Huron Signal.

WEEKLY EDITION.

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

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Poetry.

For the SIGNAL.

OH! WHY WILL YOU ROAM?

Oh! why will ye roam in foreign lands,
In search for the "Golden Store,"
When the God of Canada places it
At the poor man's cottage door.

There's naught in this second Paradise
Which cannot be earn'd by work,
Tho' our commerce tells in other lands
Of a mighty nation's birth.

How bright looks the prospect here to those
Once crush'd 'neath a tyrant's heal,
Who are proud to point to the maple leaf
With a glow of patriot zeal.

Our name in the future shineth out,
A Sun 'midst the smaller lights,
While a trump that's swelled by a nation's voice,
Bears the words, "Our God and Rights."

Then haste to the land of the Golden Sheaf
And calm your awaken'd fears;
We're protected here by our British Queen
And our noble Volunteers.

"OSCEOLA."

The Drunken Man.

(Translated from the Hebrew.)

For the SIGNAL.

"He reeleth like a ship in the angry deep, he goeth not on the straight road, but walketh on one side and the other by reef.—He plougheth up the highway in like manner as an hungered swine, he halteth at his own door; lo! he stumbleth and his head goeth through the pannels thereof, and he lieth like one in a quagmire, he heedeth not the counsels of his spouse, nor of the Elders, but followeth after the enchantments of the Publican in the Cross Streets. The children of the byways cast filth upon his raiment. His tongue keepeth not the counsels of his heart. He squandereth his substance in nothingness, and shall be accursed among his people that the evil may not take root in the marrow of the young men. His children shall receive alms in the High Places and shall be a sore burthen to their brethren. Hunger and want, and all manner of uncleanness shall be their inheritance unto the third generation."

The New Militia Bill.

(CONCLUDED.)

PROVISIONS APPLYING TO THE WHOLE PROVINCE.

17. The Commander-in-Chief may call out the Militia or any part thereof for actual service, whenever it is in his opinion advisable so to do by reason of war, invasion or insurrection, or danger of any of them.

18. The Militia appearing by the then last Service Militia Rolls as resident in each Regimental division shall for the time being form the Regiment of the Regimental division in which they reside;—and each Regiment shall be composed in the following manner: The first and each succeeding Service Battalion of a Regiment shall be composed of ten Companies, and shall embrace in the whole, exclusive of the proper complement of non-commissioned Officers, the number of seven hundred and fifty Service Men; and shall be taken as hereinafter provided, in the first place from the names on the First Class Service Roll, and when the names on the First Class Service Roll shall have been exhausted, from the names on the Second Class Service Roll, and, when those names shall have been exhausted either by organization in Battalions or by reliefs for Battalions already in existence, then recourse shall be had to the Reserve Roll; Provided, that every person who may be balloted as hereinafter mentioned, shall from the time of such ballot, and during the period for which he shall remain in the organized Service Battalion, be exempt from non-Service enrolment.

19. To each Service Battalion of any such Regiment may be appointed at such time as the Commander-in-Chief may think fit, a Lieutenant-Colonel, two Majors and such number of Regimental Staff Officers as may be deemed necessary, and for every Company of seventy-five men may be appointed a Captain, a Lieutenant, and an Ensign; provided always, that in such cases as the Commander-in-Chief may think fit, the appointment of any such Officers shall be provisional only and its confirmation contingent on proof of the qualification of such Officer examination as hereinafter provided.

20. When the Service Militia or Battalion or any part thereof are or is called out in case of war, invasion or insurrection, or danger thereof, those taken from the Regiment for actual service shall be firstly the Battalions composed of First Class Service Men, secondly, of Second Class Service Men, and lastly the Battalions composed of Reserve Men.

21. When the Commander-in-Chief calls out the Militia, and the emergency is not such as to require that the whole of the Service Militia or of any class thereof, be taken for actual service, he may from time to time direct the number of Battalions to be furnished from the Service Militia of the whole province or of any Regimental Division thereof.

22. The Commander-in-Chief may, from time to time, by General Order, direct the organization of such number of Service Battalions from each Regiment of Militia as shall appear to him proper, and may direct at any time that the Ballot shall be taken in manner hereinafter provided for the purpose of organizing such Battalion or Battalions of filling up vacancies in any Battalion or Battalions already organized, and such order shall in every case specify the proportion of men to be furnished for each such Battalion or relief from each Township, Parish, City, Town or Incorporated Village having reference to the proportion of population of the same as appearing by the last census, or in case of Municipalities incorporated since the last census to the proportion of population of such Municipality as shewn by the Militia Rolls.

23. For the purpose of organizing the Battalions hereinbefore mentioned, the Sheriff in Upper Canada, or the Registrar in Lower Canada, of the County forming such Regimental Division, shall, at some period in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, to be fixed by the order of the commander-in-chief, and in each third succeeding year, within *twenty one days* after the completion and filing of the Militia Rolls for the County, summon the County Judge and Warden of the County in Upper Canada, or in Lower Canada, the warden and one or more Officers of the Service Militia of the County, to be designated to him by the Commander-in-Chief, to meet him at the Court House at the County Town in Upper Canada,—or in Lower Canada at the Office of the said Registrar,—and shall also forthwith summon the Clerk of the Peace of the County in Upper Canada, to attend with the County Militia Rolls as aforesaid,—for the purpose of balloting from the names appearing on the Service Rolls, or the "Reserve Roll," as the case may be, for the requisite number of men to form a Battalion or Battallions of the Regiment, as may be required by the Commander-in-Chief to be organized.

24. Each Battalion so organized shall be and continue so organized for a period of three years, and thence until the organization of a Battallion or Battalions in the same County in each *three* succeeding years, when the same shall be deemed to be demanded, and shall be succeeded in its organization by the Battalion or Battalions to be formed by Ballot in such succeeding third year; but in the event of the Militia being called out for actual service, any such Battalion, organized as aforesaid, shall serve for the period mentioned in the thirty-second section of this Act; Provided that if during the period of three years for which any person shall be balloted as a First Class or Second Class Service man, he shall attain such age as would exempt him from service as a First or Second Class Service man, such exemption shall have no force or effect until after the expiration of the period of three years for which he shall have been so balloted.

25. The Sheriff, County Judge and Warden of the said County, in Upper Canada, and the Registrar, warden and Officer or Officers of Militia designated as aforesaid in Lower Canada, shall then proceed to select from the Militia Rolls, in the order hereinafter mentioned, the names of the requisite number of persons to form a Battalion of the Regiment of the said Regimental Division, the selection to be made by drawing by ballot.

27. In case of a Union of Counties for Municipal and Judicial purposes, the same shall be treated as distinct for Militia purposes; but the proceedings hereinafter provided as to ballot in a County shall be applicable to each County of the United Counties, in which said County any portion of the Militia may be organized or may be called out for actual service.

28. No man of any Regiment of Service Militia shall be exempt from actual service when called out, unless exempt by this Act or unless he forthwith provides an approved man of the same class, who may not have been balloted and who is willing to serve as a substitute, and any substitute by his consent to act as such, shall become liable in all respects as if balloted.

29. No man unfit from bodily infirmity to perform his duty, shall be obliged to serve.

30. Whenever such may be deemed requisite and so ordered by the Commander-in-Chief, the Service Battalion or Battalions so organized as hereinafter mentioned, shall, by the Officer appointed to command them be warned by a notice to be served at the last known place of abode of each person so balloted as before provided, to attend on a day and place to be stated in such notice for muster and inspection according to such regulations as the Commander-in-Chief may prescribe by General Order for that purpose; and whenever the Militia or any Service Battalion shall be called out for actual service, in such manner as the Commander in Chief may direct, and shall be commanded by such Officers as from their qualification and fitness he thinks proper to appoint, such Officers to be taken in preference from the Regimental Division so far as a sufficient number of persons duly qualified can be found therein.

31. The Service Militia or any Battalion or Company thereof, may at any time in each year, be called out by General Order of the Commander-in-Chief for drill or instruction within each Regimental Division, for a period not exceeding six days, under and pursuant to such rules and regulations in that behalf, as may be prescribed in any such General Order, and each non-commissioned officer and man, shall be paid for each day's actual and *bona fide* drill as aforesaid, the sum of fifty cents.

32 The Service Militia or such Battalion or Battalions as shall from time to time be called out for actual service, shall serve during three years unless sooner disbanded, and may then be replaced by others to be called out in the manner hereinafter specified, and shall not be liable to be again called out until the others in the same class have been taken.

33. The Militia, so called out, may be marched to any part of the Province, or to any place without the Province but contiguous therewith, where the enemy is, and from which an attack on this Province is apprehended.

34. The Militia, so called out, and every Officer or man belonging to it, shall, from the time he is called out for actual service, be subject to the Rules and Articles of War and to the Act for punishing mutiny and desertion, and all other laws then applicable to Her Majesty's Troops in this Province, and not inconsistent with this Act; except that no man shall be subject to any corporal punishment except death or imprisonment for any contravention of such laws; and except also that the Commander-in-Chief may direct that any provisions of the said laws or regulations shall not apply to the Militia.

35. No Officer, non-commissioned Officer or private in the Militia, shall be sentenced to death by any Court Martial except for mutiny, desertion to the enemy, or traitorously delivering up to the enemy any garrison, fortress, post or guard, or traitorous correspondence with the enemy;—And no sentence of any General Court Martial shall be carried into effect until approved by the Commander-in-Chief.

36. No Officer of Her Majesty's regular Army on full pay shall sit on any Militia Court Martial.

OFFICERS.

37. All Commissions of Officers in the Militia shall be granted by the Commander-in-Chief and during pleasure; no person shall be an Officer of Militia unless he is one of Her Majesty's subjects by birth or naturalization.

38. Commissioned Officers of the Militia shall furnish their own uniform, arms and accoutrements.

39. Commissions in the Militia, existing immediately before the passing of this Act, shall remain in force, the same being nevertheless subject to be cancelled by the Commander-in-Chief; and shall be deemed to constitute such officers as belonging to the Regimental division in which they respective ly reside; and all officers of the Militia to be hereafter appointed shall be designated in their commission as officers of the Regimental Division, unless specially appointed to Battalions; —But no person shall be bound to serve in the Militia in a lower grade than he has once held, unless he has resigned his commission or is reduced by sentence or order of some lawful Court or authority;—Provided that no future appointment to rank in the Militia shall be higher in time of peace than Lieutenant-Colonel.

40. The Commander-in-Chief may, whenever the Militia is called out, and the exigencies of the service so require, appoint Colonels in the same.

41. Officers of Her Majesty's Army shall always be reckoned senior to all Officers of the Militia of the same rank, whatever be the dates of their respective commissions;—And Colonels appointed by Commission signed by the Officer Commanding Her Majesty's Forces in Canada, shall command Colonels of Militia, whenever hereafter appointed, (except the *Adjutant General* of the Militia) whatever be the dates of their respective Commissions.

42. After the passing of this Act, no officer of the Service Militia shall be appointed or promoted except provisionally until he shall have satisfactorily passed through the chool of military instruction hereinafter referred to, and received a certificate thereof or until he shall have satisfactorily passed an examination before the Board hereinafter mentioned and received a certificate thereof.

44. An Adjutant General of Militia may be appointed for the whole Province but must have received a military education. Salary $3000 per annum. Also a Dep.-Adj.-Gen., at a salary of $2000.

45. All non-commissioned officers in the Militia shall be appointed by the officer commanding the Corps to which they belong—and shall hold their rank during pleasure, and any person who has been a non-commissioned officer in Her Majesty's service, shall not be bound to serve in the Militia in a lower grade than he held in Her Majesty's service, unless he had, at the time of leaving Her Majesty's service, been reduced from such grade.

49. Whenever the Militia or any part thereof shall be called out by reason of war, invasion, insurrection or imminent danger thereof, the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Militia, so called out for Actual Service, shall be paid at such rates of daily pay, and shall receive such allowances in every respect, as are paid and allowed to officers and men of the relative and corresponding rank or grade in Her Majesty's Service.

CORPS FOR GENERAL SERVICE.

50. The Commander-in-Chief may, in the event of war, raise, in addition to the Militia, regiments of Militia by voluntary enlistment for General Service, during such war, and for a reasonable time after its termination; such regiments to be subject to the provisions of this Act.

DRILL ASSOCIATIONS.

51. The Commander-in-Chief may sanction the organization of associations for purposes of Drill and of independent Companies of Infantry composed of professors, masters or pupils of Universities, Schools or other public Institutions, or of persons engaged in or about the same, or Militia Officers, or of men on the Militia Rolls, or of such other persons as he may see fit, but such Associations or Companies shall not be provided with any clothing or allowance therefor.

SCHOOL OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

52. For the purpose of enabling Officers of Militia or candidates for commissions or promotion in the Militia to perfect themselves in a knowledge of their military duties, drill and discipline, the Commander-in-Chief may establish a School of Military Instruction in either section of the Province, and for that purpose may enter into arrangements with the Officer Commanding Her Majesty's Forces in British North America, for the best means of effecting the same in connection with any Regiment or Regiments of Her Majesty's Forces; and make all necessary Rules and Regulations, and as to the terms upon which such instruction may be compensated for, and generally for the advancement of Military Education amongst the Officers and Candidates for Commissions as aforesaid.

53. The Commander-in-Chief shall from time to time, and among the applicants for such purpose, select such persons in each section of the Province as he may think fit for the purpose of attending such school of Military Instruction and if necessary remove the same; and shall by General Order prescribe the allowances to be paid to such persons during their stay at the same, and the period for which they shall undergo such instruction.

54. Every person who shall have entered upon the course of Military Instruction as hereinafter provided, shall thereupon and thenceforth and for the period prescribed in such General Order and upon his signing a Roll of Enlistment for such instruction, be subject to the Queen's Rules and Regulations, and the Mutiny Act and the Rules and Articles of War, and to such other Orders, Rules and Regulations, of whatever nature or kind to which Her Majesty's Troops are subject.

55. In any appropriation of moneys for Militia purposes, there shall be set apart a sum not less than one hundred thousand dollars for the purposes of carrying into effect the provisions of the three preceding clauses, to be accounted for as hereinafter required.

The Non-Service Militia must be regularly enrolled, and may be called out once a year for muster, if so required by the Commander-in-Chief.

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, C. W., OCT. 30, 1863.

THE EFFECTS OF THE AMERICAN WAR.

SLOWLY and sadly the Great Civil War drags its bloody length along. Now the Federal cause seems to prosper, and anon Confederate prowess prevails. At one moment the game seems lost to the South, but again the fate of war decides, as it has so often done before, almost against all hope, in favor of the weaker power. Will it be uninteresting to forget for a moment the state of sieges, the advance of armies, or the failure of newly-fledged generals, and look at some of the effects, present and prospective, produced or likely to arise out of this war between brethren? The North asserts that it is waging holy warfare—that the struggle is one of light against darkness—freedom against slavery, moral and physical—that, in short, its cause is one upon which the blessing of the God of Battles may be consistently invoked. If this be really the case, and the sentiment a deeply-rooted one, we should expect to witness an exhibition of zeal, patriotism, self-sacrifice, throughout the federal states, such as the world has seldom seen. But the *fact* is, that the righteousness of the cause, the love of freedom, even the thirst for national aggrandizement have given way before the *love of money*. The millions upon millions of new paper money created by the war, have turned the national head, and we fear, corrupted the national heart.—The poor soldier lie shivering in their trenches, while contractors and jobbers of every description fatten. Widows and orphans don the habiliments of woe to be jostled aside in the streets by eager money-getters. The *idea* is being bled for on the Potomac, while shameless lust stalks boldly along the crowded thoroughfares of the great cities. Business prospers in all its branches, and the cry is, "let's make hay while the sun shines!" That is, "let us manufacture money out of blood! Let us make a good thing out of the war while it lasts, and pray to Mammon and Moloch that such jolly times may long continue!" Do we believe a great people in all this? Why then the unprecedented grasping after riches?—why the throwing of fighting responsibilities upon foreign shoulders?—why so much dodging and twisting to escape the conscription?

We think the present abundance of money will have a tendency to operate against the purely producing portion of the American community. The flood of greenbacks has been thrown out, not as the reward of agricultural industry, but in order to meet an emergency, and however traders may benefit by the operation, it is certain that the grain producing districts of the West will lose heavily. In the face of Eastern luxury and superabundance Western wheat and corn have fallen far below remunerating prices. Depend upon it, when the farmer is compelled to part with his produce at a serious loss and at the same time pays double the old prices for every article he may require, there is something unsound at the bottom. There is also an indirect evil to be apprehended. The temptation to make money in trade and manufactures is so great that thousands will be unable to resist it, and the slow-going, ill-requitted processes of Agriculture will be in a great measure forsaken, especially by young men This, together with the depletion of male population to feed confederate powder in the far South and West, will materially lessen the products of the grain-fields, and when the final crash comes traders will become bankrupt while serials will rise in value.

The great teachers of the North, of whom Henry Ward Beecher and Horace Greeley are prominent representatives, predicate their arguments for the utter extermination of the 'rebels' upon the hypothesis that the Supreme Being in His good Providence has allowed this war for the punishment of the South, and, of course, the extinction of Slavery. They proclaim from the pulpit and the sanctum that the *end sanctifies the means;* an old, but very dangerous doctrine. Had they, in the face of popular opinion, held forth that the North was being punished for its sins of omission and commission, as well as the South, we think they would have been nearer the truth. The North has largely participated in the profits of Negro Slavery. It has persistently, and for many years, winked at the "institution;" it has given itself up to the worship of images of Gold and Silver, and the lust of dominion has been at the bottom of much of its legislation. Proud of the boundless resources of their country, its rapidly increasing population and ever-widening influence, Americans have forgotten the fact taught by Holy Writ, and illustrated in the World's History, that "Pride goeth before destruction." Has there been any diminution of National pride? Has there been, generally speaking, any quailing beneath the rod of affliction? Nay, but has not the fiery crucible revealed more of *dross* than of real gold? Have not the exhaling fumes blinded the eyes of men so that they can see nothing beyond the "manifest destiny" of the United Republic as taught of yore from the stump and the Senatorial rostrum?

When peace is proclaimed and the sickening but intoxicating smell of blood leaves the nostrils of the American people they will awaken to a sense of the horrors of war, and, we fear, they will find that it is much easier to unleash the dogs of destruction than to call them in again.—In any event, the body of the people will be heartily sick of warfare, but what will become of the million of men in arms?—Will they quietly return to the monotonous humdrum of every-day life, or, on the contrary, must the United States become an aggressive nation, and at once seek to establish the Monroe doctrine at the point of the bayonet? With an *Independent South* and Mexico under the protection of France and Austria this would be out of the question, and work would have to be marked out for the federal armies towards the North Pole. Even this task might have its difficulties. What then could be done with the men of war? Perhaps the only solution of the question would be an immense standing army and *a more centralized form of Government!*

We may thus speculate with regard to the future that is in store for this sadly troubled continent, but the *end* is still wrapped in profound mystery, and the tide of human passion having been once fairly let loose, God in His Omnipotent Wisdom only knows where or when it will stop.

A SHOCKING CASE OF SUICIDE took place in the London Gaol on Tuesday night last. A young man named John Allcock, was convicted of aggravated assault at the recent assizes, and in order to escape his sentence of three years in penitentiary, which he considered too severe, determined to leave the world altogether. He effected his purpose by hanging himself to his cell door with a strip of toweling. When found in the morning he was a ghastly corpse.

NEWS ITEMS.

☞ The Mexican agents had contracted for the building of some iron war vessels for the empire in France.

☞ It is estimated that the enormous number of 240,000,000 matches are used in the United Kingdom every day.

BLOCKING THE NEWS.—The telegraph line from Nashville to Chattanooga has been closed to newspaper reports.

☞ A New York paper says "if anything can ever induce us to pronounce in favor of a military despotism it will be the increasing insolence, and the increasing rowdyism of our shoddy aristocrats."

☞ It is said that the late Attorney General of England received in fees from patents and other sources during the year of the International Exhibition no less a sum than £16,000.

☞ In Dorsetshire and Somersetshire the farmers are feeding their horned beasts and pigs with wheat. The grain is mixed with beans for the former, and with barley for the latter.

☞ The French Commissioners are on the Suez Canal, but I have no particulars. M. de Lesseps will leave for Paris on the 29th, I imagine, to definitely terminate, together with Nubar Pasha, the two great questions of territorial possessions and forced labor.

☞ The recent death of Mr. Dufield, the artist was caused by his blood having been completely poisoned by the absorption into his system of the odor of dead game which he was so constantly painting.

☞ A correspondent of a metropolitan contemporary states that the notorious Edwin James is now in London "in company with his millionaire, whom, if he is not yet married he is about immediately to lead to the altar of Hymen."

☞ Mr. Roebuck has been lecturing at Armagh, near Poole, on education. The lecturer enlarged on the benefits of education as a means of raising men among their fellows. He avowed himself a Radical, but Radicalism consisted not in pulling everybody down, but in endeavoring to raise everybody up.

☞ The London Times thinks that the position of France in Mexico and the conditional acceptance of the crown by the Archduke Maximillian amount to something more than a diversion in favor of the rebel South, inasmuch as they are a forcible and practical protest against the idea of one dominant republic on the North American continent.

THANKSGIVING.—The Government, we learn, have agreed to recommend the general observance of a day of thanksgiving for the late harvest. Wednesday, 11th November, is the day named.

THE LANCASHIRE DISTRESS.—The reports from the English cotton districts for the three weeks ending the 19th ult. show a decrease in pauperism amounting to two thousand one hundred and fifteen persons.

☞ It is said that fast as the *Alabama* is, the Confederacy will soon have a vessel to be called the *Stonewall Jackson*, capable of sailing round the former twice in three miles; that she would be the fastest steamer afloat, and would be ready for sea before the middle of October.

☞ The Mayor of London, C. W., says the *Free Press*, has announced his intention of having a very large stone erected in the Market Square, on a platform, where those sentenced to hard labor will be allowed to exercise themselves in sharpening axes, gratis, for all who supply them.

The Peace Question.

Meade's army has been driven under its permanent intrenchments to near the Potomac. Gen. Lee, after diligently pursuing battle, has been unable to attain it, because his sagacious adversary was too fleet. He has therefore to content himself with such advantages as he has been able to gain from partial encounters, and with picking up a great many prisoners. General Lee, we presume, will now take a position nearer to his own base. The destruction of the bridge over the Rapidan by a freshet, and the swollen condition of the Rappahannock, may have rendered it expedient to do this already. The expulsion and humiliation of Meade's army must have a powerful moral effect on the war. It reveals the weakness of the enemy, and will pour contempt on his hopes of subjugating us. When Meade was not only afraid to advance on Richmond, but had to fly before Lee, who ran him a short distance of Washington and behind his massive fortifications, it seems absurd that Lincoln should think it worth his while to "peg away" any longer. The world will so pronounce it, and Lincoln's people will begin to take the idea—as the financial barometer will continue to attest.—It has been found necessary, in order to reinforce Rosecrans, to reduce Meade so low as to be unable to meet Lee. And yet we shall be much disappointed if Rosecrans will have been enabled thereby to hold his position at Chattanooga. From the relative situations there it is manifestly impossible unless he can first whip Bragg. The best that Rosecrans can rationally hope is to get away as Meade did, but without half the chance. These things must cause the North to think of peace. However fierce they may be theoretically, however bloodthirsty at the ballot-box, and however ferociously they may rant upon the stage, yet when their armies have to fly, and new armies not to be expected, they will see the necessity of peace. The continuance of the war depends, after all, not on the scolds who strut the boards of Congress, and the contractors who fill their purses with honest profits, but on the supply of men who do the fighting. The want of these will stop the war. The grand invasion is dying. There will be nothing on our part to counteract the disposition of peace which the decaying vigor and promise of the war will necessarily produce in the minds of our enemies. The United States have only to stop. There is nothing to prevent them from doing this at any time. Whatever those who may affirm who desire to feed and inflame the war spirit among them, we but speak the universal sentiment of our people when we say we have no purpose against them that would require them to remain in arms a day. We stand only on our defence. We have only proposed to seek our fortunes apart from them. We care not how happy or prosperous they may be without us. It was not part of our motive, in separating, to destroy or injure them. We made no attack on their people, their property, or their institutions. We were simply taking care of ourselves. There is nothing to prevent peace and a just settlement between the two confederacies any day but the will of our enemies. There is no question of life and death between us, so far as they are concerned. It is not necessary for them to be destroyed that we may live. They seek our life—we do not want theirs. We have neither the purpose nor the wish to subjugate them. They have no motive for the war—have nothing at stake but the advantage they might hope to get out of us by forcing us into connection, or subjugation to them. The hope gone of succeeding in this, there is no rational motive left. They have no right, no inheritance, no privilege of their own, which we seek to destroy or impair. And surely they will not admit that they have not among themselves the elements of greatness and happiness.—*Richmond Sentinel, October 21st.*

Progress of the Civil War.

Army of the Potomac, Oct. 27th.

To briefly report the skirmishing operations yesterday, it may be stated that the 8th Illinois Regiment, of Buford's cavalry, tried their skill with dismounted rebels on the Bealton and Sulphur Springs road, and was repulsed. Buford then put in the remainder of that brigade, but they were unequal to the task of forcing the enemy to fall back; another brigade of his cavalry enabled Buford to see the backs of the rebels, and witness their discomfiture. The losses on either side I am unable to give. Last night a supply train of 20 or 30 waggons is said to have been attacked and captured or destroyed by the rebels, between Warrenton and New Baltimore, on the Gainsville Road.

Washington, Oct. 27.

The city has been wild with rumors of a great battle to day in front, but all such reports may be set down as canards, for two reasons—first, what is left on the Rappahannock of the rebel army do not want to fight; second, the Union army has not yet found anybody or anthing to give it battle. So long as the issues at Chattanooga and Abingdon are unsettled, no battle on the Potomac need be expected.

Times' despatch.—Army of the Potomac, 27th.—The enemy continues to be demonstrative on our front. Yesterday as the Sixth and Ninth New York Cavalry were going out near Bealton Station, to relieve the Fourth New York and a Pennsylvania Cavalry regiment, on picket, they were opened upon by the rebels with artillery. A brisk skirmish ensued, lasting several hours—our forces falling back to within one mile of Georgetown upon our infantry line. The enemy showed nothing but infantry; there were few casualties on either side. Guerillas and bushwhackers are exceedingly bold, and their operations extend in every direction.

Tribune's despatch, Washington, 27th Oct., says that persons who arrived from the army to-night state that a column of rebel infantry, which occupied forty minutes in passing a given point, crossed the Rappahannock, at Rappahannock Station, yesterday about dark. The 5th corps were ordered to hold them in check, if possible. It is reported today in the army that our cavalry had been soundly whipped. It is also stated that the rebels are in force about Stafford Court House. Nothing further heard from the reconnoissance of yesterday towards Waterloo Bridge.

Special to the *World:* Washington, 27th.—It is asserted here, on the very highest authority, that the removal of General Meade has been decided upon, and will take place as soon as government can settle on a proper successor. Our army is changing position somewhat for strategic purposes improper to mention.

New York, Oct. 28.

A correspondent of the Columbus, Ga., *Enquirer* says the official reports of the rebel loss in killed, wounded and missing in the battle of Chickamauga amounts to 17,999.

"Prosperous Times" in the North.

There has been a good deal of trash circulating in the papers recently respecting the prosperity in the North, notwithstanding the heavy burdens of the war. It is true that money is easy, that the opera and the theatre are crowded nightly, and that high priced goods secure a ready sale; but there is another and less pleasing picture which it would be well to bear in mind. The prices of the necessaries of life have advanced enormously, and persons with small, fixed incomes and salaries were never so straitened for means as now. Contractors, storekeepers, money changers, stock operators, all who had goods to sell, have done exceedingly well for the last two years; but not so clerks, small property holders, mechanics, all in fact, whose income is fifteen hundred dollars a year and less—a classification, by the way, which includes five-sixths of our whole population.—The poorest classes have not as yet experienced actual suffering, as there is an outlet for able-bodied men in the army; but the struggle for life, or rather food and fuel, was never so hard as it has been for the past year. Coal, for instance, which was abundant a year since at five dollars and fifty cents per ton, is now nine dollars and fifty cents; meat that could be bought for twelve cents per pound is now twenty-two cents; flour that was sold at five dollars is now eight dollars per barrel and the same proportionate increase holds good for every article of clothing, food and fuel purchased and consumed. To talk of prosperity and good times when starvation prices like these are the rule is flat nonsense. The truth is, as the evil days are upon us financially as well as politically, and they are getting no better very fast. Secretary Chase seems to hint that the time may come when a breakfast will cost a thousand dollars, and we think it likely if we go on much longer at this rate But let us hear no more about prosperous times.—[N. Y. Times.

The "Times" on Rosecrans at Chattanooga.

Bad formation of the line of battle, bad tactics on the field, and the absence of some commanders at the most critical period of the fight, are alleged as the causes of the disaster. Two seem to have disappeared, though nothing is said of their having been wounded. Rosecrans had also to quit the field before the battle was quite over. It is added that "while the army may be considered as safe enough, it is certain, if the enemy have the advantage of greater numbers, flanking movements will compel Rosecrans to retreat across the Tennessee in case reinforcements should not promptly reach him." This was also a contingency we ventured to anticipate, and considering the position of Burnside, already threatened with an attack, it seems extremely probable. There is also a chance of the Federals having their supplies cut off and being compelled to surrender. If this should occur, it would be the first capitulation of the war. In the old war of Independence the surrender of two English generals and their forces hastened the end of the contest.—Nothing as decisive has yet occurred in the present American struggle; but the present situation of Rosecrans, liable to be surrounded, unable to advance, with a difficult line of retreat, is in a peril not dissimilar to those of the English troops that could neither be moved nor supported. But the scene of this last great battle is so distant from the populous Northern cities that we doubt if it will very deeply affect public opinion or advance the prospect of peace. The Indian name of the battle field means the "Stream of Death." The great losses on both sides give the name a new and terrible fitness. But the oft repeated tale of carnage makes small impression on the American mind, even though the difficulty of filling the thinned ranks is becoming every day more evident.

The Steam Rams on the Mersey.

From the London Times.

A considerable amount of gossip and remark has of late been prevalent in Liverpool and elsewhere relative to two steam rams which have been constructed at the Birkenhead Ironworks by Messrs. Laird Brothers. One account stated that the ships in question were being built for the Emperor of China, which averment gave rise to some incredulous remarks. Another statement was to the effect that the vessels in question were both built on French account, and one of them, which was launched a few weeks ago, named El Tousin, was taken into the Great Float flying the French ensign. Since then, she has been moored at the Victoria wharf, in that immense basin, and operations have been steadily prosecuted for the purpose of fitting her for sea. In consequence of these operations, intimation was received from the Foreign Office—at least, so much is said, and has been acknowledged in high quarters—to the effect that, suspicions of the vessels being intended for the Confederate States of America, they would not be permitted to depart unless satisfactory evidence was given that their destination would not form an infringement of the Foreign Enlistment Act. In this state the affair remained till Thursday last, when a revenue cutter conveyed a Custom House officer into the Great Float, and put him on board of the El Tousin. On Friday, this proceeding was followed by the appearance of a second Custom House officer, who, it is said, put the "broad arrow" on the vessel, and remained in charge of the ship. About 11 o'clock on Thursday night, the Goshawk, under the command of Lieutenant Cheek, acting tender to her Majesty's ship Majestic, went into the low-water basin, which has not yet open for vessels, and remained there on Friday and Saturday. On Saturday morning her Majesty's ship Liverpool dropped from her previous moorings, and took a position in front of the entrance to the Morpeth Dock, with her fires banked, and her steam obviously up. In this condition she lay all day, and general opinion connected with her being in this position a belief that she, as well as the Goshawk, was in readiness to prevent the apprehended departure of the El Tousin. So far, however, as present appearances warrant the conjecture, the precaution was unnecessary. The suspected vessel remains moored alongside the Victoria wharf, and up to Saturday afternoon did not appear in a condition fit for sea. During the whole of the early part of Saturday workmen were busily employed in prosecuting the different processes which could fit her for sea. So far as could be observed from the quay—no admission was allowed on board—there was no Government officer in charge of the craft, and everything appeared to make progress in the usual way. The ship is evidently a powerful vessel. She has, or rather preparations are being made for her, two cupola turrets, which are far advanced in construction. Her bulwarks are made to fall down outwardly, and she has two port holes in the stern, disagreeably suggestive of "stern chasers." Her sides are evidently strong, and armour-plated, but her most formidable-looking character is derived from her sullenly projecting prow. As a whole, this formidable looking craft, which everyone professes to regard with something like mystery, and which no one about will admit knowing anything of, is a capital specimen of the ship-builder's art, and if let loose with a hostile intent would no doubt prove an ugly customer.

Great Britain.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered his promised lecture on America at the Philharmonic Hall, Liverpool, on the 16th inst., before a densely crowded audience. Fears at one time were entertained of a riot, Southern sympathizers having placarded the town with bills calculated to inflame the public mind against Mr. Beecher. Large numbers of secessionists were at the meeting, and did all they could to get up a row, and interrupted Mr. Beecher at every step. They were, however, in a great minority, and on the whole, Mr. Beecher's reception, from first to last, was very enthusiastic. He was frequently interrupted by disgraceful outcries, but showed great calmness and tact, and could not be put down by clamor. Mr. B. showed how much England was interested in the triumph of the North. He asserted that slavery was the root and branch of the American trouble, and maintained that the North was for the Union because it believed it would ultimately secure the emancipation of the slaves. Mr. B. believed that under the influence of Earl Russell's speech at Blairgowrie and the seizure of the suspected rams in the Mersey the hostility of the North towards England would disappear. He concluded by pointing out that, in view of the threatening aspect of affairs throughout the world, kindred nations like England and America should not be estranged, for united they would be a match for the world.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Beecher was carried with great cheering, but not unmixed with hisses and groans.

On the same day an address was delivered before the Liverpool Southern Club by Mr. Beresford Hope, who reiterated his ex pressed ultra views in favor of the South.—The Club afterwards entertained Mr Hope at a banquet, where Southern sentiments were, of course, the order of the day.

Sir Rounded Palmer, Attorney General, had been addressing his constituents at considerable length on American affairs. He showed that England could not recognize the South until their independence was fully settled. He contended that England was bound to extend belligerent rights to the Confederates, and strongly demonstrated the obligations resting on England for continued neutrality.

The London *Times*, in an editorial on that part of Mr. Palmer's speech which shows that there is no doubt about the spirit and design of the laws respecting the iron-clads seized in the Mersey, says the Ministers have not been doubting whether these steamers were designed for the same service as the Alabama, nor whether they could be lawfully despatched, but whether their suspected destination can be conclusively proved against them.—The intent of the law is, however, to make the case perfectly clear, few will be found to deny there is suspicion enough to justify the resolution on the part of the Government, to reserve the case for trial, the doubts that arise are principally from the difficulty of obtaining conclusive evidence on the case, admitting of infinate evasions. The Attorney-General tells us the Americans have done as much for others as they are now expecting will be done for them, that they never showed unwillingness to act when urged, but that they found difficulties in the way of such proceedings.

The *Times* says, in conclusion, that if this is the state of the law, it is unsatisfactory in the extreme and as both countries have found the utmost difficulty in bringing the law to bear, and the sooner the machinery is improved the better.

Horrible Murder.

The Lindsay papers give an account of a brutal murder of a man named James Diamond, in the township of Peterboro', on Monday night, the 15th. The particulars are as follows:—"The murder took place in a shanty about a mile and a half from the village of Lindsay, just after a logging bee a short distance from the scene, and the murderers were Diamond's wife and a man named Fleming, between whom there appears to have been an improper intimacy. At the time of the murder all parties had been drinking freely, and before Diamond had an altercation with his wife—upbraiding her with infidelity. The murder took place between eight o'clock and twelve, and while it was being committed, one of the neighbors heard great scuffling, and shortly afterwards the body of the murdered man was discovered by some more neighbors lying at the back of the shanty in an apparently lifeless condition. We may mention some of the particulars gathered on the spot. The ground where Diamond's head lay was saturated with blood, and near were stones clotted with blood. Two thick branches were found on the grass, covered in part with blood, which had evidently been one stick broken in two, for they fitted together exactly at the breakage. These were taken possession of by the officers. The head of the deceased man presented a frightful appearance. The skull was driven in in two places, one of the apertures large enough to admit of a finger, and had evidently either been beaten or kicked with savage ferocity. From its blackened appearance Diamond had received a terrible blow, possibly with a fist, on the right eye. There was also a severe wound on the neck, just under the chin, inflicted with a stick or by a stroke from a boot. The poor victim died at sunrise, after suffering intensely—he was insensible to the last. The woman told a story about two men having killed him with a club, and Fleming disclaimed all knowledge of the horrid deed. Deceased was a middle aged man, Fleming was nearly about the same age, and had a coarse determined look, and Mrs Diamond was a fresh, fair looking woman of about thirty-five years of age. Her Majesty's ship Majestic, went into the low-water basin, which has not yet open for vessels, and remained there on Friday and Saturday. On Saturday morning her Majesty's ship Liverpool dropped from her previous moorings, and took a position in front of the entrances to the Morpeth Dock, with her fires banked, and her steam obviously up. In this condition she lay all day, and general opinion connected with her being in this position a belief that she, as well as the Goshawk, was in readiness to prevent the apprehended departure of the El Tousin. So far, however, as present appearances warrant the conjecture, the precaution was unnecessary. The suspected vessel remains moored alongside the Victoria wharf, and up to Saturday afternoon did not appear in a condition fit for sea. During the whole of the early part of Saturday workmen were busily employed in prosecuting the different processes which could fit her for sea. So far as could be observed from the quay—no admission was allowed on board—there was no Government officer in charge of the craft, and everything appeared to make progress in the usual way. The ship is evidently a powerful vessel. She has, or rather preparations are being made for her, two cupola turrets, which are far advanced in construction. Her bulwarks are made to fall down outwardly, and she has two port holes in the stern, disagreeably suggestive of "stern chasers." Her sides are evidently strong, and armour-plated, but her most formidable-looking character is derived from her sullenly projecting prow. As a whole, this formidable looking craft, which everyone professes to regard with something like mystery, and which

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, C. W., NOV. 3, 1863.

THE REASON WHY.

ONE of the bitterest opponents of the Ministry is the Toronto *Freeman*. For savage ferocity and unblushing audacity it is ahead of even the Hamilton *Spectator* or any of the French papers. *The reason why* has at length leaked out: The following *nice* little bill was sent to the Executive Council Office by the proprietor of the *Freeman* during the late session:

"To advertis'g the paper currency of the U. S. and the Customs of Canada, 70 lines, 42 times....	$91.00
" " Quarantine Regulations, 270 lines, 75 times............	$596.00
Total............................	$690.00

The account was promptly disallowed, hence the venom of the *Freeman's* attacks. The same reason may be extended to other opposition vilifiers, for we are assured and can well believe that hundreds of such accounts have been sent in to the departments since the defeat of the Coalition. Go on, gentlemen, denounce the cheese-paring retrenchment of the day, for it has certainly nipped many carefully laid schemes in the bud. But you should keep in your two-column advertisements until the ardently-hoped-for change comes, and then, like a cloud of thirsty mosquitos, "put in your little bills.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

WE are in receipt of the November number of the American Phrenological Journal, Fowler & Wells, New York. It is a valuable and interesting monthly, but we are compelled occasionally to differ from the learned editors, in a respectful way, considering that they have devoted themselves specially to the study of the human mind for many years. For example, in the present number, we find what appears to us a new doctrine, stated as follows: "We repeat that *every well-organized human being ought to be able to do everything which any one can do*; and when our systems of education are based on a knowledge of the mind to be educated, every one will be called out and developed in all its faculties. He will then compose music and poetry as well as prose; he will draw, paint, design and invent, &c." This assertion should astonish itinerant phrenologists quite as much as the general public, for they are in the habit of teaching that Phrenology is the lamp by which every parent may discover the leading intellectual propensities of his child, and thus be enabled to place him in such a position that he will carry out the intention of *nature* in giving him the organization of a poet, *literateur*, mechanic, merchant, &c. Are we to understand that this harmonious development of intellect is to be brought about by clipping the wings of what is called genius, the elevation of the masses to the highest standard, or a half-way meeting from each direction? We are inclined to the latter supposition, because the author describes the men who presume to soar above their fellows as "erratic, warped, one-sided human monstrosities," and adds that when the new system is introduced, "they will be as rare as dwarfs or giants." Every person of thought and observation would coincide with the author were he to take the position that a very few men or women—not one in a thousand, perhaps—cultivate their intellectual faculties to the *utmost* extent; but the statement that every well organized human being should be able to do everything that any one can do, is so utterly indefensible that we are only surprised to see it come from such a source. The history of civilization proves emphatically that the greatest triumphs of art, of science, of literature, have been achieved by men of *one idea*, that is, they were endowed with one prominent intellectual faculty which enabled them to rise far above their fellows. Homer was, in a certain sense a one-sided man, but that one side was so brilliant as to dazzle all future generations; all the intellectual giants of ancient times were one-idead, in this sense. The same is true of more modern times: Luther's soul was fired by one grand idea; so with Milton, Newton, Burke, Wren, Reynolds, Watt, the Stephensons, Elihu Burritt, &c. And yet, according to the great New York phrenologists, these men come under the category of "human monstrosities." The old-fashioned idea is that certain men are born to be poets, orators, painters, statesmen, &c., and that independent of fortuitous circumstances they are impelled to seek an outlet for their capacities, but Messrs. Fowler and Wells seek to establish a new theory, and endeavour to show that each should become an expert in every accomplishment, which seems to as an Utopianism that can never be fulfilled. And if it could be fulfilled, if all intellect were really and truly reduced to the same dead level, we respectfully submit that the world would not thereby be rendered either better or happier. If the faces of all men and all women were formed after the same model, the extremes of ugliness and beauty might be lost sight of, but the improvement, in time, would come to be considered terribly common-place.—We could certainly wish to see every human being in possession of a sound organization, but we hope the phrenologists will make few converts to the theory that the one-idead flights of genius are neither more nor less than evidences of "human monstrosity."

DAY OF THANKSGIVING.

By an Extra of the Canada *Gazette* we learn that His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to issue the following Proclamation; under date of Oct. 28th:

Know Ye that, taking into Our considertion the duty which Our loving subjects of Our Province of Canada, owe to Almighty God for the manifold Blessings which they have received at His Hands, and especially for the abundant Harvest and continuance of Peace with which He has blessed Our said Province during the present year, We have thought fit, by the advice of Our Executive Council for Our said Province, to appoint, and We do, by this Our Royal Proclamation, appoint *Wednesday the 11th day of November* next, as a day of General Thanksgiving to Almighty God for these His Mercies, and We do earnestly exhort all Our loving Subjects in Our said Province to observe reverentially and devoutly the said day of Thanksgiving.

Lord Brougham on the War.

The following extract from a speech, delivered by Lord Brougham in Edinburgh, will be read with unusual interest at the present moment. We make room for it to the exclusion of less important matter:

"I have now got a letter from a friend, saying that there is great exception taken on the part of American newspapers in this country, in England or Scotland, at my differing from the United States government on the subject of this horrible war, and that it is said I undervalued the emancipation of the slaves. [Loud cheers.] Who of all the advocates of slave emancipation has ever done half so much for the liberation of the slaves, for the abolition of slavery, as I myself have done?—[Cheers.] The beginning of my Parliamentary career was signalized by the act of 1811, the one of all the many acts which I have had a hand in passing that gives me the most real satisfaction—the act practically abolishing the slave trade, because before that act passed it was considered a mere matter of contraband, and that act raised it, or sunk it rather, to its real denomination of a crime, and a bad crime, punishable by 14 years transportation.—[Cheers.] The act really did abolish the slave trade as far as British subjects were engaged in it. Then in 1836 and 1837 I shortened the period of negro apprenticeship and occasioned the liberation—the complete liberation—of the slaves three or four years before it would otherwise have taken place.—[Cheers.] Then, I may add, though it is a trifle compared with these exertions, a great personal sacrifice I made. I gave up a very considerable estate in Barbadoes and a very large estate in the county of Durham, which a very kind-hearted gentleman had left me by will, but which was revoked or cancelled on my refusing in the year 1835 or 1836 to abstain from my proceedings for the liberation of the slaves, though he said to me in a letter he wrote me at the time—'I can assure you that your peasantry on your Barbadoes estate are better off than your peasantry on your Durham estate.' It was enough to make one's mouth water a little to hear of one being about to get a property in the county of Durham. [Laughter.] I should not have valued the Barbadoes estate so much. But I declined doing as he desired, and I sent him a copy of the report of the House of Lords on the subject of slavery. After that I ceased to have correspondence with that excellent gentleman, and a year or two afterwards he died, his will, no doubt, having been cancelled, so far as my interest in it was concerned.—[Cheers.] I state these things only to show that for anybody to suppose that I am slow or hesitating on the question of the abolition of slavery is really a most monstrous delusion.—[Hear, hear, and loud cheers.] All my efforts were to promote emancipation without violence—emancipation by a change of law, and by a change of system, and never did I lend the slightest countenance to those acts of violence against slavery. Much as I detest slavery, and much as I pitied those who were its victims, and pitied amongst its victims the master of the slave—[hear, hear, and cheers]—whom I reckoned a victim of slavary as well as the poor slaves themselves, but never did I raise my voice for one instant in support of any violent proceedings for the purpose of their emancipation. [Hear, hear, and applause.] Consequently, when I heard of the President issuing a proclamation to emancipate the slaves, I knew very well, even before they confessed it, that that was done not for the sake of emancipating the slaves, but for the sake of beating the whites. [Hear, hear.] It was a mere measure of hostility, not an act of emancipation—a measure of hostility, and of hostility of a most detestable kind—[hear, hear]—by raising an insurrection of the slaves against their masters. But the much, much-enduring nature of the unhappy negro prevented that from succeeding, and the great mischief which was intended to both blacks and whites did not take place. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I beg your pardon for having noticed this most ridiculous charge, which could only have arisen from an utter delusion and from the parties who made it being under that delusion—(hear, hear)—they themselves now call for the extermination of the whites—exterminate the whites in order to liberate the blacks!—exterminate the whites in order to regain the Union. (Hear, hear.) The Union, and not the negro, is the object of the Emancipation Act, and to that Act I therefore could give no kind of support. It is a most unhappy contest, most miserable in all respects, but I hope we shall continue to act upon the principles upon which we have hitherto proceeded of interfering with neither party. (Hear, hear.) The Federals are angry at us because we could not join with them; the Confederates are angry with us because we do not acknowledge them. If we were to acknowledge them we would only increase the length of this horrible and miserable contest. We have nothing to do either with one party or the other. (Hear, hear.) We are bound to maintain our own independence of them and to leave them to fight it out amongst themselves—(cheers)—earnestly praying that their fight may be as short as possible. (Cheers.)"

☞ In the township of Usborne a few nights ago two boys "treed" a raccoon, and in order to get it set to work to chop the tree down. Just as it was about to fall a dry limb hanging to it snapped off, and falling struck one of the boys named William Kirke and fractured his skull. His life is despaired of.

☞ BLACK SQUIRRELS are just now swarming in our woods, to a greater extent than has been known for many years.—Sportsmen rejoice, and wise ones predict a very severe winter, the theory being that the squirrels have been led by unerring instinct to leave their customary haunts in the North to escape the coming cold weather.

CORDWOOD.—The trade in Cordwood between this port and Chicago is growing very rapidly. During the present season the farmers in the vicinity of Goderich have laid down at the wharf at least *ten thousand cords* of wood intended for the Chicago Market, thus bringing into circulation about $20,000. The business has been double that of last year.

ADVERTISE YOUR SALES.—Farmers and others are becoming awake to the fact that in order to give full publicity to their sales it is necessary to do so by advertising in the *Signal* as well as by issuing hand bills. Our circulation throughout the Counties was never so large as at present, and it is rapidly increasing.

HALLOW-E'EN.—On Saturday evening last the "gay and festive" youth of Goderich enjoyed themselves in the celebration of Hallow-Eve. The pleasing ceremonies of olden times have died out in this intensely practical age of ours. Soon the nut-cracking, the apple-ducking, the merry but simple rompings of young men and maidens will have become a thing of the past and the eve which annually gave birth to so many rustic joys, will be allowed to pass by unnoticed. O, degenerate day, when the time-honored mysteries of Hallow-Eve have dwindled down to the destruction of unpoetical cabbage by yelling urchins!

RI LE MATCH.

The Shooting Match of the Huron Rifles came off on Friday last. Owing to the unfavorable state of the weather only fifteen members attended at the armory at the appointed time, but in compliance with their unanimous wish, the Captain did not postpone the shooting. On the arrival of the firing party at the race-course, the weather, which had been showery and threatening all the morning, changed to a severe storm of wind and rain, which continued until after the party left the ground. The practice, notwithstanding it was made under the disadvantages of a cloudy sky and very heavy rain, was very good. The shooting for the Medal was very close, Privates O'Connor, Seymour and Thompson respectively scoring 23, 22, and 21 points as the result of their 10 shots. The prize was a handsome and massive silver medal, having on one side a Rifleman firing, at the kneeling position, surmounted by the words, "Huron Rifles Challenge Medal;" on the reverse side, Presented to the Corps for annual competition, by Captain Seymour." Private O'Connor was therefore declared winner of the Medal for 1863.

THAT EVERLASTING BELL.

Dear *Signal*,—Perhaps you will permit me through your columns to complain of an intolerable nuisance in the shape of an everlasting ding-dong of an auction bell which has deafened us on the Western side of the square for the last month. Now, sir, I believe in the principle of "live and let live," but I contend that no auctioneer has a right to annoy his neighbors and foot-passengers with *eight* mortal hours a day of his loud-mouthed bell. I for one have stood it until patience has ceased to be a virtue, and if this hint does not bring about an abatement of the nuisance, we must try what virtue there is in the tribunal of Squire Cameron and Mr. Smaill. By the way, if the latter would come down upon the disreputable crowd of young Mohawks that gather after dark in front of said auction he would earn the thanks of every lady that has occasion to pass, not to mention many others.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

We are happy to inform our correspondent that it will be unnecessary to trouble himself further about the matter. The vender of swords, shoddy, carving-knives, and other small arms has left, thank goodness. The town will not suffer morally or otherwise, if such distinguished gentlemen will steer clear of us in future.

☞ Our readers would do well to preserve the copies the 'Signal' containing the Volunteer and Militia Bills for future reference.

☞ Horse thieves are still carrying on their nefarious work in London township, Biddulph, &c. Farmers, beware!

☞ The first hard black frost experienced here this season occured on Tuesday and Wednesday nights of last week. There has been no snow thus far.

☞ Mr. William Withers, of Kincardine, has been appointed Collector of Inland Revenue for the Revenue Division of Bruce.

☞ The following gentlemen have been gazetted notaries public for Upper Canada: Messrs. Donough O'Brien, Thomas McLean, and William Rastall, of Kincardine.

CARROTS.—Our young friend Mr. J. W. Elliott informs us that his Belgian Carrots this year yielded at the rate of 1176 (weighed) bushels per acre. Many of the roots were 16 inches in circumference and from 20 to 24 inches in length.

HARPER.—We have received the November No. of Harper's Magazine from Mr Moorhouse. No American periodical of the kind that we know of surpasses it in general interest. The illustrated paper on Japan is very interesting, and a few pleasant hours may be passed with the other Articles. For sale at the Signal Office Book Store.

THE SOIREE LAST THURSDAY.

The Soiree in Knox's Church was well attended. There were between four and five hundred persons present.—The preparations made by the ladies were complete, and, so far as we can judge, gave every satisfaction. The speaking was solid and instructive, and it was certainly pleasing to hear from resident ministers the expression of a desire to unite in the great work of spreading gospel influences. The pastor, Rev. Mr. Ure, in his opening address, said he had a well-grounded hope of being at no distant day able to call the congregation together for the purpose of celebrating the complete extinction of the church debt.

The choir, as usual, enlivened the proceedings with a variety of first-class music.

THE COLBORNE PLOUGHING MATCH.

This match came off yesterday, (Thursday) on the farm of Mr. John Morris, 9th con. The ploughmen, for once, had a fine day, much to their comfort and satisfaction. The ground was not in very good condition, a portion of it, in consequence of the dry weather, being hard and brittle. There were fifteen entries in all,—ten men and five boys; quite a turn-out for a township match. We give, after the name of each competitor, the kind of plough used:

MEN.

John Buchanan, Colborne, Runciman & Co.'s Wooden; Jno. Salkeld, Jr, Goderich, Runciman & Co.'s Iron Mahaffey; Geo. Morris, Colborne, Wooden; Jas. Torrance, Goderich, McTavish's Iron Barriman; Arch. Sands, Colborne, Runciman's Iron Mahaffey; And. Green, Colborne, do, Iron Mahaffey; Thos. Harris, Ashfield, Wooden; David Clark, Colborne, Iron; Thos. Fairservice, Runciman's Iron Mahaffey; Alex. Robertson, McTavish's Iron.

BOYS.

Hugh Girvin, Wawanosh, Runciman's Wooden Mahaffey; Stewart McDougall, Goderich, Runciman's Iron Mahaffey; Fred. Horton, Colborne, Runciman's Wooden Mahaffey; John Boyd, Colborne, Cleghorn's Ayrshire; Jno. McHardy, Colborne, Wooden Barriman.

Considering the condition of the soil the work done was excellent, the men taking great pains, and evidently doing their very best. The prize ridges were examined by the spectators with much minuteness and interest. Several of the boys did remarkably well, and if they go on improving as they have done, they will soon give the old hands a close rub for it. Little Stewart McDougall's ridge was not, in our opinion, much surpassed by any on the field. With practice, he will make a first-rate ploughman, but we would advise him to acquire a more erect and graceful attitude while at work. Masters Girvin and Boyd also acquitted themselves nobly. The following is the prize list:

MEN.	BOYS.
1 Thos Fairservice.	1 Stewart McDougall.
2 Arch. Sands.	2 Hugh Girvin.
3 Jno. Salkeld, Jr.	3 Jno. Boyd.
4 And. Green.	4 Fred. Horton.
5 Jas. Torrance.	5 Jno. McHardy.

Everything passed off agreeably. Mrs. Morris and her daughters prepared a good, substantial dinner for the "non-combatants" and just as good a supper for the Ploughmen at the close of the day's labor. Altogether the Match was very successful, which fact was doubtless owing in no small degree to the energy displayed by the Managing Committee.

Death of Mr. Eccles.

We learn with sincere regret that Henry Eccles, Q. C., is no more. He expired in Toronto on Monday last. It may truly be said that the Bar of Canada has lost one of its brightest ornaments. Mr. Eccles was an able lawyer, a splendid speaker, and, we believe, a good man at heart. His loss will be deeply felt by the profession.

CLOSE OF NAVIGATION.—The season of navigation is fast drawing to a close, and in perhaps less than three weeks from date the lake steamers and many of the sailing craft will take up their berths for the winter. Owing to the large decrease of exports and the heavy falling off in importations, the freight business of the season, so far, does not compare favorably with that of 1862, but in passenger carrying the business has fallen little, if anything, below what it was last year. On the whole, the season will not prove an unprofitable one for steamboat and ship owners. The carrying trade is on the increase, and, till the close of navigation, will keep all fully employed at rates much in advance of those which have ruled during the earlier part of the season.—[Kingston News.

☞ The Pope continues to show himself in public. On the 2nd inst. he walked all the way up the Corsa from the Piazzi del Popolo to the Piazzi di Venezia, followed by his noble guards and equipages. His Holiness, who looked rather thin in the face, but stout in the body, walked a good pace, pausing occasionally to give his blessing to the groups of bystanders, who knelt to receive it.

NO HUMBUG.—Rev. R. H. Pollock, Cincinnati, Ohio, writes—"It is my settled policy to recommend nothing till I *know* it is what it purports to be. Having opportunity, and becoming satisfied of the merits of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, I can confidently recommend them." Sold by Druggists everywhere. Depot, 198 Greenwich st., New York.

HEAVY SNOW STORM.—One of the heaviest storms ever witnessed in St. Louis, prevailed on the 22nd, ending with a clear freezing night. The mercury stood at 24 degrees at 9 o'clock next morning, and was below freezing point all day. The storm extended over a large portion of Missouri and Illinois.—Over six inches of snow fell.

A Large Farm.

C. D. Bragdon, corresponding editor of the Rural New Yorker, gives a detailed account of his visit to the celebrated farm of Mr. Louis Sullivant, Champaign county, Illinois, which he is bringing into cultivation, having personally occupied in two years. This farm is seven miles long and five and a half wide; it contains twenty-two thousand acres. In May last eleven thousand acres of this farm had been enclosed, and subdivided into fields of a section or two, more or less each. He had a large force building fences, and a month later he expected to have twenty thousand acres enclosed with board fence. He depends mainly on raising corn and feeding cattle for profit; and has at the present time over five thousand head of cattle. Of the eleven thousand acres above mentioned, eighteen hundred were devoted to corn, three hundred to winter wheat, forty to oats, and fifteen hundred to meadow. The rest are in pasture. Twenty-two thousand bushels of corn were sold at forty-two cents a bushel, this spring, amounting to over nine thousand dollars; and five hundred tons of timothy hay brought five thousand dollars. There are also four thousand worn down government horses pasturing and recruiting on this farm. Seventy-five span of horses, seventy-five yoke of oxen, and some mules, are used for working it.

CHINESE SHEEP IN EUROPE.—Mr. Legable has presented to the Society of Acclimatization of Paris, three Chinese sheep, pair of a flock he has had for several years, numbering at the present time more than three hundred. Their fecundity is remarkable. The ewes breed regularly twice a year, and produce from two to three lambs, and even up to five at each birth. The director of the school farm of the Vosges informs M. Legable that one has produced ten lambs within the year. The wool is at least as good, as that of other sheep, but owing to the breeding habits of the females, the quantity is somewhat less. Although the ewes manifest no unwillingness to bring up the whole family, it has been found desirable to allow them to suckle only two lambs each, goats being kept as nurses. At a recent meeting of the above society of Great Britain, it was stated that the flock of Chinese sheep was in a thriving condition; all that were offered for sale were readily purchased, and there is a demand for more. Lord Powerscourt reported the birth of four males by his ewes. Five lambs were added to the Society in September.—[English Post.

A PROBLEM.

If kisses were a penny each
And words a groat a score,
A kiss for every twenty words,
And twenty in an hour—
Visit the fair one twice a week,
And stay from eight to one,
'Twould take how long, at such a rate,
To spend a hundred pounds?
"The fire is going out, Miss Filkins."
"I know it, Mr. Green, and if you would act wisely, you would follow its example."

It is unnecessary to add that Green never asked to sit up with that girl.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—At 9 o'clock yesterday morning Major-General telegraphed to the War Department as follows:

"Gen. Hooker was attacked at 12 o'clock midnight, and a severe fight ensued, which continued two hours with lighter work until 4 in the morning. Gen. Hooker reports at 1:30 in the morning, the conduct of our troops to be splendid. They repulsed every attack made on them, and drove the enemy from every position.

The *Star* has information that on the 27th, by a very brilliant movement, planned and executed under the direction of Gen. Smith, Chief Engineer of the Department of the Cumberland, two wagons, and the use of the river as lines for supplies, were acquired by the forces at Chattanooga, thus relieving the command of Major-Gen. Thomas of its chief embarrassment. Gen. Smith's operations at the mouth of the Lookout Valley are spoken of as a great success, and their brilliancy cannot be exaggerated.

New York, Oct. 31.—The *Times* has the following:—Morris Island, Oct. 27.—Three heavy guns have been turned upon the City of Charleston, and each has thrown one shell containing Greek fire, into the very heart of that place. Other guns are to open upon the city this p. m. It was not intended at first to make the commencement of such vigorous operations, but circumstances have changed the programme entirely. Our batteries are also at work on Johnson, Sumpter and Moultrie. The enemy replies reservedly to day. He is evidently taken with surprise, so far as the shelling of Charleston is concerned, although he has had sufficient warning.

Four monitors are in position off Sullivan's Island. It is understood they will engage the rebel works this morning. The Ironsides shows no disposition to participate. Her ropes are strung with sailor's washings.

Headquarters Army of the South, Oct. 27. A number of the heavy guns in Wagner and Gregg were opened on Sumter, Moultrie and Johnson yesterday morning. The firing was continued at regular intervals throughout the day until dark, and resumed again this morning. The range of the guns on Sumter and Johnson is one-third less than it was before the capture of Wagner and Gregg. The firing on our side is excellent, every shot seeming to be effective. The enemy did not commence an animated reply till about noon yesterday. His practice is inferior to that exhibited weeks ago. At the present moment of writing, not a casualty has occurred on our side, and no perceptible damage to our works has been sustained. The artillery is in charge of the Third Rhode Island Regiment, they having been ordered to to the point on Sunday. The land batteries alone are engaged.

Special to the *World*—Washington, Oct. 30th.—Advices from the front are without interest. The rebels hold the burned bridges across the Rappahannock in great force.—Our troops are advancing somewhat.

Private accounts from Chattanooga to day state that a temporary solution of the difficulty in supplying Chattanooga had been found by building a railroad from Bridgeport to Jaopeo.

CHARGES AGAINST GEN. ROSECRANS.—A days since Gen. Rosecrans was almost an idol with the Unionists. He now lies under the following charges, with scarcely a voice raised in his favor:—(1.) That he ran away from the battle-field of Chickamauga, in a panic, before the fight was over. (2.) That on arriving at Chattanooga he loudly proclaimed the field lost, so as to discourage his men.—(3.) That while the fight was still raging, he drugged himself with opium, and lay in a narcotic slumber while General Thomas was saving the army. (4.) That he has long kept a secret police in the camp to spy upon his officers. (5.) That he was in partnership with a speculator and swindler, to whom he gave unbounded power in the army, and whose plunder he shared.

SUCCESSFUL PLANS OF GEN. LEE.—The Boston *Post* says:—It is apparent that Lee accomplished his purpose in advancing upon our army but too well, which was to drive it back and destroy the roads, so that it could not follow him in his retrograde movement for many weeks, and thus secure his army and Richmond from menace until next Spring. It is announced that it will require four weeks to rebuild the roads the rebels have demolished, and General Meade can do nothing effectually until this work is completed.

A Grand System of Swindling.

(From the Wheeling *Intelligencer*)

A few days ago we advertised for the Government, in our columns, the sale of several tons of old iron at Harper's Ferry—the wreck of the magnificent arsenal that once existed there. Several of our iron men went to attend the sale. We are informed by one of them who has returned, and who bought a considerable amount of the iron offered for sale, that on reaching the Ferry he and his companions were at once approached by a set of speculators who had arrived in advance of them from Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, and other places, to see if they would enter into a "ring" to cheat the Government and divide the profits of the operation. The operation proposed was this: To form a "ring" of all the buyers on the ground, and appoint certain ones to bid the iron up to a certain price—say half what it was worth. They were then to let it go to some one of their number, and the Government being thus disposed of, the "ring" were to put the iron up a second time and every purchaser was to bid his highest figures, the highest of course getting the iron. The difference between what the iron was bought at from the Government and what it sold for the second time to one or more of the members of the ring, was to be paid in dividends to each member of the ring. For instance, if the iron had been bought for $50,000 from the Government, and put up again and struck off to the "ring" purchaser, or purchasers, for $100,000, there would, of course, be $50,000 to divide, the purchasers getting their share of the dividends along with the others. This rascally game our Wheeling men wouldn't go into, preferring, as they told these blood-suckers, to give the Government the highest price the iron was worth. And they did pay a good price for the iron bought—full as much as it was worth, and in doing so set an example to the unprincipled cormorants around them that must have been refreshing to their depraved ideas of a business transaction. The villains actually had the hardihood to tell the buyers from Wheeling that the game they proposed was the common one practised at all sales of the kind, and gave that as one reason why it should be entered into at the Ferry. If this is so, and we have no doubt it is, the attention of responsible Government officials everywhere ought to be directed to the fact. The Government is swindled perhaps out of millions, certainly out of thousands, in this way. We cannot but sympathize with the words of a recent writer, when we read of such infernal schemes to plunder the Government, who, in speaking of the unscrupulous passion of so many thousands of our people after sudden wealth, regardless of all moral or patriotic obligations, says:—"I fear there is no real success attainable under the predominance of such a spirit. My heart sinks within me as I mentally ask whether such a people deserve to succeed in such a struggle as ours."

An Unfortunate Indian Family.

Captain J. W. Keating furnishes the following respecting the family of an Indian named George, who was found murdered on Tuesday of last week, for which offence another Indian is now in jail at that place awaiting trial:

"In 1840 about two hundred Pottiwatemies emigrated to Canada in order to avoid transportation west of the Mississippi, and were pursued to the borders of the St. Clair by the American troops. In a dark and stormy November night they managed to cross the river by the aid of other Indians with canoes, swimming some of their horses, but compelled to abandon many more, with other property. Among these Indians were the subject of this sketch, Isaac's family, 1st. On the list, the eldest brother of the man 'Sam' recently hanged, was drowned. 2nd. The second brother, who was shot by his own third brother, and hanged for the offence, and the murder of his first cousin. 3rd. The third brother—hanged. 4th. The fourth brother—killed on the railway. Each death or crime being the result of intoxication. Next comes the second family, 'George.' 1st. The younger brother, murdered by his first cousin, and hanged at Chatham for the double murder of his brother and cousin, as above. 2nd. Poor 'George,' the last victim, who lived with me six or seven years, and was also foully murdered, as at present supposed by a near relative 'Thomas' now in gaol on suspicion, and whose elder sister 'Nancy,' was also killed on the railroad, the last of a family of ten who all died of small pox about ten years ago.

"Skittles" Again.

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Herald* writes as follows of the notorious "Skittles:"

There has been quite a scandal at the Grand Hotel. A young female, very notoriously "fast," both here and in England, whence she originated, and who rejoices in the nickname of "Skittles," from the fact of her father having kept an establishment near London where that healthful and noble game was played, has been stopping for a fortnight at the Grand Hotel. "Skittles" is the young lady who, under the name of "Annonyma," had the honor of having a number of communications devoted to her in the London *Times*, and who actually did, during a fashionable season in London, change the entire course of the drive in Hyde Park. "Skittles" is beautiful, with long golden curls and a fine face, and dashily drives a pair of prancing bays, and always manages to attract great attention wherever she goes, particularly from gentlemen who have more money than brains. Unfortunately for "Skittles," she lacks and makes no pretension to that quality which makes a woman a "crown to her husband." So the virtuous people who stop at the Grand Hotel feared they would be contaminated by her presence, and sent a deputation to the resident director, on Sunday, demanding that "Skittles" should be ousted. The resident director disliked the idea of parting with her; for it is said that during her fortnight's stay she had expended about twenty thousand francs, in the way of champagne suppers, at the hotel, and was in all respects a profitable customer; but the virtuous deputation insisted that either she or they must go; and so "Skittles" was ousted, and her golden curls float no longer in the breeze as with her queenly air she descends from her carriage, the "observed of all observers," in the courtyard of the Grand Hotel. Vice is punished and virtue is triumphant, as it always is, in yellow covered novels and at cheap theatres.

HOW MRS. BONAPARTE DRESSES.—The Empress Eugenie is universally conceded to be the best dressed lady in Europe. She sets the female fashions for the world; and employs not only *modists* but *artists* to invent them. Her department of ready-made clothing is something immense. To say that she has a new dress for every day in the year would not be conveying an idea of the extent and variety of her wardrobe. In the front centre of the ceiling of her Majesty's private dressing room there is a trap door opening into a spacious hall above filled with "dresses," each containing a dress, exhibited on a frame—looking like an effigy of the Empress herself. In a part of these "dresses" there is a little railway leading to the afore said trap-door through which the dress is 'descended' into the presence of the Empress. If it 'pleases her Majesty,' the dress is lifted from the frame and placed upon the imperial person; if not, it is whipped up, and another, comes down in its place; and not unfrequently another, and another, and another; so fastidious is the taste which gives the law to the world of fashion. In public the Empress never looks over dressed. A severe simplicity always characterizes her toilette, while everything, in material, fit and color, is as complete in harmony as a sonata of Beethoven. This is the great secret in the 'art of dress.'

☞ A singular accident occurred on the Mount Hope Avenue route of the Street Railroad, about 9 o'clock Saturday evening. When the car reached the terminus of the Mount Hope, the passengers alighted and the driver detached his horses to hitch them at the opposite end of the car. The brakes were up, and it appears that as soon as the John "uncoupled" the car started backwards upon the down grade. There was no person aboard, the driver was unable to leave his team, and it seems that no one paid any attention to the occurrence until the car had acquired so great a momentum that it could not be overtaken. On it sped with an increasing velocity, nothing to impede its course, and resembling, with its rosy lanterns and noiseless progression, a phantom Juggernaut specially authorized to 'clear the track,' or dash in pieces anybody opposed to street railroads! Happily, there was no opposition to encounter, and it pursued its course unmolested till it reached the curve at Clarissa street. There it flew the track, crossed the road-way, and mounted the portico in front of the corner tavern. What damage resulted we are unable to state, further than that no person was injured.—[Rochester Democrat.

☞ Army frauds are now common in the States. It appears that some very bad ones have recently been exposed by which the occupants of the Convalescent camp have been made to suffer, and the Government itself been basely swindled. At the camp, the breakfast rations issued were four ounces of bread and one of meat; dinner rations, four ounces of bread and half a pint of rice soup; supper rations, same as breakfast. Two rations of potatoes only were served in ten days. It is stated that the coffee, after having hot water poured over it, was taken out and dried, and barreled, and sold for $14 per barrel, when it was probably resold to the Government. The teamsters have been supplied with putrid meats and short rations, the good meat being sold by those in charge of the camps. It is reported that high officers are implicated in this fraud, and the investigation now going on will bring the offenders to justice.

Horrible Narrative.

The following is an extract of a letter written by Alexander Dumas, and published in the *Siecle*. It is the history of a poor patriot peasant. Mathieu Ferrara (the name of the unhappy peasant) is 22 years of age; he is married, and the father of two children. In 1860 he entered the National Guard of Migliano, and took part in several expeditions until May, 1861, when the *gardes nobiles* were dissolved. It was during this interval that he unconsciously incurred the vengeance of a brigand chief named Crescenzo Gravina. In an encounter of the militia with a band of these brigands, one of Crescenzo's friends, Domenico Colucci, was killed—at least such was the assertion of one of Ferrara's neighbors, a kind of spy, holding out one hand to the brigands, and the other to the landed proprietors. This man even accused Mathieu Ferrara of having killed Domenico Colluci. Now, the fact is, poor Ferrara did not even know of the death of this brigand. But I will now give the story in Alexander Dumas' own words:

"Crescenzo Gravina swore vengeance upon Mathieu Ferrara, who was completely ignorant that he was under the weight of the vengeance of so powerful an enemy. On the 29th of May, 1863, about four o'clock in the afternoon, while he was working on an estate called Rinzulla, belonging to Don Christofoire Trivi, a rich *proprietorie* of Daura, and, while he was employed, with axe in hand, in splitting the trunk of a chestnut tree that had been cut higher up the mountain, and had rolled down into the valley, he found himself suddenly surrounded by four brigands, and thrown upon his back by two of them, while the other two aimed their firearms at him. One of these four, the chief, Crescenzo Gravina, was armed with a short, revolver rifle; the others had double-barreled guns and revolvers. They then garroted him with cords made of twisted branches of the chestnut tree; and the last glances of his eyes, which were now to be torn out of their sockets, could impress their aspect upon the memory. They were all men in the prime of years and strength, from thirty to forty years of age; they were all well, but not uniformly dressed, wearing their cartridge boxes buckled upon their jackets. One only wore a hat in the style of the Bersaglieri, with a plume of green feathers. One of the bandits, addressing himself to the chief, called him Crescenzo Gravina. The prisoner's blood ran cold at the sound of this name. Only three months before, an unfortunate peasant, belonging to Palini, named Pasquale Celatti, had fallen into his hands, and had his upper eyelids, his upper lip, and his nose and ears cut off.

The peasant then paid particular attention to Crescenzo, who was to be the last object that the poor creature's eyes were to behold. He was a man of about forty-six years of age, and of middle height. Besides the revolver rifle he had also a brace of pistols, one in each jacket pocket. He was formerly a sawyer; but, having committed murder, had been condemned to the galleys for 20 years, but had escaped from the Bagne at Castellmare while Garibaldi was entering Naples, and fled to the mountains, where he has led the life of a brigand ever since.

"At a sign from their chief, two of the brigands took Ferrara and carried him up the mountain at Reinsola. There they bound him to a tree by the neck with twisted branches similar to those with which they had tied his hands. Then the two brigands withdrew, and left their chief to play the part of executioner in the terrible scene that was to follow. Crescenzo Gravina drew his poniard, advanced toward the prisoner, and rested the point of it upon the part where the right eye touches the nose.

'It was with this eye,' said he, 'that you saw my companion, Domenico Colucci. This eye I shall tear out first.' And with the point of his poniard he, in fact, tore out the ball of the eye from the socket.

The pain which poor Ferrara felt was horrible, and he cried out, 'kill me! but don't torture me in this manner.'

But without heeding in the least what the poor wretch said, Crescenzo carried the point of his poniard to the left eye. 'It is with this left eye that you play the spy upon us; let the left eye join the right.'

He then tore out the left, just as he had done the right one.

Mathieu Ferrara almost fainted with pain. He could then feel that some one was cutting off his nose and ears, but the pain caused by these new acts of cruelty seemed almost lost in the frightful agony which the loss of his eyes had produced. Then he felt nothing more, having lost all consciousness. When he came to himself he was of course blind; but, from the silence that prevailed around him, he judged that he was alone. He then raised his hands to his mouth and gnawed away the bonds by which they were held together, and after he had liberated his hands, began to untie those by which he was bound to the tree. Then, stumbling at every step, and his head burning as if surrounded by a flame, he descended towards the spot from which he had been carried off, when he heard a sudden cry of surprise, almost of terror.

'Whoever you may be, have pity on me, and help me to regain my home,' said Ferrara.

'Take my arm,' said the man, and I will guide you; but, poor fellow, who has done this.'

'Crescenzo and his brigands,' replied Mathieu Ferrara.

'Oh! then,' said the man, withdrawing his arm from the poor wretch, 'I cannot accompany you farther; they would kill me if I did.' And, in spite of his cries, the poor blind man heard the other hurry off, till the sound of his footsteps were heard in the distance. He then began to grope his way forward, as well as he was able, till he was met by the very man he had accused him of having killed Domenico Colucci. The denouncer who now saw the results of his cruel denunciation, is called Giovanni Greco. The sight of his own victim, doubtless, moved him to pity, and without saying who he was, conducted him to the village, and placed him in the hands of his wife, who went almost out of her mind on seeing her husband in this state.

"Ferrara's wife is twenty-eight years old. Her maiden name was Raffella Rea. He has a little girl, eleven months old; his second child has died since. On the 31st of May, Ferrara was received into the Hospital of the Pilgrims.

"Such atrocities as these, seem, in France, almost incredible. Yet, France must believe it. We ourselves have conducted the unhappy man to the *atelier* of M. Fratacci, the excellent photographer, of whom we have ordered 500 photographs, which will be sent off next Wednesday to France and England. We shall keep the best one, in order to offer it to the Committee for the Suppression of Brigandage."

Romance in Real Life.

(From the Bucyrus (Ohio) Journal.)

In one of the townships of this county, a little north of Bucyrus, dwelt a well-to-do widower of about fifty, with an only son of twenty-two or three. Mr. —— (we withhold names for obvious reasons) had been a widower for many years, and became weary of that mode of living; he accordingly determined to marry again. The determination once formed, the next thing was to find the woman necessary, which in the country is not at all difficult. Fortunately for him a widow lady resided near him, who had a daughter possessing all the requirements. She was a beautiful girl of twenty years, accomplished and sprightly—just the one he wanted. To be sure she was rather young, but Mr. —— was young looking also. Sometimes his mind would wander to the mother, who was quite as handsome as the daughter, and almost as young in appearance, but he had made up his mind to marry the daughter, and set about it with a will. He did not mention his determination to his son, fearing the idea of marrying one so much younger than himself might expose him to ridicule.

In the meantime his son had become desperately enamored of the widow, and had likewise determined upon marrying her. He did not communicate the fact to his father, for the same reason that actuated the old gentleman, for fear of exciting ridicule by marrying a woman so much older than himself. They both commenced calling at the house of the widow, and frequently met each other there. The circumstance annoyed them both immensely. The old gentleman thought, very naturally, that the young man was there for the young lady, and the young gentleman as naturally supposed the old one was there for the widow.

As the matter progressed the meetings of the father and son at the place became frequent, and the more often it occurred, the more intolerable it became. Finally, Mr. —— determined to speak to his son on the subject.

'Charles,' said he, 'I have determined, after much consideration, to marry, and thought it but right and proper to make you acquainted with the determination.'

'Very good,' replied Charles, 'I consider it very proper that you should so. And, speaking of marrying, I have concluded to marry, myself.'

'I approve of the idea,' returned the old gentleman; 'you are of the suitable age to settle down. May I ask the name of your intended?'

'Mrs. ——,' exclaimed Charles, assuming a defiant look.

'Whew, whistled the old gentleman; 'fine woman, Charles, but is'nt she a trifle too advanced in years?'

'I think not,' said he; but who have you decided upon?'

'Why, Charles, it is a very curious circumstance, but I have determined to marry her daughter.'

'Daughter!' exclaimed Charles; 'why, you are at least twice as old as she is; I don't object.'

The matter was thus happily settled, and in the course of a few weeks it was satisfactorily arranged with the widow and daughter, and the parties were married.

Very soon after the marriage was consummated, they all discovered that they had made a great mistake. The son found that the widow was altogether too motherly for the wife of a young man of twenty-three, and the old gentleman found that a young lady of twenty was too volatile for a sober-minded man of fifty. Disagreement followed, then neglect, and finally the thousand little quarrels and snubbings, and bickerings, simmering down into a grand fight, which was kept up, with slight variations, for three months.

Finally they agreed permanently to disagree, and availing themselves of the ease with which divorces are obtained in Indiana, the whole four removed to that State, where in due time the divorces were obtained.

The four came home as they went, together, the son taking the daughter under his special charge, and the father doing the agreeable to the widow. Long before they had arrived at Bucyrus, they had arranged matters on an entirely different basis—the father and the widow made up a match, and the son and daughter ditto. The marrying was performed immediately on their arriving at Bucyrus. Up to date they all appeared well satisfied with each other, and it is to be hoped that they will long continue so.

"From Greenland's Icy Mountains."

The late Dr. Raffles, in a letter to Dr. Lowell Mason, gives the following interesting account of the origin of the Missionary Hymn of Bishop Heber, ("From Greenland's Icy Mountains,") which is now sung the wide world over:—

"Heber, then rector of Hodnet, married the daughter of Dean Shipley, Rector or Vicar of Wrexham, in North Wales. On a certain Saturday, he came to the house of his father-in-law, who resided at the rectory or vicarage, to remain over Sunday, and preach in the morning the first sermon ever preached in that Church for the Church Missionary Society. As they sat conversing after dinner in the evening, the Dean said to Heber: "Now, as you are a poet, suppose you write a hymn for the service to-morrow morning." Immediately he took pen, ink and paper, and wrote that hymn, which had he written nothing else, would have immortalized him. He read it to the Dean, and said: "Will that do?" 'Ay,' he replied: 'and we will have it printed and distributed in the pews, that the people may sing it after the sermon.' 'But,' said Heber, 'to what tune will it go?' 'Oh,' he added, 'it will go to ''Twas when the seas were roaring.'' And so he wrote in the corner, at the top of the page, ''Twas when the seas were roaring.' The hymn was printed accordingly."

THE RUSSIANS AT NIAGARA.—The Russian Officers, thirty-five in number, accompanied by about one hundred and thirty natives, arrived at Niagara Falls on Friday at 5.20 p. m. The party left Albany at eight o'clock in the morning, in a special train made up of five new cars. So determined were the Russians to avoid being made a show of, that during their journey they kept "between decks" and had the necessary supply of edibles on board. At Rochester a crowd of curiosity seekers assembled to stare at them, but in the words of the Rochester *Democrat* "The Admiral was the only one who deigned to show his countenance at the window, and condescended to extend his arm therefrom until, as he expressed himself, "Zwikltewksmvxkiyfebwition," or as the outside interpreters said, "Me avery too mouchy hanshakee for onct." We understand that the party will pay our city a quiet visit to-day and return to New York over the New York and Erie Railroad.—*Rochester Express*.

COUNTY TOWN OF NAPANEE.—The Provisional Council of the new County of Lennox and Addington have authorized the issue of debentures for $20,000 for the county buildings, which will be commenced early in the spring. Mr. Cartwright has donated the ground for the new site, which has been selected near the depot. The work will be conducted according to plans and under the superintendence of Mr. Powers, of Kingston.

Died.

On Saturday, the 30th inst., ROBERT only remaining child of Mr. Robert Donogh, West Street, Goderich.

THE MARKETS.

GODERICH, Nov. 3rd, 1863.

Fall Wheat	0.78	a 0.82
Spring do	0.66	a 0.70
Oats	0.32	a 0.00
Potatoes	0.30	a 0.35
Wool per lb.	0.30	a 0.34
Hay, per ton (new)	$7.00	a 7.50
Fresh Butter	0.15	a 0.00
Eggs, per doz	0.10	a 0.00

W. & T. Leeming & Co.'s Weekly Commercial Report.

MONTREAL, Oct. 30, 1863.

Since our last we have had several advices from Britain; the latest by telegram to-day from S. S. 'City of Washington,' bringing dates to 21st inst., each reporting a continued decline in Breadstuffs.

With us the Flour market has ruled firm during the week—the demand being purely local, prices are regulated by daily receipts. While the receipts of Wheat and Corn are largely in arrears of last year, the item of flour is in excess, 30,000 bbls. On the first September the excess was 110,000 bbls.

FLOUR.—Sales during the week about 30,000 bbls. of all grades, though chiefly Supers. Choice brands have brought higher prices than we quote. Bag Flour is a drug at $2.20, several lots going into Store to await better times.

GRAIN.—Receipts somewhat improved amounting to 185,000 bushels; with a corresponding amount shipped, which has caused the market to rally slightly, with fair demand. We have sales of U. C. White at 93c. afloat, and U. C. Spring, ex cars, 88c @ 89c.—Transaction to Chicago Spring and Milwaukie Club, at our outside rates. The lateness of the season and increasing assurance will on terminate shipments.

OATS.—Considerable transactions at our rates; market firm.

BARLEY.—Demand weak and prices quoted hardly maintained.

PORK.—Considerable business done this week at $12.75 and an advance demanded. Chicago inspected Mess brought $12.75.—New Prime $12.00.

BUTTER.—The active demand which has characterized the past month, is still maintained. The receipts of the past week have for the first time this season exceeded those of corresponding week last year, though the total receipts for 1863 up to date fall short of 1862 to same date by 8000 kegs. Liverpool and Glasgow letters agree in quoting an active demand for finest qualities of American and Canadian Butter, but very little enquiry for poor, even at temptingly low prices. Our sales since 23rd have exceeded any week this fall at 14½c to 15c. for fine Store; 15c to 16½c for fair to good dairy; and 17½c for for Choice,

New Advertisements.

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

VALUABLE FARM
For Sale, Cheap!

SOUTH half of Lot 27, concession 3, in the Township of Morris. Apply to
JOHN KAY, Ainleyville,
B. FRALICK, Morris,
Or GEORGE CROOKS, on the premises.
Morris, November 5th, 1863. w40-tf

NOTICE!

CAME into the premises of the subscriber, on the 22nd of October, a red and white cow, with a small piece off her left horn, and a short tail. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take her away.
ROBERT GRAHAM,
Port Albert,
Ashfield.
Port Albert, November 5th, 1863. w40-3t

SEED OATS.

THE subscriber has on hand a quantity of very superior Black Tartarian Oats (noticed in the "Signal" a few weeks ago) which he is selling for seed at 50cts per bushel. Parties wishing to secure some of it will do well to purchase at once.
H. HINCKS,
4th con., Goderich.
November 3rd, 1863. w40 6t

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

AUCTION SALE.
VALUABLE FARM!

IN THE
TOWNSHIP OF COLBORNE!
ABOUT
SIX MILES FROM GODERICH!
and one and a-half from the North Gravel Road.

G. M. TRUEMAN is instructed by the proprietor, MR. PETER FISHER, to sell by Public Auction, at his

AUCTION ROOMS IN GODERICH

ON

Saturday, 21st day of November, 1863,
at noon,

THAT VERY SUPERIOR FARM!

Being composed of part of Lot 9 and part of Lot 10, in the 11th concession: Township of Colborne, W. D., 100 acres of land (more or less) about 50 acres of which are under cultivation and clear of stumps.
There is on the premises a FRAME HOUSE, NEW FRAME BARN, ORCHARD, two creeks run through the land, with other conveniences.

TERMS OF SALE:
One fourth of the purchase money CASH, balance can remain on mortgage for 8 years or to suit the purchaser, as may be agreed upon.
Goderich, Oct. 31st, 1863. w40-td

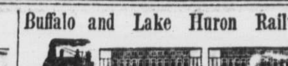
LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Goderich Post Office, 2nd November, 1863.

Allinan Chas (2)	Kettle Robt
Adair David	
Archer H	Lawrance James
Alexander J	Lillie Rollin
Askin John M	Lane Thomas
Anderson James	Loyd Wm
Auger Doren (2)	
Allen Mrs	Mattheson Ann
	Mitchel Abraham
Buchanan Mrs Angus	Mannity Francis
Boswell D	Matton J Mrs
Brenan John	Mann J
Bow Mrs Isabella	Miller Mr
Baxter Louis	Moys Wm
Baskerville Mary	
Birke J A Capt	McKinnon A
Brandon Wm (2)	McDonald Alexander
Barker Wm	McLellan Archibald
	McLeod Ann
Cameron J C	McKinzie Christy
Cantelon Jacob	McKinnon Catherine
Cambel John	McDearmid Donald
Caiter Mrs	McGuire George
Craton John	McCaul Hugh
Cowan John	McDonnell John
Cousins John	McDiarmid John
Casper Owen	McLeod John
Cryan P	McClain John
Coltart Robert	McDermott John
Cullan Rosey	McAge Kennedy
Crewe S	McKenzie W
Craven Sarah	McCarron Michl
Currin Sarah	McAndrews Mr
Culver W A	McLeod M
Carter, Breen &	McSwain Rodk (2)
Carrol Dennis	McPherson Rodk
Chambers Hannah	McKimerny Timothy
Cameron John	McDonald Mrs Wm
	McDonald W T
Dinsley J	McIver Wm
Dundas J 7	
Davy N	Nitsche John
Dean Solomon	Neville Patrick
Doonan Wm	Newton Thomas
Elliott Ann J	O'Connor Danl
Evans John	Oak Mrs S
Evens James	Owens Thos
Endres Lewis	
Earheart Wm	Peffery C W L
	Palmer Capt J H
Fremond Arch	Patton John
Frost And J	Patterson James (2)
Frain B B	
Fisher D	Robertson Alex
[illegible] Elizabeth	Riggs Alexander
[illegible]erald John	Rowbert Francis
[illegible]lson Miss Mary	Rutledge George
Frank Wilson	Rutledge ——
Flynn Pat R	Robson Robert
Fox Robert (2)	Roberts W R
	Robertson Wm
Glenn Alexander	
Gallagher Bridget	Sutherland A K
Gilmartin James	Sutherland James
Grant Mrs	Shaw John
Graffan U G (2)	Sharpe Lorenzo
Gordon Wm	Sellers Mrs
	Steward P
Higgins Eliza	
Hawley Eliza	Tilley Fredk
House H K	Thompson Joseph
Helpin Maria	Trewartha Joseph
Hellet Robert	Thayer O D (2)
Holmes Saml	
Harris Thomas	Valentine John
Henderson A E	
Hamilton David	Watson David
	White David
Jameson John	Woods Edward John
Jinck Isaac J	Wilson James
Jackson John	Whitely Robt
Judge Sarah J	Woods S
Kuttan James	Young R

JAMES WATSON,
Postmaster.
w40

Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway.



CHEAP EXCURSION
FROM
GODERICH
AND INTERMEDIATE STATIONS TO
Brantford and Back!

FIFTH OF NOVEMBER, OR
Gunpowder Plot Anniversary!
IN THE TOWN OF BRANTFORD.

ON THURSDAY, 5th NOV., INST.

An Excursion Train will be run from Goderich to Brantford and back, on the following Schedule of Time and Fare:

	TIME.	FARE.
GODERICH	6.00 A. M.	$1.00
CLINTON	6.35 "	1.00
HARPURHEY	6.52 "	1.00
SEAFORTH	6.57 "	1.00
CARRONBROOK	7.13 "	75
MITCHELL	7.38 "	75
STRATFORD	8.15 "	50
TAVISTOCK	8.38 "	50
PLATTSVILLE	9.05 "	50
DRUMBO	9.16 "	35
RICHWOOD	9.27 "	35
PARIS	9.60 "	25

THE Train will stop at 7th Concession Line, Goderich, and the Passengers taking the train there, will procure Tickets at Clinton. It will also stop at Sebringville, Passengers from there procure Tickets at Stratford. The Excursion Train will stop at both these places on its return.

The Fare includes the journey to Brantford and back, and Tickets must be procured before taking seats. Full Fare being charged by Conductors.

Tickets will be good for Return on the following day, by the Trains leaving Brantford at 7.10 A. M., and 12.40 P. M.

Extensive arrangements are being made at Brantford for a full and general celebration. For particulars of which see printed Programmes.

RETURNING.—The Train will leave Brantford at 7 P. M.

A. FELL,
Manager.
October 19th, 1863. sw16

FARM FOR SALE!
IN
GODERICH TOWNSHIP!
FREE OF STUMPS.

THAT valuable farm, lot 13, 5th concession, Goderich Township, about

4½ MILES FROM GODERICH!

With about 55 acres cleared, a quantity of good fruit trees. There is good water on the premises. The above farm will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply to
JOHN FINLAY,
Pine River, P. O.
Huron, November 3rd, 1863. w40-3m

POWER'S PATENT, AUG. 3, 1863.
THE VICTORIA WASHING MACHINE!

Obtained the FIRST PRIZE at the Provincial Exhibition in London, in 1861.

THIS

LABOUR-SAVING MACHINE

WAS tested by the *Bureau of Agriculture* and declared to be the best yet brought under their notice. It is simple in its construction, easily worked, and not subject to get out of repair.

The cleansing process is effected by the rapid action of the water in the Machine, and not by *pressure* or *rubbing*, thereby avoiding the slightest injury to the finest fabrics, with a much less quantity of soap than under the hand-washing system. Persons who have used them are satisfied that the machine is capable of doing as much work in two hours as can be accomplished in a day by the ordinary process, thus

Saving 4-5 of the time and Labour

And two-thirds of the Soap generally used.

The undermentioned persons purchased Machines, and having given them a full trial express their entire satisfaction:

J. J. Wright, Huron Hotel; Isaac Frederick, Jeweller; W. T. Cox, *Signal* Office; Alex. Nasmyth; H. Horton, Esq.; Peter Nolan; D. Cummings; Robt. Gibbons, Esq. Warden; Peter Gibbes; R. Runciman, Esq.; Rev. Chas. Fletcher. Many other names might be added, if necessary.

CASH PRICE ONLY $6.50.

The Subscriber having purchased the Patent Rights for the County of Huron, is now prepared to supply the machine, of which he solicits a trial, feeling assured that all who test it will be pleased with the rapidity and ease with which an otherwise tedious and laborious wash is performed.—Ladies will confer a favor by allowing the machine to be tested at their residence, to which it will be conveyed by the proprietor, and removed again should it not be purchased. All the subscriber desires is that the merits of the Machine should be thoroughly tested. Parties wishing to try it will communicate with the proprietor.

A. COUVELIER,
Kingston St., Goderich.
November 3rd, 1863. w32

NOTICE!

The Municipal Council
OF THE
TOWNSHIP OF GODERICH!

(IN DECEMBER NEXT OF THE CURRENT YEAR, 1863,)

INTEND to pass a By-Law to sell or convey the deviation road, in the 4th Concession, Township of Goderich, being part of Lots No. 12, 13, 14 and 15, the boundaries whereof are described as follows, viz: part of Lot 12, commencing at the distance of five chains, seventy links, in a course due East from the South Westerly angle of said Lot; thence due north six chains seventy links, thence due west five chains seventy links; thence due north one chain; thence due east six chains seventy links; thence due south seven chains seventy links to the southerly limit of said lot; thence due west one chain to the place of beginning, containing, by admeasurement, one acre, one rood and fourteen perches of land.

Part of Lot 13, commencing at the distance of five chains and seventy links on a course due east from the south westerly angle of said lot; thence due north twenty chains forty links to the limit of said lot; thence due east one chain; thence due south twenty chains forty links to southerly limit of said lot; thence due west one chain to the place of beginning, containing by admeasurement two acres and six perches of land.

Part of Lot 14, commencing at the distance of five chains seventy links on a course due east from the south westerly angle of said lot; thence due east one chain; thence due south twenty chains forty links to the southerly limit of said lot; thence due west one chain to the place of beginning, containing by admeasurement two acres and six perches of land.

Part of Lot 15, commencing at the distance of five chains seventy links on a course due east from the south westerly angle of said lot; thence due north twenty chains forty links to the limit of said lot; thence due east one chain; thence due south twenty chains forty links to side road; thence due west one chain to the place of beginning, containing by admeasurement two acres and six perches of land.

A true copy.
JOHN SHAW,
Township Clerk.
Township of Goderich, October 30th, 1863. w40-4t

MONEY TO LEND

ON improved farms at 8 per cent; also a few hundred pounds on town property.
J. B. GORDON.
w8w581

THE LARGEST STOCK YET
AT THE
GLASGOW HOUSE.

R. W. WALLACE

INTIMATES to his customers and the Public generally, that his stock of Woolen cloths, adapted for the present and the approaching season, is very complete, and early calls will oblige.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING ON HAND. This season, in order to meet more satisfactorily the wants of my customers in the Cloth Department, I have imported an extra large stock of superfine Tweeds and Coatings. I have also reengaged a well known cutter, RICHARD CARR, whose style and fit have been giving unqualified satisfaction. Gentlemen favoring us with their *orders may rely on getting a well-fitting garment*, made up with the utmost care, as regards workmanship, and cut according to the latest Fashions, and at moderate prices.

WINTER OVERCOATS. I have got a variety of the above garments, made up by good workmen, in the most fashionable style. Prices ranging from *four to twenty dollars.*

SCOTCH AND CANADIAN TWEEDS. It is not at all astonishing that Canadian Tweeds have got a world-wide fame, when we consider that as yet no quality of cloth or material produced in any country equals the Canadian *in durability or in comfort.*

FOR GENTLEMEN'S EVERY-DAY WEAR, FOR TROUSERS OR SUITS, for the working man who must economise his means, or for Boy's Clothing, nothing equals the Canadian Tweeds at WALLACE'S GLASGOW HOUSE. You get an immense variety of every pattern in those most desirable goods.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!! FURS!!!! In Muffs, Boas, Cuffs and Collarets, at all prices. Splendid assortment of rich MINK MUFFS AND BOAS.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!! SHAWLS!!! in great variety, and from the lowest quality to the best. WOOL SHAWLS manufactured, Clan and Fancy Plaids.

Large assortment of FILLED PAISLEY SHAWLS, *from four to forty dollars.*

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!! To insure satisfaction to customers, the extensive variety in this department has been selected with great care, and consists of FRENCH MARINOS, ESPANGLE KIPPS, VICTORIA CORDS, COBOURGS AND LUSTRES, DELANES AND CASHMERES, CIRCASSIAN CLOTHS, ABERDEEN, GLASGOW AND PERTH WINCEYS, NICKERBOCKER WINCEYS, in all the leading colors, NORWICH POPLINS AND PATENT GRENOBLE CLOTHS.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS. Spangle Wincey Skirts, 4 yards wide, rich Black Glace Silks, from three and ninepence to ten shillings. Flannels, Blankets, Prints, Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs. The new Nubia or Cloud Scarf. Ladies' Hats, trimmed and plain, in endless variety.

ALEXANDER'S, JOUVINS AND DUCASTEAN KID GLOVES, Woolen Gloves.

It is impossible to enumerate the immense and varied stock now in *WALLACE'S*, suffice it to say, that the greatest care and attention has been bestowed upon the purchase of the goods, and they cannot fail to recommend themselves to any lady or gentleman who has a taste for the beautiful or can appreciate a good article when they see it.

☞ GIVE WALLACE'S A CALL, and be assured that you will find goods in abundance, to suit the most fastidious, in price, pattern and quality.

GLASGOW HOUSE, October 20th, 1863. w39

NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!!

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT HE HAS JUST RETURNED FROM THE

New York Trade Sales

WITH AN UNUSUALLY LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

STANDARD PUBLICATIONS

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE.

ALSO, A GOOD SELECTION OF

STANDARD MEDICAL TEXT BOOKS
FAMILY BIBLES,
Photograph Albums, Cartes de Visite, Ambrotype
And other Pictures, together with a full assortment of

All kinds of Blank Books and Stationery,
Which he offers *at very low rates*, FOR CASH.

Having *personally* concluded highly favorable arrangements with the leading Publishers of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, he is prepared to supply all of their books, in any quantity, at

Publishers Lowest Wholesale Prices.

Dealers, Pedlars, Canvassers,

And others, requiring a quantity, will be served on the most liberal terms.

SUNDAY SCHOOL AND OTHER LIBRARIES
Furnished at Lowest Trade Prices.

THEO. J. MOORHOUSE.
SIGNAL OFFICE, Oct. 27th, 1863. w39

Adjourned Sale
OF
LANDS FOR TAXES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all the lands now remaining unsold for Taxes will be again offered for sale on

Tuesday the 17th day of Nov. next

in the Court Room, in the

TOWN OF GODERICH,

at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon.
JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 28th Oct., 1863. w40td

MORTGAGE SALE!
Valuable House
AND LOT IN THE
TOWN OF GODERICH!

G. M. TRUEMAN will sell by auction at his Auction Room in Goderich, under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, dated the 27th day of December, 1860, and made by Wm. McDonald, the younger, of the Town of Goderich, carpenter, of the 1st part and the Bank of Upper Canada of the 2nd part, on

Saturday, 21st day of November, 1863,

at 12 o'clock, noon. Lot running number 986 on West Street, in the said Town of Goderich, containing one-fourth of an acre, with

The Excellent Dwelling-House

Thereon, which has lately been thoroughly repaired.
For particulars apply to
HENRY McDERMOTT,
Solicitor for the Mortgagees.
Dated October 31st, 1863. w40-td

NEW BOOKS

ADDEY'S LIFE OF
"STONEWALL" JACKSON.
"THE SOUTHERN WAR,"
BY
PELLARD, of Richmond.
AT BUTLER'S.

MAGAZINES:
Godey's, Leslie's, and Peterson's, for *October*, all received
AT BUTLER'S.

GODERICH CABINET WAREHOUSE

(THE OLDEST IN THE COUNTY.)
D. GORDON,
CABINET MAKER
AND UNDERTAKER,

Manufactures and has now on hand a complete assortment of Furniture, at his Warerooms,

WEST STREET, GODERICH,
SUCH AS
Sofas, Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads, Hair, Cane and Wool-seated Chairs, Gilt Moulding and Looking Glasses, in variety, of

Home Manufacture and Imported!!

D. G. has always on hand a complete assortment of COFFINS. Also, HEARSES TO HIRE.

☞ Lumber and Cordwood taken in exchange for Furniture.
Goderich, 27th Oct., 1863. w27

"CONFIDENCE GAME
EXTRAORDINARY."

Vide Semi-Weekly Signal, 16th October.

FAMILIAR with the FRAILTIES OF HUMAN NATURE, we would throw the Mantle of Charity around the indiscretions or shortcomings of brother or friend; but when

DOWNRIGHT RASCALITY
AND
ABUSE OF CONFIDENCE

Are concerned, we would as heartily denounce.

Be Ours then the task in part to afford

Protection to the Honest, Frugal and Industrious,

BY STRICTLY ADHERING TO THE

EXCLUSIVELY CASH SYSTEM!

THUS REQUIRING OF

No Man Payment of Another's Debts.

For remember, LOSSES must be counterbalanced by PROFITS, else the Balance Sheet at the end of the financial year will wear a dreary aspect.

Thankful for the patronage we have received since our arrival in Goderich and which is greater than our most sanguine expectations, we beg to state that our facilities for supplying our friends are better now than at any previous time—being now in almost daily receipt of articles in our line.

Remember the exclusively Cash Store

D. KERR, Jr. & CO.,
West Street.
GODERICH, C. W., 20th Oct., 1863.

CHECKERED STORE!
Market Square, Goderich.

MORE OF THE "CONFIDENCE GAME"

NOT BEING SO FAMILIAR AS SOME OTHERS WITH THE

Baser Traits of Human Nature,

The undersigned has had the misfortune to lose by one of the late skedadlers, and having yet

A HIGH OPINION OF MANKIND IN GENERAL,

He has resolved to throw the Mantle of Charity over the whole, so that

The Good may not be made to suffer with the Guilty;

And at the same time he assures the public that

GOODS WILL BE SOLD AT OLD PRICES!

(And Cheaper, if possible,) and

No Advantage taken of Recent Losses!!

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID
FOR
WOOL, SHEEPSKINS,
DAIRY PRODUCE, &C.,

IN CASH---NOT IN STORE "SHIN-PLASTERS."

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

FAMILY GROCERIES!

Wines, Brandies, Gin, Rum, Ale, Porter, Pickles, Sauces, &c., &c.,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

J. Y. S. KIRK.
GODERICH, 23rd October, 1863. w39

JOHN FAIR & CO.
WILL SHOW,
On SATURDAY, the 17th Instant,
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
PARIS & LONDON BONNETS.
Goderich, 16th Oct., 1863. sw2

STRAY STEERS.

STRAYED from the premises of the subscriber, a Yoke of Steers, aged respectively 3 and 4 years; strawberry colored; about the same size; supposed to have gone towards Wawanosh or the northern part of Colborne, but not together. Parties giving information of them will be suitably rewarded by
NINIAN WOODS, Bayfield.
Stanley, Oct. 12th, 1863. W37*4to

JOHN FAIR & CO.
HAVE JUST OPENED AN ASSORTMENT OF
LONDON MANTLES,
PALETOTS & JACKETS,
IN ALL THE NEW SHAPES!

THEY HAVE ALSO ON HAND A
MAGNIFICENT STOCK
OF
Mantle Materials,

From which they will Make to Order, in any style desired.
Goderich, 6th Oct., 1863.

ABRAHAM SMITH,
Merchant Tailor,
SQUARE, GODERICH,

Has just received a large and well-assorted stock of

FALL & WINTER
GOODS.

And a variety of Fancy Articles, such as
Shirts, Collars, Neckties, Caps,
&c., &c.
Which he is prepared to sell Cheap for Cash.
Goderich, Sept. 18, 1863. wtf

GREAT SALE
OF
Fall Flower Bulbs!
AT
E. R. OWEN'S.

JAPAN LILIES For 25c.
HYACINTHS, NAMED VAR., 12½c. to 15cts.
TULIPS, all var., 75c. ℔ doz., $4 the 100.
CROCUS, all var.
SNOW DROPS.
Plyanthus Narcissus, all var.
CROWN IMPERIALS.
LILIUM LONGIFLORIA.
AND
OTHER FALL BULBS ARRIVING.

These Bulbs are this Fall's importation, Direct from Holland, and comprise all the new varieties.
☞ *Come and See.* ☜
Goderich, 13th Oct., 1863. sw18

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. sw10

THE EMPORIUM!
IS AGAIN REPLENISHED WITH
FALL GOODS.

J. V. DETLOR & SON

Invite Farmers, Mechanics, the Ladies, and all persons in search of bargains, to call and inspect their very large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, comprising

EVERY ARTICLE IN THEIR LINE
OF BUSINESS.

NEW	FRESH
Cottons,	Sugars,
Dress Goods,	Teas,
Mantles,	Tobaccos,
Shawls,	Coffees,
Ladies' Hats,	Rices,
Furs,	Spices,
Boots and Shoes,	Paints,
Ready-Made Clothing	Oils,

GLASS, HARDWARE, &c., &c.

Their Stock of DRY GOODS will be found very complete, and larger than any heretofore imported.

☞ The DRESS GOODS are worthy of special attention.

☞ Having purchased a large lot of TOBACCO, they are enabled to sell a good article at 25cts. per pound.

☞ The subscribers wish thus early to intimate that all Notes and Accounts are expected to be paid punctually and in full. To sustain their credit, and to enable them to sell for small profits, they are compelled to insist on immediate payment.

JOHN V. DETLOR & SON.
GODERICH, 25th Sept., 1863. w12

DAYS' HOTEL,
ON THE GRAVEL ROAD,
NEAR WROXETER,

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

☞ Ice provided in Summer for his fishing friends.

CHARLES DAYS,
Proprietor.
w46-1

COUNTERFEITS!

HAVING, after much trouble and considerable expense, discovered the party who has been counterfeiting my Pills in the Canadas, and having received a *complete list* of all those to whom they were sold, and having had what remained of such counterfeits *destroyed*, and the proper steps taken to prevent a recurrence of such counterfeiting; and being *well satisfied* that none but the *genuine* are now in the market. I have come to the conclusion, in order to prevent annoyance to the dealers in my long established remedies, not to change the wrappers around the packages of such remedies, but have them continue as heretofore.

THOMAS HOLLOWAY,
80 Maiden Lane, New York.
w33-3m

TEACHER WANTED!

WANTED, a teacher for school section No. 6, township of Goderich. Applicant must hold a 1st or 2nd class certificate. For particulars, apply to
HUGH DAVIDSON.
October 23, 1863. w39*4t

WANTED,

AN AGENT to canvass for McGEE's "IRELAND," in the County of Huron. This is a rare chance for a good canvasser, as exclusive territory will be given.
Address,
WM. PALMER,
General Agent,
Box 1235 Toronto.
sw14-tf1

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Quebec, 9th October, 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given that about 90,000 acres of land in the Townships of Artemesia, Bentinck, Derby, Egremont, Glenelg, Holland, Melancthon, Normanby, Osprey, Sullivan and Sydenham, in the County of Grey, U. C., will be offered for sale by Auction, at the Office of the resident Agent, WM. JACKSON, Esq., in Durham, on the TWENTIETH of JANUARY next.

Conditions.—Two-fifths cash, and the remainder in three annual instalments, with interest.

Lists of the lots can be had on application to the Department, or to the Crown Land Agent.

WM. McDOUGALL,
Commissioner.
sw16-6tgpl

One Leetle Shmall Shtories.

BY HANS VON DUNDERMUGGER.

Der was von sun mit der east up in der mornin sky. Dat vas long times ago. Day vas pnke. Dat vas nice. Everything gets down an kums up mid demselves and vaters der faces mit both hands full mit wet wash and says, "Is preakfast ready." Mein got! vat makes beeples so dreadful hungry before dey eats anyting? Mit poth hands in der knives and forks dey pitches inter demselves mit von ting and anodder till dey is satisfied mit making demselves one pigs. Everything is swallowed up clatter mit der mouths open. Den dey runs round picking der teeth mit der shtummykake. Got in himmel, vot a bad fix dey ish in! I vos dere too. Ven I gets pack de sun was up, so much higher ash ever, mid de cast behind his face, delling de grass to to drys up. De little pirds was yflin' off mid der fodders round; der kows, mid der long dails, vas delling Jer flies to get off mid der legs—everyting vas somewhere it vasent pefore! Vats vas der matter now? Dunder! Mine pig farnip vatch, vot I stoos all der vay to winds up, looks pack mit poth fingers in mine eye, and ticks "ten o'clock!" Time fly away mit a big buzzin in mine hed, and I sees n't ain't put the leetle shmall tick noise vat crawls outout legs in my vatch. I sees a young man vat vares his head out doors mit-out any hats ou, stop standing still.

'Vat you disk?' says I.

'Swi lager,' says he.

'Yaw, dat ish goot,' says I.

Den we went ourselves down mit shome sthepa, ane trank two tumblers inside oot, and felt of ou selves so much petter as before fushtrate. Who vas mine triend? Dat vas he. I shwares to dat mit no more pibles as I can hold. Dat vas him.

'Swi lager?' says I.

'Yaw,' says he, mit his legs across dem selfes.

I dinks dey was tired mit runnin' too much round. Dat vas so. Den we trow ourself outside swi more lager, and pegins to feel as goot as we don't care for ter der dervil. Den mine frient's feet put demselves in mine lap. Dey was more tired as pefore.

'Swi lager!' says mine frient.

'Yaw,' says I.

'Den you dreats,' says he, mid one tam horse laughs.

Bixens! Shpose vas I to sat, town and stand dat! Mine fist flew out of mine hand and hit him on der nose. He lay his pack on der floor, and says nothing pretty quick. He was very much tired. His nose runs all over his face mit plood. Pimepy, he stands himself up on his honor:

'Mein got, vat ish der matter?' says he, looking at der chair where he falls out from; 'ish I gone?'

'Swi lager,' says I.

Den he sthands himself up on his feet, and falls mit poth hands full, mit one hard blow on der eyes of mine face. Mein got! den it vas night. I sees nothing of something for one week put sthars. Dat vas me. I shwares to dat mid more pibles as in mine bockets. I don't sees mineself for so long dat I forgets who I was. Who was I? Nopody knows. Dandddher and blixen! Dats me. I says nothing, but runs off mit mineself inter evervare. Sthop!

A Story of a Nose.

Many good things have been said about the nose; essays have been written upon it, songs have been sung about it, but nobody save a Frenchman would have ever thought of founding a novel upon it. Edmund About's last sensation work is entitled "*De Nez d'un Notaire*," and the story is thus etched in the *Publishers' Circular*:

The hero is a highly respectable notary (of the Fauburg St. Germain,) young, rich, and well-looking, with a handsome Roman nose, surmounted with spectacles on account of short sight. At one of the evening receptions in the green room of the Imperial Opera, where the young ladies of the *corps de ballet* highly estimate him, he quarrels with the Secretary of the Turkish legation, who invites him to the duello, in which his nose is cut off by a damascene blade, and is ran away with by a tomcat (witness of the combat,) from whom it is not recovered, though M. L'Ambert, the notary, runs after his nose, in the cat's mouth, for over three miles, accompanied in the race by the Turk and three others o the same race, a marquis and a stock broker—spectators of the combat. The nose is irretrievably lost, surgical science is called in to provide a substitute. For two thousand francs ($400) a poor water carrier allows as much flesh to be cut out of his left arm to provide a new nose for the notary. The new handle of the face is Grecian instead of Roman, and improves the notary's aspect.

Time goes on and the nose becomes ruddy—the water carrier, from whose arm it was taken, having spent his 2,000 francs in hard living. He reforms, and the nose again flourishes. Twelve months later, the handsome Greek nose is found to be limp—the water carrier is dying for want of food, and is nourished back into health, which restores the notary's usual feature.

At last, the notary, who is a lady killer, resolves to marry, but on the morning of intended nuptials, awakes—noseless! The lady who, at first, had heroically resolved to wed the notary, nose or no nose, cannot carry out this purpose when she sees what a sad spectacle he is. The end is, the notary sells his practice, retires to an elegant villa in the environs of Paris, and has a silver nose made for daily use.

One day, in taking a walk, he runs against the water carrier, whom the doctor has declared to be dead.

'Wretch, where is my nose?' exclaims the excited notary.

'Ah, sir, it was not my fault,' rejoins the trembling water carrier, 'I got into a factory, and my left arm being caught in the teeth of an iron wheel, was torn completely off. It happened early on the morning of the 3rd of March, which happened to be the morning fixed for the notary's nuptials.

Such is the new sensation novel, which is the latest rage in Paris. It is impossible for a tale tale to be founded on a greater extravagance. Nevertheless, it is very well written, and will make M. About more popular than ever.

Australian Climate.

Night in Australia! How impossible to describe its beauty? Heaven seems, in that new world, so much nearer to earth! Every star stands out so bright and so particular, as if fresh from the time when the Maker willed it. And the moon, like a large silvery sun—the least objection to which is it shines so distinct and so still. 'I have frequently,' says Mr. Wilkinson, in his valuable work on South Australia, 'been on a journey in such a night, and while allowing my horse his own time to walk along the road, have solaced myself by reading in the still, bright moonlight.' Now and then a sound breaks the silence, but a sound so much in harmony with the solitude that it only deepens its charms. Hark! the low cry of the night bird from yonder glen, amid the small, grey, gleamy rocks. Hark! as the night deepens, the bark of the distant watch-dog, or the low, strange howl of his more savage species, from which he defends the fold. Hark! the echo catches the sound and flings it sportively from hill to hill—farther and farther down till all again is hushed, and the flowers hang noiselessly over your head, as you ride through a grove of giant gum trees. Now the air is literally charged with odours—and the sense grows almost painful in its pleasure. You quicken your pace, and escape again into the open plains and the full moonlight, through the slender tea trees catch the gleam of the river, the exquisite fineness of the atmosphere, and hear the soothing sound of its gentle murmur

☞ Mr. Sparling, a Magistrate of St. Marys, had a verdict of $80 damages against him at Stratford, for making false returns of convictions before him, and not paying over the fines. He had also two bench warrants issued against him, for certain cases of extortion in his office of Magistrate. He has gone to the States.

Business Directory.

F. W. Pritchard, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., GODERICH. Office and residence—East Street, 3rd door east of Dark's Hotel. wv16n18

Dr. Hamilton,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c. Office and Residence—At Mrs. Acland's,—East Street, Goderich. sw98

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

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

A. F. Steinhoff, M. D.,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c. Residence at Mr. T. Eveshed's, Victoria Street, *Clinton.*
REFERENCES:
A. T. Bull, M. D., London; Thos. Nichol, M. D. Simcoe; John Ellis, M. D., New York city. n24-6mos

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

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

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

Kennedy & Hyndman.
CIVIL ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, &c. Office—Kay's Block, Goderich Wild and other Lands examined and valued.
L. Kennedy. P. K. Hyndman. wv16n34

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

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

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

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

John Campbell,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT Commissioner in Queen's Bench, for taking affidavits, Conveyancer, &c., &c. Office on Broadway, Village of Kincardine, C.W. 9.9

Tailoring! Tailoring!!

HUGH DUNLOP,
LATE OF TORONTO,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM the public of Goderich and the surrounding country that he has opened in the above line, in the premises

Lately occupied by Mr. F. W. Hollis,

ON WEST STREET,

Second door from the Market Square, and hopes by strict attention and promptitude in business to merit a share of public patronage.

HUGH DUNLOP.
Goderich, April 13, 1863 w11-1yr

T. B. MONTGOMERY,

SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL

DENTIST,

Office---Over the Medical Hall,

BEGS to inform the Public that he will perform all Operations that are entrusted to him in a skilful manner.

Artificial Teeth inserted on Vulcanized Rubber Gold, Silver, and Continuous Gum-work.

Particular attention paid to the regulation of children's teeth, and the preservation of the natural ones.

Charges Moderate and all Work Warranted

TERMS, CASH.

N. B.—A constant supply of Tooth Powder kept on hand. Only 50 cents per Box. 11

ISAAC FREDRICK,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

WEST ST., GODERICH,

Next door East of Mr. Stotts' Saddlery,

IN SAME BUILDING.

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY
REPAIRED ON SHORT NOTICE.

In the best Style & Warranted.

ALSO, A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

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

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

Goderich, 1st September, 1863. w16n31

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Quebec, 9th October, 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given that ... acres of land in the Townships of ... mesia, Bentinck, Derby, Egremont, ... Holland, Melancthon, Normanby, ... Sullivan and Sydenham, in the County of Grey, U. C., will be offered for sale ... tion, at the Office of the resident Agent, Wm. Jackson, Esq., in Durham, on the TWENTIETH of JANUARY next.

Conditions.—Two-fifths cash, and the remainder in three annual instalments, with interest.

Lists of the lots can be had on application to the Department, or to the Crown Land Agent.

WM. McDOUGALL,
Commissioner.
sw16-6t-gpl

DIVISION COURTS
HURON & BRUCE.

OCTOBER, 1863.

1st	Div.,	Goderich, Monday 12th.
10th	"	Clinton, Tuesday, 13th.
2nd	"	Harpurhey, Wednesday, 14th.
5th	"	Exeter, Thursday 15th.
6th	"	Dungannon, Tuesday 20th.

DECEMBER, 1863.

11th	Div.,	Wroxeter, Saturday, 5th.
1st	"	Goderich, Tuesday, 15th.
10th	"	Clinton, Wednesday, 16th.
2nd	"	Harpurhey, Thursday, 17th.
5th	"	Exeter, Saturday, 19th.
6th	"	Dungannon, Tuesday 22nd.
7th	"	Bayfield, Wednesday, 23rd.

All at Ten A. M.

R. COOPER,
J., H. & B.

I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original, as entered of Record this day, pursuant to the Statute.

DAN. LIZARS,
Clerk of the Peace, Huron and Bruce.
Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Goderich, 28th Sept., 1863. w11

MONEY TO LOAN.
THE CANADA
AGENCY ASSOCIATION!

HAVE RECEIVED

Large Funds for Investment!

UPON

IMPROVED FARMS!

FROM PERIODS OF

From Three to Seven Years.

For further information, apply to
A. R. ROCHE,
Manager,
Wellington Street, (nearly opposite the Parliament Buildings.) Toronto.
Or to CHARLES WIDDER,
Valuer, Goderich.

N. B.—The Association have no Agents in any part of the Province.

August 26th, 1863. sw103w31-6m-$s

HARDWARE.

H. GARDINER & CO.

IN returning thanks to their numerous customers for the liberal patronage bestowed on them for the last two years, beg to inform them and the public that they are now receiving their

WINTER STOCK

of

Shelf and Heavy Hardware.

Comprising everything usually kept in a Hardware Establishment, which they are prepared to sell at as low prices as can be had in U. C.

Not being believers in those "*Frugal, honest and industrious*" advertisements, (which smell strong of Holloway's Ointment,) they would advise the public not to be gulled by such quack trash. Although they are not strictly confined to the ... WILL BE ... MAN ... name, by this means they are prepared to stand any losses that may occur, themselves; but, should they ever require it, they will make application to their friend and brother conventionist with the *Frailties of Human Nature*, for the loan of the Mantle of Charity.

NOTICE.—No State Shinplasters issued.

Goderich, 24th Oct, 1863. w43

A SUPERIOR
FARM TO RENT!

Near the Gravel Road, Colborne.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until MONDAY, the 2nd day of NOVEMBER, 1863, at noon, for the renting of the Farm Lot 10, 9th con., W. D. Colborne, 1 mile from the Northern Gravel Road, and 6 miles from Goderich; 127 acres of land, about 60 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation. Applicants to state how much rent per year for a years. Apply to the proprietor,

DAVID CLARK, Colborne,
Or to ROBERT GIBBONS, Goderich.
October 19th, 1863. w38

COUNTERFEITS.

SOME vile swindlers have been palming off upon the inhabitants of the Canadas, counterfeits of my universal remedies—Holloway's Pills and Ointment. I therefore warn all Druggists, Apothecaries, &c., that I have placed a stamp upon my remedies, and have changed the wrappers, &c., so that none can fail to see the difference between the old style and the new. Therefore dealers will consult their own safety by buying no more old style Pills and Ointment, as I cannot warrant for their being genuine. To those who have the old style on hand, if they are in unbroken packages, I will exchange them for new style, at my own expense—that is to say, I will pay the freight to my depot and back, if returned to me before the 1st day of November, 1863.

80 Maiden Lane, New York.
THOMAS HOLLOWAY.
w33-3m

IS THERE
any VIRTUE in
Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S
HAIR RESTORER
AND
ZYLOBALSAMUM?

Convincing Testimony.

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

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

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

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

... at they pro... where baldness is, I have the evidence of my own eyes."

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.
PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE,
No. 198 Greenwich Street, New-York.

Numerous Certificates as above.

MAIL CONTRACT!

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

FRIDAY, 11th DECEMBER, 1863,

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

Ailsa Craig and Railway Station,

ON AND FROM

THE 1st JANUARY NEXT.

Conveyance to be made *By Hand.*

The Mails to be conveyed between the Ailsa Craig Post Office and Railway Travelling Post Offices, daily, Sundays excepted, at such times as may be required.

The Tenders to state the price per Double Trip, (to and from the P. O. and Station.)

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained, at the Post Offices of Ailsa Craig and at the Office of the subscriber.

GILBERT GRIFFIN,
P. O. Inspector.
Post Office Inspector's Office, London, C. W., 23rd Oct., 1863. w39-3t

OYSTER DEPOT
TOYS.
Fruits, Fancy Goods, Tobaccos,
OF ALL KINDS.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS!
&c., at the
CIGAR STORE OF F. NITCHE,
West Street, Goderich.
Fresh Oysters, Sardines, Lobsters, &c., always on hand. swn4

VOLUNTEERS
ATTENTION!

WANTED

200,000 VOLUNTEERS!

To buy Boots and Shoes.

HEADQUARTERS

AT

DUNCAN'S

Great Boot and Shoe Store,

SOUTH SIDE WEST STREET,

WHERE you will find the largest and best stock of *FALL AND WINTER BOOTS AND SHOES*, at lower prices than ever offered in Goderich before.

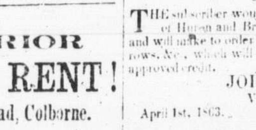
Particular attention paid to Custom Work.—Having secured the services of good workmen, and by using the best materials, he can manufacture an article that cannot be surpassed.

☞ Remember the place—Kays' Block, West Street.

N. B.—Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

Wm. DUNCAN.
Goderich, Sept. 14, 1863. w33

GODERICH
WAGON & CARRIAGE



Manufactory

THE subscriber would announce to the public of Huron and Bruce that he has on hand and will make to order Carriages, Wagons, Harrows, &c., which will be sold cheap for cash or approved credit.

JOHN PASSMORE,
Victoria Street, Goderich.
April 1st, 1863. w49 6m

FARM FOR SALE
TO BE SOLD,

A FARM of one hundred acres of land, being the West half of Lot 34, on the 4th con. of Wawanosh. It has 40 acres cleared—15 acres of new land logged up and ready for crop. A good hewed log dwelling house and log barn; a young orchard, &c. It is good, hard wood land, and in a

WELL SETTLED NEIGHBORHOOD,

well watered. To be sold at the

LOW PRICE OF $1,200,

part cash, and part on time. For further particulars apply to Thomas Holmes, issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Land Agent, Blythe; or to Matt Holmes, on the premises. A good title from the Crown will be given.

September 1st, 1863. w33-3t

Farm for Sale!
IN
GODERICH TOWNSHIP.

113 ACRES of choice land, 65 cleared, being Lot 94, Huron Road,

SIX MILES FROM GODERICH!

AND SIX FROM CLINTON.

On the premises there is a STONE HOUSE, 36 by 42 FRAME BARN, and all other improvements required on a first class farm.

Apply on the premises, or by letter pre-paid, to
GEORGE DOBBIE.
Goderich, Sept. 28, 1863. w35tf

MORTGAGE SALE
OF LAND!

SITUATED ABOUT 1½ MILES FROM THE

TOWN OF GODERICH!

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A POWER of Sale, continued in (Two Mortgages) one made by John Longworth, of the said Town of Goderich, of the first part; Ellen Longworth his wife, (for the purpose of barring her dower) of the second part: and John W. Seymour, of Avranches in Normandy, in the Empire of France, Esquire, of the third part: and the other made by the said John Longworth and wife, aforesaid, to one William Esmond Grace, and by him assigned to the said John W. Seymour;—default having been made in the due payment thereof,

WILL BE SOLD

AT THE AUCTION MART OF

Messrs. SMAILL & THOMPSON,

Kingston Street, Goderich, on

Saturday the 14th day of NOVEMBER,

A. D. 1863, at 12 of the clock, noon,

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, VIZ:

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situated lying and being in the

TOWNSHIP OF GODERICH
IN THE COUNTY OF HURON,

being composed of part of Lot No. 5, in the Maitland Concession, of the said Township of Goderich, containing 142 acres more or less. Deed under Power of Sale; Mortgage can be seen at the office of the Solicitors. Terms of Sale may be ascertained by applying to J. W. Seymour, Esq., Goderich, or to the Solicitors.

CAMERON & ELWOOD,
Solicitors for Mortgagee.
w38

A BEAUTIFUL ESTATE FOR SALE.

1000 Acres in One Block,

LARGELY IMPROVED and conveniently situated along the bank of the River Maitland, opposite the Town of Goderich and the Goderich Station of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway, C. W.

Apply if by letter post paid, to
J. B. GORDON, ESQ.,
Solicitor, Goderich, C. W.
sw91

REMOVED.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform the travelling public that he has removed to the Tavern formerly occupied by Mr. J. Fitzwilliams, Corner of Kingston and Victoria Streets.

JOHN ALLEN.
w26

HARDWARE!

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR Sale, at reduced prices, a large assortment of

Bar, Rod, Band, and Hoop Iron

CAST, BLISTER,

GERM'N & SPRING STEEL,

ANVILS:

Vices, Bellows, Stocks and Sledge and Hand Hammers;

PLOW MOULDS,

Spades & Shovels, Iron Axles, Coil Chains;

GLASS, PUTTY, PAINTS, *COLOURS, OILS,*

Turpentine, Lead Pipe, Wrought, Cut and Horse Nails; Twines and Cordage;

India Rubber Packing & Belting;

Platform and Counter Scales; Muley, Cross-cut, Circular, Pit, and Hand Saws; Cabinet-Maker's Hardware; Carpenter's and Joiner's Tools; Boring Machines; House Furnishings of all kinds; Sash, Blinds, Doors and Mouldings;

Chopping, Broad & Hand Axes

From Blood and other celebrated makers.

Agent for Gurney & Co.'s PLATFORM and COUNTER SCALES.

With the Largest Stock of

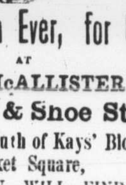
SHELF HARDWARE

IN THE COUNTIES.

Purchased from the Manufacturers, and for Sale by

W. E. GRACE.
Goderich, May 1st, 1863. v14n36

BOOTS AND SHOES



Cheaper than Ever, for Cash,

AT

DAVID McALLISTER'S

New Boot & Shoe Store,

Two Doors South of Kays' Block, Market Square,

WHERE YOU WILL FIND THE Largest and best selected Stock of Boots and Shoes ever offered for sale in Goderich. The stock is of the very best quality, and will be sold as cheap as any other House in Goderich town.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

Your Fall and Winter Boots and Shoes. Be sure and buy them at D. McAllister's, where you will get the worth of your money. You will find the best assortment of infants', children's, youths', girls', and Boys', from 20 cents per pair upwards; Men's knee boots 25 per cent cheaper than heretofore, and Women's boots the same.

You will also find a splendid assortment of Home Manufacture, the quality of which cannot be surpassed.

Persons wishing to purchase Boots and Shoes are respectfully invited to call and examine the stock for themselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

The subscriber feels thankful for past favors, and would just say to all his customers and friends, If you want to buy good boots and shoes for cash, and save 25 per cent, buy them at DAVID McALLISTER'S.

Remember the place—Two Doors South of Kay's Block, Market Square.

Goderich, 27th August, 1863.
[sw103-w31-3m$s]

POWER'S PATENT, AUG. 3, 1863.

THE VICTORIA
WASHING MACHINE!

Obtained the FIRST PRIZE at the Provincial Exhibition in London, in 1861.

THIS

LABOUR-SAVING MACHINE

WAS tested by the *Bureau of Agriculture*, and declared to be the best yet brought under their notice. It is simple in its construction, easily worked, and not subject to get out of repair.

The cleansing process is effected by the rapid action of the water in the Machine, and not by *pressure* or *rubbing*, thereby avoiding the slightest injury to the finest fabrics, with a much less quantity of soap than under the hand-washing system. Persons who have used them are satisfied that the machine is capable of doing as much work in two hours as can be accomplished in a day by the ordinary process, thus

Saving 4-5 of the time and Labour

And two-thirds of the Soap generally used.

Some of the undermentioned persons purchased Machines at the Exhibition last year, and have given them a long trial to their entire satisfaction; J. P. Wheeler, Esq., Warden, York and Peel; Sheriff Jarvis, T. M. Daly, Esq., M. P. P., Stratford: Robert Moderwell, Esq., Sheriff, County of Perth; Peter Hutty, Esq., C. Thompson, Esq., Henry Fulljames, Colborne Street, Charles Boerck, 64 Nelson Street, Mrs. L. Jarvis, and many others in the City of Toronto.

CASH PRICE ONLY $6.50.

The Subscriber having purchased the Patent Rights for the County of Huron, is now prepared to supply the machine, of which he solicits a trial, feeling assured that all who test it will be pleased with the rapidity and ease with which an otherwise tedious and laborious wash is performed.—Ladies will confer a favor by allowing the machine to be tested at their residence, to which it will be conveyed by the proprietor, and removed again should it not be purchased. All the subscriber desires is that the merits of the Machine should be thoroughly tested. Parties wishing to try it will communicate with the proprietor.

A. COUVELIER,
Kingston St., Goderich.
September 1st, 1863. w32

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. w37-tf

CASH FOR WOOL
AT THE
Goderich Wool Factory.

THE subscriber, in returning thanks to his customers for the liberal support extended to him in the Wool Carding, Cloth Dressing and Manufacturing business, would beg to state that no expense has been (this season) spared in fitting up everything in first class order; and having engaged the services of experienced workmen, he will be able, from this date, to execute orders to any amount in the above business, in all its various branches. Parties, as heretofore, coming from a distance, will seldom fail in getting their wool carded the same day, in time to carry home with them.

The highest market price will be paid in cash or cloth for a quantity of good, clean Wool, free from burs, and well washed.

THOMAS LOGAN.
Goderich Mills, 8th May, 1863. v16n15

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

IMPROVED FREIGHT LINE

FROM

MONTREAL & INTERMEDIATE PORTS ON LAKE ONTARIO TO

All Stations on the Great Western Railway, Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway, Detroit and Milwaukee, Michigan Central, Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads.

Arrangements have been entered into between the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY and the following First-Class and reliable Lines of Steamers, viz:—

ROYAL MAIL THROUGH LINE,
JAQUES, TRACY & CO.'S LINE,
BLACK, PERRY & CO.'S LINE,
HOLCOMB & COWAN'S LINE,
GEORGE CHAFFEY & CO.'S LINE,

For a DAILY COMMUNICATION between MONTREAL and GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY WHARF at HAMILTON, to and from

St. Catharines, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Galt, Guelph, Paris, Stratford, Goderich, London, Chatham, Windsor, Sarnia, Detroit, Milwaukee, Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati and all Western Cities.

☞ Rates of Freight as Low, and Time quicker than by any other Route.

For particulars apply at the Offices of any of the above Lines of Steamers, or to

MYLES PENNINGTON,
General Agent Great Western Railway,
Office, corner of Custom House Square and Commissioners' Street, Montreal.
THOS. SWINYARD,
General Manager.
Hamilton, Aug. 13, 1863. [sw100-t31oc

THE TIMBER.

On the Indian Reserve

IN the Township of Anderdon, consisting of the Merchantable OAK covering about 3600 Acres of the four Rear Concessions, will be offered for sale at the Court House in the

Town of Sandwich, on

Friday, the 6th November

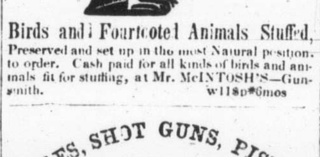
ensuing, at the hour of Noon.

Further particulars may be known on application at the Indian Office, Port Sarnia.

(Signed) WM. SPRAGGE, D. S. I. A.

Indian Department, Quebec, 9th October, 1863. s12w37-td

ALL KINDS OF



Birds and Fourfooted Animals Stuffed,

Preserved and set up in the most Natural position to order. Cash paid for all kinds of birds and animals fit for stuffing, at Mr. McINTOSH'S—Gunsmith. w118p*6mos

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

FOR SALE
AND MADE TO ORDER,
BY
J. C. McINTOSH,

Opposite the Market.

All kinds of repairing done, on most reasonable terms. wn37

FOR SALE:

LOTS 18 and 19, 1st Range South of Durham Road, Kinloss.

LOT No. 27, 2nd Concession, Township of Kinloss.

LOT No. 7, 1st Range, South Durham Road, Greenock.

LOT No. 68, 1st Range, South Durham Road, Kincardine.

LOTS Nos. 38 and 39, 2nd Concession, South Durham Road, Kincardine.

LOT G., 8th Concession, Bruce.

THE FRONT 80 Acres of Lots Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9, Maitland Concession, Colborne.

ALL CHEAP AND ON CREDIT.

Apply to
M. C. CAMERON,
sw95w27] Goderich

MONEY TO BE LENT
ON GOOD
Improved Farms!

THE subscriber has made arrangements by which he is prepared to negotiate to a satisfactory result loans on improved farms in the County of Huron, at reasonable rates. Parties who may desire to be accommodated will please observe that much time and trouble will be saved by their bringing with them the title deeds of the property on which they wish to borrow.

JOHN GALT.
Register Office, Goderich. Hours, 10 to 3 o'clock. w37-3m$g

SAW-MILL & FARM
FOR SALE.

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

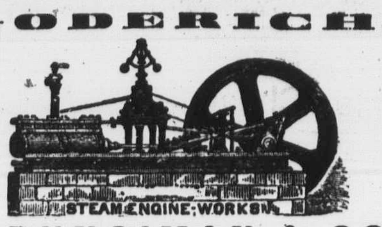
WILLIAM MARTIN.
Stanley, Oct. 2, 1863. w36

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To wit: } BY virtue of two Writs of Venditioni Exponas and four writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the County of Middlesex and United Counties of Huron and Bruce and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Andrew Keefe and Jeremiah Keary, at the suits of John Morkins, Isaac Carling, Patrick Ryan and Timothy Gleeson, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendants, in and to Lots numbers Eleven and Twelve in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Biddulph, late of the County of Huron, one of the united counties Huron and Bruce, containing one hundred acres each, more or less; which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my Office in the Court House in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the Seventeenth day of November next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff. H. & B.
By S. Pollock, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 12th Oct., 1863. } w38

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 or approved Credit. Old metal, Brass, Copper, and all kinds of produce taken in exchange.

Goderich, October, 1862. w39

Bryant, Stratton & Co's
CHAIN OF INTERNATIONAL
Commercial Colleges.

THE TORONTO COLLEGE, C. W.

THIS INSTITUTION, located in the *Mechanics' Institute, Toronto*, has just been added to BRYANT, STRATTON & CO'S. chain of Commercial Colleges, established in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis.

The object of these Colleges is to impart to Young Men and Ladies thorough and practical instruction in Book-keeping, Commercial Law, Commercial Arithmetic, Spencerian Business Penmanship, Correspondence, &c., and to fit them for any department of business they may choose.

Scholarships issued in Canada will entitle the student to complete his course in any College of the chain, and *vice versa*, without additional charge. The College is open day and evening.

JAMES E. DAY, RESIDENT PRINCIPAL.

For further information please call at the College, or send for Catalogue and Circular, enclosing letter stamp. Address BRYANT, STRATTON & Co. Toronto, Jan. 1, 1863. sw34w48-1y

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To wit: } BY virtue of three Writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Henry C. Gamble, John Galt, Ira Lewis and Thomas Park, at the suits of Malcolm McPherson, the Commercial Bank of Canada, and the Bank of Upper Canada, I have seized and taken in Execution; all the right, title and interest of the said defendants in and to Lots numbers 928, 929 and 930 on the Market Square in the town of Goderich and County of Huron; also, Lots numbers 8 and 9 on the south side of the Huron Road in the said Town of Goderich and County of Huron, which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House, in the town of Goderich on Tuesday the Seventeenth day of November next at the hour of twelve of the o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B.
By S. Pollock, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 6th August, 1863 } w28

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LAND.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To wit: } BY virtue of three writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, County Court of the County of Waterloo and County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of James Burrison, James Benson and Hugh Gilmore, at the suits of James Harkley, Charles Hendry and William McKee, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title and interest of the said Defendants, in and to Lot Nine in the fourth concession of the township of Brant, containing one hundred acres; Lot one in the second concession of said township, containing fifty acres; also Lot Fifteen in the eighth concession of the township of Carrick, containing forty acres; also Lot 27 in the 2nd concession, and Lots 24 and 25 in the 3rd concession, S. D. R. of the township of Brant, containing one hundred and fifty acres; all in the county of Bruce; which Lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the Twenty-fourth day of November next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B.
By S. Pollock, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 14th August, 1863 } 29

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 Archibald Muir, Senr., at the suit of John Downey Bryce, James Playfair, John McMurrich, Samuel Gunn and John S. Playfair, I have seized and taken in Execution, all the right, title and interest of the said Defendant in and to Lot number Twenty-three in concession B, in the township of Brant and County of Bruce, containing One Hundred Acres, more or less; which Lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office, in the Court House, in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the Eighth day of December next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff H. & B.
By S. Pollock, Deputy Sheriff,
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 28th August, 1863. } w32

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LAND

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To Wit: } BY virtue of three writs 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 Solomon Rogers, at the suits of Murdock Gordon, Executor of the last will and testament of Donald Gordon, deceased, William Rhenwick, John Gairdner and Robert H. Gairdner, Executors of the last will and testament of Thomas Gairdner, deceased, and Alexander Cameron, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to Lot Number Two, Range I, in the township of Stanley and county of Huron, containing ten acres, more or less; which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House in the town of Goderich, on Tuesday the First day of December next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B
By S. Pollock, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 24th August, 1863. } w30

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 John Cameron, at the suit of the Huron Building Society, I have seized and taken in Execution, all the right, title and interest of the said Defendant, in and to Lots number Seven and Nine in the first range, south of the Durham Road in the Township of Greenock and County of Bruce, containing by admeasurement Fifty acres of Land, each, be the same more or less 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 22nd day of December next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B.
By S. Pollock, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, Sept. 15, 1863. } w34

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 Isaac Bacon, at the suit of James Jamieson, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title and interest of the said Defendant, in and to Lot Twenty, in the first concession, S. D. R. in the township of Brant and county of Bruce; which Lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my Office in the Court House, in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the Twenty-fourth day of November next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B.
By S. Pollock, Deputy Sheriff,
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 14th August, 1863. }

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 Michael Tiffney, at the suit of John Bruce, I have seized and taken in execution the following: all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to lot two in the third concession of the township of Greenock, in the County of Bruce, which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the Eighth day of December next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff H. & B.
By S. Pollock, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 1st Sept., 1863. } w32

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 York and Peel and to me directed against the Lands and tenements of Patrick Freel, Defendant, at the suit of Edward Heyden, Plaintiff, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant, in and to Lot Number Six, in the First Concession North of the Central Diagonal, in the Township of Amabel and 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 Fifth day of January next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B.
By S. Pollock, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 3rd October, 1863. } w37

DR. HULL'S
LIQUID
Aromatic Physic.

AN

Important Family Medicine.

FOR the cure of diseases of the

LIVER AND STOMACH,

Indigestion, Bilious affections, Palpitation of the Heart, Costiveness of the Bowels, Sick-Headache, Piles, Jaundice, and all other cases where an opening gentle physic is required.

THIS MEDICINE

CONTAINS NO MERCURY,

OR ANY OTHER DELETERIOUS DRUG.

BEING VERY PALATABLE,

It will answer for delicate females, or children. It is simply a helpmate to nature, giving energy and a healthy action to the Stomach, the spring of life whence the body derives its succor.

This Medicine being very pleasant to the taste, must become very popular with those invalids who have been sickened with nauseous Castor Oil, Aloes, Rhubarb, &c.

Wherever it has been introduced it has met with great success, and is likely to supersede all other medicines as a good and pleasant physic.

AGENTS:

Parker & Cattle; F. Jordan, and the trade generally. a27

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To wit: } BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Thomas Bilkie at the suit of Simon Nelson, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title and interest of the said Thomas Bilkie, in and to Lot Number Twenty-three, in the First Concession of the Township of Brant in the County of Bruce, containing Fifty acres of land, more or less; which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the Nineteenth day of January next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B.
By S. Pollock, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 13th Oct., 1863. } w38

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 Francis Walker, at the suit of James Gairdner, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant, in and to Lot number Twenty-seven, East Huron Terrace, and Lot number Twenty-eight, West Queen Street, both in the village of Kincardine and County of Bruce, containing by admeasure one half acre of Land, each, be the same more or less; which Lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the Seventeenth day of November, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B.
By S. Pollock, *Deputy Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 10th Aug., 1863. } 28

TEACHER WANTED!

WANTED, a teacher for school section No. 6, township of Goderich. Applicant must hold a 1st or 2nd class certificate. For particulars, apply to

HUGH DAVIDSON.
October 23, 1863. w39*4t