Hay, ℔ ton	16:00	@	19:00
Straw, per load	4:00	@	5:00

SEAFORTH MARKETS.

[Reported for the Signal by Currie, McDougall & Co.]

SEAFORTH, Feb. 18th, 1865.

Flour (℔ barrel)	$11:00	@	4:50
Fall Wheat, ℔ bushel	$0:82	@	0:85
Spring Wheat, ℔ bush	0:72	@	0:75
Oats	0:40	@	0:42
Barley	0:00	@	0:60
Peas	0:50	@	0:55
Potatoes	0:30	@	0:55
Hay (℔ ton)	16:00	@	18:00
Pork (℔ hundred)	5:00	@	6:50
Hides	3:00	@	3:50
Butter (℔ lb)	0:17	@	0:18
Sheepskins	0:60	@	0:70
Eggs (℔ dozen)	0:00	@	0:12½
Timothy Seed	1:75	@	2:00
Wool	0:26	@	0:32

Toronto Markets.

Feb. 18.—Four 4.15 a 4.60. Fall Wheat 90c a 94c. Spring do $1 a 83c. Barley 60 a 72c. Oats 43 a 45.

New Advertisements.

COUNTY OF HURON

Agricultural Society.

SPRING EXHIBITION.

SPRING SEEDS, STALLIONS & BULLS.

AN EXHIBITION connected with the above Society, will be held in Goderich, on

Thursday, 2nd of March, 1865,

FOR

SPRING SEEDS.

When the following premiums will be awarded: Best 10 bushels Spring Wheat $8.00, 2nd do 7.00, 3rd do 5.00; best 10 bushels ats 4.00, 2nd do 3.00, 3rd do 2.00; best 10 bushels Peas 4.00, 2nd do $3.00, 3rd do $2.00; best 10 bushels Barley 4.00, 2nd do 3 00, 3rd do 2.00; best bushel Timothy Seed 3.00, 2nd do 2.00; best 2 bushels Corn 3 00, 2nd do 1.50, 3rd do 1.00

The wheat taking premiums to be sold to the members of the Society only on the Show day at a price not to exceed $1 per bushel. The Timothy Seed taking premiums to be sold to members only at a price not to exceed three dollars per bushel. All other seeds taking premiums to be sold to members of the Society only not to exceed 75 cents per bushel over and above the market price on Show day.

THE EXHIBITION OF STALLIONS & BULLS,

Will take place at Goderich on Wednesday 29th day of April, 1865, when the following premiums will be awarded:—best Stallion for general purposes $30 00, 2nd best do 15 00, best Bull of any class $6.00, 2nd best do 4.00.

The Stallions taking premiums must travel within the limits of the County Society and stop at the following places not later than every month day, viz.: Goderich Town, Porter Hill, Holmesville, Clinton, Manchester, and Smith's Hill, and continue throughout the season as above.

G. M. TRUEMAN, Sec'y.

Goderich, Feb. 13th 1865. [w4td

LOST OR MISLAID.—A Promissory Note drawn in favor of Dennis Shae—signed by Thomas Ford, for $12.00. Dated Sept. 20th, 1863; due one year after date.

JEREMIAH SHAE.

February 21st, 1865. w4-1t*

New Advertisements.

IN CHANCERY:

IN THE MATTER OF PARTITION

BETWEEN

PATRICK KENNEDY HYNDMAN

AND

HENRY COWPER HYNDMAN AND OTHERS.

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

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

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

2. The said Henry Hyndman departed this life on or about the nineteenth day of September in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Four, having first duly made and published his last will and testament in writing which is in the words and figures following, that is to say: "I, Henry Hyndman, of Lunderston, in the County of Huron, District of London and Province of Upper Canada, do make and publish this my last will and testament. I do hereby appoint my dear wife Augusta Harriet Elizabeth Hyndman my sole executrix and sole guardian to our children, and I do hereby direct that in the first place my executrix do provide for the payment of all my lawful debts, and in the next place that she do make a suitable provision for my dear mother, Mrs. Sarah Hyndman, equal to the life annuity of £50 sterling renounced in my favor and the interest of the farm of Gorgoside, in the parish of Largo and County of Ayr, in Scotland, lately sold by her and me to John Blair Hyndman, Esquire, to my dear wife on condition of her renouncing her right of dower. I leave for her life the lots No. 1, 283, Lake road east, township of Colborne, Western Division, with all houses, buildings, furniture, plate, books, linen, farming stock, cattle and utensils of husbandry which may be on the same at the time of my death; all other property, whether real or personal, I direct to be equally divided among my children, share and share alike, and give and bequeath the said lots No. 1, 283, Lake Road East, with the houses and buildings thereon after the death of my dear wife to my eldest son. Lastly I leave to my dear wife the power of dividing among our children as she may think proper the furniture, plate, &c., of which she has the life rent and reserve to myself the right by any writing under my hand to add codicils to this my last will and testament or to make special bequests as may appear to me from time to time necessary. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand at Lunderston aforesaid, the nineteenth of June 1858, before the witnesses William Ross and Alexander Douglas, my farm servants.

(Signed) H. HYNDMAN.

(Sd) WM. ROSS, Witness.
(Sd) ALEX. DOUGLAS, Witness.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

You petitioner therefore prays

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

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

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

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

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

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

[7] And your Petitioner will ever pray.

EDWARD BLAKE.

IN CHANCERY, in re Hyndman.

PETITION.

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

BLAKE, KERR & WELLS,
Solicitors for Petitioner.

Dated 15th February, 1865.

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

MORTGAGE SALE OF REAL ESTATE!

THE following property will be disposed of by Public Auction, on Saturday, the twenty-fifth day of March next, 1865, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at James Pollock's tavern, near Bayfield, in the Township of Stanley, under power contained in two Mortgages made by Thomas Hannan and wife to Thomas Mossop; also, a third Mortgage made by said Thomas Hannan to Thomas Mossop, viz: the east half of lot six on the east side of the Lake Road Concession of the Township of Stanley, in the County of Huron, and Province of Canada, eighty-four acres and one half acre, more or less. The property will be sold subject to a Mortgage for one hundred and eighty-seven dollars ($187.00) with interest thereon from the eighteenth day of January, 1860.

TERMS.—Twenty per cent. of the purchase money payable at the time of sale; the balance in ten days.

A. B. BROWNSON,
Auctioneer.

Stanley, Feb. 21st, 1865. w4 4t*

To Lease.

THE FARM OF SIGNALFIELD. For particulars, apply (if by letter postpaid) to

T. J. MOORHOUSE.
'Signal' Office.

Goderich, Feb. 21 t, 1865. sw19tf

Ten Per Cent Discount

FOR CASH will be allowed on the balance of the large Stock of

Miscellaneous Books!

At the 'Signal' Office, Book and Stationary Store.

A LARGE STOCK

OF

Writing Paper and Envelopes!

AT

REDUCED RATES

AT THE

'SIGNAL' OFFICE.

MORTGAGE SALE OF LANDS,

(ON CREDIT.)

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

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

☞ Terms—one-half cash and balance in two equal instalments at 8 and 12 months with interest at eight per cent.

FREDERICK PROUDFOOT,
Solicitor for Mortgagee.

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

DENTISTRY.

Dr. PHELPS,
SURGICAL & MECHANICAL DENTIST, (successor to T. B. Montgomery,) Goderich, C. W.

Rooms over Mr. F. Jordan's Drug Store.

January 13th, 1865. sw28-ytf

List of Letters

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

Anderson Alexander	Laundy Thomas
Averay Wm Mrs	Link Wm
	Lesson Wm
Belcher A E	Mahar Annie
Byron Alexander	Mathison Donald
Buzel Evens	Mann Fred (3)
Burnett Elijah (2)	Mills Francis
Bennett E M Miss	Mitchell George
Benton C G	Murray George
Brooks James	Millar James
Benton Harris &	Matheson John
Broselbank Jas	Martinell James
Barr James	Munroe James
Brice J	Milliton Jno
Blew Malcolm (2)	Meyer J A
Brown Richard	Miller James
Bailie Robt (2)	Moore Lewis &
Burrows Sarah	Mann L
Burgess Thomas	Matheson Malcolm
Bray William (2)	Murdoch Mr
Brooks Wm	Martin Thomas
Blair Wm	Mathewson Wm
Burnet Wm	
	McLeod A Capt
Cameron Alexander	McKinnon Archd
Cameron A	McKay Catherine
Coy Benj	McDonald Donald (2)
Cook Henry	McKay Donald (4)
Cameron John D	McCrimmon Donald
Caton John	McDonald Donald A
Colwell John	McLean Donald
Clivll John	McAulay Geo Capt
Crow Lager Miss	McKernan John
Candon Sarah	McPherson Mr
Cowherd Thomas	McKinsey Mr
	McLean Murdoch
Demsey Bridget	McLean J Mrs
Doyle E	McLeod Murdoch
Drumm Henry	McLellan Mary Mrs
Donaldson James	McIavish Mr (2)
Doyle John	McKillop Mary Mrs
	McPherson Malcolm
Eickler Franz	McIntyre Sam
Elliott Gabriel	McIlwain Wm
Elliott Robert	
Elliott Thomas	Nuttall Charles
Ervine Wm	Nagle Richaid
Fraser Alex Executors of the late Fagan Catherine	O'Connor John
	O'Gara Thomas
	O'Connor Wm
Fisher Edwin	
Fisher Joseph	Pontize Ambros
Fowler Jno	Patterson James
Flick Jacob	Papst Elm

Humorous Items.

A Missouri postmaster thus expressed his opinion that his official returns are correct: "I hereby certify that the four goin A counts is as near right as I now how to mak it if there is eny mistake it is not Dun a purpers."

The following amusing bull was lately perpetrated: A magistrate asked a prisoner if he were married. "No," replied the man. "Then," rejoined his worship, amid peals of laughter, "it's a good thing for your wife."

While some surgeons in a London hospital were operating on a man half strangled by a sixpence which had lodged in his throat, he made a gulph, swallowed the coin beat the surgeons, and is now quite well,

At a grand ball at the palace in Mexico, the Empress appeared in a dress of white silk, embroidered with gold. She wore a necklace of diamonds of great value, and a single sprig of green leaves in her hair.

An employee of Toronto post office lost his purse containg $60 the other night. His dog found it and brought it to him next morning. Moral—Let all post office clerks provide themselves with a dog what knows sum thing.—*St. Catharines Journal.*

A Buckeye Story.—The Columbus [Ohio] Journal tells a queer story about a married couple in that place. The husband is a tyrant. One evening during a recent severe storm his wife was out visiting a neighbor, and when she applied for admission on her return, her husband pretended not to know her. She threatened to jump into the well if he did not open the door. Having no idea that she would do so, he obstinately refused to recognize her; so she took a log, plunged it into the well, and simultaneously with the splash it made she placed herself by the side of the door; as soon as her husband darted out in his night clothes she darted in, locked the door and declared that she did not know him! She freze him till he was penitent, and then let him in. If the reader doubts the story, we can't help it.

An Irish physician was called to examine the corpse of another Irishman, who had been assassinated by some of his countrymen. 'This pers on,' said he, after inspecting the body, 'was so ill that if he had not been murdered he would have been dead half an hour before.'

An American exchange says:—'Gen. Butler's care of his soldiers' lives was only surpassed by the care he exhibited for his own.'

Opportunity for Demagogues.

The frank, unofficial explanations of the Canadian authorities, and the prompt disavowal of the whole Canadian press of sympathy with the release of the rebel raiders, have blown to invisible vapor the war-cloud which for a few hours looked so threatening on the northern horizon. Even General Dix's war horse is ham-strung.

The demagogue's hour has now arrived. Bluster is safe. Threatening and slaughter may be belched with impunity.

Arise, Wallbridge, and bully the British lion!

Squeak up, Wetmore, and deny that Britannia rules the wave.

Arouse, thee, Cochrane, and make faces at England's daughter.

Scalp off, Oh, Zachariah Chandler, the lion's yellow mane, and make cushions of it for the nest of the American eagle.

Busteed, the galorious! where art thou? Do the mountains of Alabama hide thee, the Samson of the stump, when with thy one weapon, proved of old in the battle of Israel, thou shouldst be slaying to death 10,000 Philistines over the border, and across the ocean putting forty thousand ditto to flight?

Loyal Leaguers, your beloved Smith is now afar; assemble your cohorts—thump the tom tom of war—smash the blood-thirsty potentates and bloated aristocrats of Europe into sky-blue fits, or, lengthways, utterly squabosh the blarsted Britishers with a shattering series of resolutions.

Sound louder yet the hogag of war, Oh! whangdoodle of the Times—for lo! from afar off, in a blaze of phosphorus, the banner of the News is high advanced; and in black mail of battle, armed with carpet-bags, the clans of the Herald are gathering terrible as an army with the itch!—*New York World.*

News Items.

Lee and Beauregard are said to be making preparations to overwhelm Sherman.

The statement is reiterated that Richmond and Charleston will soon be evacuated, and the Confederate armies withdrawn inland.

Louis Napoleon is a good skater; Eugenie skates tolerably well when she has a fellow on each side to hold her up.

About six millions of choice Havana cigars have just been sent to Paris.

The probate and divorce court of London is now called the re-probate court.

Renan's 'Life of Jesus' has yielded a clear profit of 85,000 dollars.

A beautiful young lady of Philadelphia had her feet so badly frozen while skating that they had to be amputated.

In Pennsylvania there are 13,000 public schools, with 16,000 teachers and 709,000 pupils.

General Williams was gazetted on the 13th January as Col. Commandant of the Royal Artillery, vice General George Turner, K. C. K., deceased.

Mr McConkey has introduced a Bill into the Assembly to reduce the indemnity allowed to members, from six dollars to four dollars per day.

Bishop Colenzo intends within the next few weeks to proceed to Natal and take possession of his diocese, notwithstanding the sentence of deprivation passed upon him by the metropolitan,

Bombay has determined upon having an International Exhibition, and a company has already been formed, with a capital of £500,000. The promoters have applied to government for a grant of land and concession to carry out the undertaking.

The Detroit Tribune says:—The passage of the Alien Bill by the Canadian Parliament is one of the strongest possible evidences of the good faith of that Government in preventing raids into the United States.—The bill was more than our Government could have asked for.

The venerable Lord Brougham, who has outlived so many of his friends, and contemporaries, has just lost a friend whom he could least have spared. His wife, after a union of nearly half a century, has just followed her two daughters—the only children she ever bore to the now witless as well as childless statesman.

At the meeting of the Waterloo County Council last week there was a tie in the election of Warden, Messrs. Hoffman and Tye having each received seven votes, neither candidate casting his own vote. Mr. Hoffman then most courteously and generously waiving his own claim, voted for Mr. Tye, who was elected. Had he not done so, the Reeve of Waterloo, representing the largest number of rate-payers, would have given his vote in Mr. Hoffman's favour.—[Guelph Ad.

The Rochester Democrat, in referring to the probability of an early closing of the passport system, says:—"We have on this side of the border no desire to annoy or injure our Canadian neighbors. It is our wish, as our policy, to be on good terms with them, as with all the rest of the world. The interests of the two countries are identical, and the origin, the manners, the institutions of the bulk of the population of Canada are so similar to our own, that we cannot but naturally regard them as brethren and not as strangers."

There are six colored Churches in Savannah. Three of them have large organs and fine choirs. The pastors of four of them have always been colored men. Three of these Churches are decided very fine edifices, and cost not less than ten thousand dollars each.

A Ram Sold by the Danish Government to the Rebels.—Official information has been received at Washington from Mr Dudley, our Consul at London, to the effect that the Bordeaux ram has been sold by the Danish Government to the rebels, at the Island of Houat, and that she will sail immediately. He also states that some fifty sailors were shipped from there some days previous, and went to France; no doubt for this vessel. He says he is disposed to believe the report true, as everything in England tends to confirm it.—[N. Y. Herald.

The people of Florence, Italy, have lately been somewhat excited over the theory of the eye of a dead person retaining the image of the last object presented to it in life. The Florentines became interested in this idea, which is not a new one, from examining enlarged photographs taken of the eye of a murdered woman, in which was discerned an impression resembling the dim outlines of a human face, and many fancied they could readily recognize in it the features of a man who has been arrested, charged with the murder. But many scientific and artistic gentlemen who have carefully examined the picture announce their inability to arrive at such a conclusion. It will be remembered that in the case of the Burdell murder the idea of applying the same test was agitated; but nothing satisfactory resulted from it.

An Important Discovery.—A most important discovery, far more so than that of the alleged source of the Nile, has just been made in South America. It is that the great river Amazon has been found to be navigable from one end to the other—that, in fact, a new route has been opened between the Atlantic and Pacific. The 'Morona,' Peruvian steamer, which was sent to explore the Amazon, has arrived from Mayro, about three hundred miles from Lima. The 'Morona navigated more than two thousand miles on the Amazon proper, and two thousand miles on the Yenyall and Pachitea Rivers, which, until then, had seen only Indian canoes. The country is, of course, inhabited by savages, but it is of wonderful fertility.

Canada Thistles got Rid of Easy.—"John Vipond," of Ste Marthe, writes:—"About twelve years ago I bought from a Frenchman, a farm which was covered with thistles from one end to the other. I set to work in earnest to destroy them thinking it would be very hard work but by proper management for five or six years, I came out victorious. All that I did with the land was to do justice to it. I never plough my land more than three years. In the third I seed with grass seed, then leave it in meadow one or two years, then pasture one or two years as the case may be. Any one that follows this plan a few years will find very little cause of fear about the Canadian thistle. The real cause of trouble with the thistles, is too much ploughing and bad farming."—*Canada Farmer.*

Business Directory.

DRUGS, DRUGS!

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

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

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

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. sw

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

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

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

Land Scrip for Sale,
OR A LIBERAL PREMIUM GIVEN on payments which can be made to the Crown Lands Department in Land Scrip. See card in another column.
HENRY GRIST,
Quebec.
Goderich, Dec. 4, 1862. w4bsw27

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

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

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

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

House and Lot for Sale.
A BRICK COTTAGE on the Southerly portion of Lot 80,
HAMILTON STREET,
WITH GOOD
ROOT-HOUSE and OUTBUILDINGS,
at present occupied by Thos. Weatherald, Esq.; price
TWELVE HUNDRED DOLLARS
For further particulars apply to
T. WEATHERALD,
Goderich,
or WILLIAM PERCIVAL, Esq.,
Amherst Island.
Goderich, October 17th, 1864. sw12-tf

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

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER
WEST ST., GODERICH,
Next door West of Mr. Stotts' Saddlery,
ALL KINDS OF
WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY
REPAIRED ON SHORT NOTICE.
In the best Style & Warranted.
ALSO, A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
Gold & Plated Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, &c., &c.
Constantly on hand and warranted to be as represented or money refunded.
Goderich July 25th, 1864 15w31

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.
United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To wit: } BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Hugh Nixon, at the suit of William Blackwell, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to the north half of lot Eleven, in the eleventh concession of the township of Osborne, 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 Eighteenth day of April next, at the hour of 1 o'clock of the clock, noon.
JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B
By S. Pollock, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, Jan. 12th, 1865. w52

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.
United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To wit: } BY virtue of five 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 Proudfoot, at the suits of Sir James Lukin Robinson and James Henderson, William Gooderham, James G. Worts, and John Wilmot, John Sproat, John Sproat, James Lukin Robinson and James Henderson; I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant, William Proudfoot, in and to the following lands, viz:—Lot No. 16 in the 5th concession in the Township of Amabel, containing one hundred acres of land, be the same more or less. Lots numbers 3, 4 and 5 in the 4th concession, and lots numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4 in the 5th concession, lots numbers 1 and 2 in the twelfth concession, and lot number 3 in the 13th concession, all in the Township of Bruce, containing in all one thousand acres, be the same more or less, and lot number 11, in the eleventh concession of the Township of Carrick, containing ninty-one acres, more or less, all in the County of Bruce; which I shall offer for sale at my office, in the Court House, in the town of Goderich, on Tuesday the fourth day of April next, at the hour of twelve of the clock, noon.
JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B.
By S. Pollock, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 27th Dec. 1864. w48

SPRING STYLE HATS

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

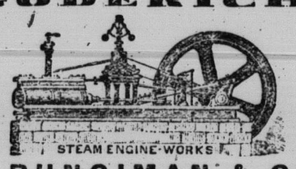
IMPORT'NT NOTICE
IN CONSEQUENCE of the death of Mr. M. M Wrathall, the business heretofore carried on under the name and style of
Robt. Runciman & Co.,
FOUNDERS,
must be closed on or before the
1ST DAY OF APRIL, 1865
All parties indebted to the above firm are hereby notified that all open book accounts over 6 months are now due and must be settled on
1st day of FEB'Y next,
when they will be handed to their Solicitor for collection. The stock on hand will be sold
LOW FOR CASH.
OR SHORT CREDIT,
It consists of a large assortment of Ploughs, Cultivators, Harrows, Straw Cutters,
THRESHING MACHINES
Pot-ash and sugar-kettles, waggon and pipe boxes,
Cooking, Parlor & Box Stoves,
A good second-hand
STEAM-ENGINE
and a lot of machinery for Grist and Saw-Mills.
All parties requiring the above articles would do well to call and inspect the stock at once, as they will get bargains.
R. RUNCIMAN.
In reference to the above, R. Runciman will be prepared to carry on the business of
THE HURON FOUNDRY
and contract for the erection of all kinds of Machinery as usual, and will supply
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
Stoves and castings, at reasonable rates, for CASH or short credit.
Goderich, Dec. 21st, 1864. sw32w48

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

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

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

HURON FOUNDRY!
GODERICH.



R. RUNCIMAN & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grist and Flouring Mills
Circular, Mulay and Sash Saw-Mills,
STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS,
THRASHING MACHINES,
SEPERATORS AND HORSE POWERS,
Mowing and Reaping Machines, Wood Saws,
CULTIVATORS, GANG PLOUGHS,
Brass Castings made, and Blacksmiths' work done in a neat and substantial manner. Castings of any description made to order. Also, all kinds of machinery repaired on short notice. A large stock of
COOKING, PARLOUR AND BOX STOVES,
Always on hand, Sugar Kettles, Wagon and Pipe Boxes. As our patterns of the above are of the most approved kind, we would solicit an inspection of our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are offering the above at the lowest remunerative prices for cash, or approved Credit. Old metal, Brass, Copper, and all kinds of produce taken in exchange.
Goderich, October, 1862. w29

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES
At H. GARDINER & Co's
Market Square, Goderich.
May 13th, 1864. w13

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

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. w37tf

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. w14tf

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

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

MONEY TO LEND,
ON IMPROVED FARMS,
AT 8 PER CENT!
—ALSO,—
Some to Invest in Town Property.
J. B. GORDAN,
Barrister, &c., Goderich.
Goderich, Sept. 13, 1864. sw3 tf

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

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

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

CEDAR.
PARTIES desirous of obtaining First Class Cedar for Fencing and Building purposes can be supplied in any quantity, and on reasonable terms, by applying to
J. W. ELLIOTT.
Goderich, Feb. 0th, 1864. w2

R. M. WANZER & CO'S
GENUINE CANADIAN PATENT
SEWING MACHINES
Have taken the First Prizes
AT THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION held in Montreal, September 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th, 1863, over all others; and also at the Provincial Exhibition held in Kingston, September 22nd, 23rd, and 25th and 24th, 1863. Prizes of a similar character were also awarded to us at the Provincial Exhibition held in Toronto in 1862, and at the Provincial Exhibition held at London in 1861.
Prices have been Greatly Reduced!
R. M. WANZER & Co.,
Hamilton.
ABRAHAM SMITH,
Agent,
East Side Market Square
Goderich, Nov. 27, 1863 sw55w14

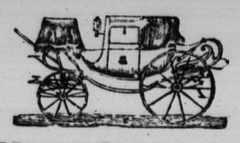
A CARD.
Joseph Williamson,
COMMISSIONER in B. R., Agent Division Courts, Conveyancer,
BUILDER and CONTRACTOR,
(For wooden structures) will furnish plans and specifications at moderate charges, and warrant the same to give satisfaction. All letters on business must be post-paid, and if answers are wanted,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

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

WAGGON
AND
Carriage Factory

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

GODERICH
WAGON & CARRIAGE



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

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

Lands for Sale!
LOT No. 2, in the 3rd con. of Ashfield, County of Huron, containing 80 acres more or less, situate within one mile of the Village of Port Albert, and nine from Goderich. Soil good, into rolling and beautiful slopes adjoining the 9 mile river which flows across its southern portion. This is a rare chance, being contiguous 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 E. ½ in the Township of Colborne, County of Huron containing 26½ acres. This is beautifully located on the Northern Gravel Road, opposite the Village of Milbury, having a good frame house and barn, also a spring creek passing near the dwelling, within 2 miles of Goderich.
Lots numbers 31, 32, 29 and 28 containing each one fifth of an acre in the Village of Milbury, on the Northern Gravel Road, and within 2 miles of Goderich.
Also two excellent Building Lots Front Place, in 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 w9sw60-1y&tf

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

LANDS FOR SALE!
THE following Lands are offered for sale on very advantageous terms:
ONE-TENTH ONLY!
OF THE
PURCHASE MONEY IN CASH AT TIME OF PURCHASE
AND THE BALANCE IN
Nine Equal Annual Instalments,
with interest at 6 per cent.
TOWNSHIP OF MORRIS:
South ½ 7 in 1st con., 50 acres,
South ½ 8 in 1st con., 50 acres,
South ½ 11 in 2d con., 100 acres,
South ½ 21 in 3d con., 100 acres,
North ½ 20 in 4th con., 100 acres,
North ½ 21 in 4th con., 100 acres,
North ½ 23 in 4th con., 100 acres.
TOWNSHIP OF HOWICK:
Lots 2, 3 and 4 in 15th con., 100 acres each
TOWNSHIP OF GREY:
No. 26 in 1st con., 100 acres,
Lots 34 and 35 in 4 con., 100 acres each,
Lots 31 and 32 in 6 con., 100 acres each,
Lot 26 in 8 con., 99 acres,
Lot 32 in 8 con., 100 acres,
Lots 33 and 34 in 10 con., 100 acres each.
TOWNSHIP OF TURNBERRY
N. E. ½ 43 in 1 con., 50 acres.
Apply to CHARLES WIDDER, Esq., Goderich, or to the owner,
THOMAS GALT, Esq., Toronto
w43n

MONEY TO LEND
AT
EIGHT PER CENT
IN SUMS OF
One Hundred Dollars and upwards.
Apply to
TOMS & MOORE,
Solicitors.
CRABB'S NEW BLOCK.
Goderich, Sept. 9th, 1864. w33 tf