Huron Signal.

WEEKLY EDITION.

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

$1.50 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE] GODERICH, C. W., THURSDAY, FEB. 8, 1866. [VOL. XIX.—NO. 2

Business Directory.

Dr. P. A. McDougall,
WILL BE AT HOME FOR CONSULTATION up to 11 o'clock, a. m., every day. Will visit patients at any hour afterwards, night or day.

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

DR. McLEAN,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, CORONER &c. Office and Residence third door east of Central School.

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

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

J. F. CASSADY, M. D., C. M.,
(Graduate of McGill College, Montreal.)
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR. Office—Stuart's old building, Office, Dungannon, C. W. w17

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

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

Sinclair & Walker,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, CONVEYANCER, &c. Office, over the Store of J. V. Detlor & Son, Goderich.

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

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

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

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

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

William T Hays,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., Goderich, C.W.—Office, over C. E. Archibald's Store, Crabb's Block. v15n29

Money to Lend on Real Property

B. L. Doyle,
BARRISTER, &c., GODERICH, C. W. OFFICE—*Crabb's New Block.*

S. P. YEOMANS,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, ATTORNEY, NOTARY, CONVEYANCER, &c.—Office Corner of Hamilton street and the Square, in the building lately erected by J. C. McIntosh, Esq., Goderich.

J. Y. Elwood,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT LAW, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Blake's Block, opposite the Post Office, Goderich. January 3, 1866. sw37

Mr. C. F. Clarke,
ATTORNEY-AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., Clinton, C. W. sw39
Money to loan on reasonable terms.

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

Messrs. Galt & Hoskin,
SOLICITORS-IN-CHANCERY.
Messrs. Galt & Henderson,
BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS
Over the "Royal Insurance Offices," Toronto.
THOMAS GALT, Q.C. JAS. HENDERSON, Jr. ALFRED HOSKIN.
Toronto, October 13, 1865: w28

Thomas Weatherald,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor. Toronto Street, Goderich. v15n3

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

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

JAMES SMAILL,
ARCHITECT,
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS of Buildings, &c., got up in a neat and correct style. Office at the Huron Auction Mart, Market Square, Goderich. [sw v1n17ly

G. M. TRUEMAN
LAND AGENT,
Market Square, Goderich.
Teams CLINTON every Wednesday, from 11 a.m to 4 p.m. 81:10

DENTISTRY.
Dr. PHELPS,
SURGICAL & MECHANICAL DENTIST, (successor to T. B. Montgomery,) Goderich, C. W.
Rooms over Mr. F. Jordan's Drug Store
January 13th, 1865. sw38-ly

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

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

Business Directory.

DRUGS, DRUGS!

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

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

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

NOTICE.
THE Partnership heretofore existing in the Town of Goderich, under the style of STORY & DAVIS, has been dissolved by mutual consent.
WILLIAM STORY,
GEORGE NORMAN DAVIS.
Goderich, 27th July, 1865. 27w-sw95

All Promissory Notes and Accounts belonging to the late firm have been placed in the Subscriber's hands for collection; IMMEDIATE payment must be made,
J. B. GORDON,
Barrister, &c.
Goderich, 27th July, 1865, 27w sw95

In reference to the above it may be stated that
OLD STORY
is still on the track, and will remain in the building at present occupied until his new shop is completed. He hereby returns his sincere thanks to the friends and customers who have for 24 years extended their custom to his shop, and hopes still to merit its continuance.
WM. STORY.
Goderich, August 1, 1865. wn27

G. N. DAVIS
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN Stoves, Pipes and Castings of every description. Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, at the Market Stove Depot, Market Square, Goderich.

COAL OIL,
Coal Oil Lamps, &c., &c. Old Iron, Copper, Brass, Rags Wool Pickings and Sheepskins taken in exchange. 27tf

Valuable Piece of Land
FOR SALE,
ON favorable terms of payment. The following property, viz: North half of lot number 30, on the 12th con. of Goderich township, containing by admeasurement 40 acres, more or less, upon which there are fifteen acres cleared. This land is in a favorable situation, being within five miles of the town of Clinton. Also, a valuable property in the village of Kinburn, one half acre of land, a good farm house, shop, and stable on the premises. This would be a good situation for a tailor or saddle and harness maker as there is none in the vicinity. Leather or store goods at wholesale prices will be taken for either of the above places.
JAMES STANLEY,
w124f Constance p. o.

J. & J. SEEGMILLER,
TANNERS!
DEALERS
IN
LEATHER FINDINGS!
&c., &c.
GODERICH, C. W.
February ... w47w-3

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

IT IS NOT TRUE!
THAT STOCKS
Of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.,
ARE LOW AND PRICES HIGHER THAN THEY HAVE BEEN, AS YOU can prove for yourself by calling at the
EMPORIUM!
Where J. V. DETLOR & SON will be happy to show to their old friends and the public generally, a large and varied stock of
FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
&c., &c.,
Purchased in the Best and Cheapest Markets, and which they are determined to sell at the
VERY LOWEST PRICES For CASH.
They deem it unnecessary to state the nature of their stock in detail, as they feel satisfied that their long experience in business in Goderich enables them to anticipate the wants of the community.
ALL THEY WISH IS A CALL,
AND AN INSPECTION OF THE GOODS.
CLOTHS IN GREAT VARIETY.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
DRESS GOODS.
AN UNUSUALLY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF EXCELLENT
READY-MADE CLOTHING!
A Large Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES.
A LARGE SUPPLY OF
COTTON YARN!
Tea from 50 Cents upwards.
J. V. DETLOR & SON.
September 19th, 1865. 12w

NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
OVER
ARCHIBALD'S STORE, Crabb's Block,
GODERICH.
SUPERIOR LIGHT AND TASTEFUL ROOMS.
PICTURES taken in every style and in all kinds of weather.
PRICES LOWER than elsewhere in Canada.
D. CAMPBELL.
Goderich, Dec. 1, 1865. sw27

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

Coal! Coal!
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
BLACKSMITH'S COAL!
ON HAND AND
FOR SALE
At the Wharf!
GEO. RUMBALL,
Agent.
Goderich, May 29th, 1865. sw77

MONEY TO LEND
AT
EIGHT PER CENT
IN SUMS OF
One Hundred Dollars and upwards.
Apply to TOMS & MOORE,
Solicitors.
CRABB'S NEW BLOCK!
Goderich, Sept, 8th, 1864. w33t

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

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

MARINE INSURANCE.
British American Insurance Co
OF TORONTO,
Marine Department.
GEORGE RUMBALL,
Agent,
Goderich, April 25th, 1866. w13tf

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

Poetry.

BONNIE JEANIE GRAY.

A NEW SONG.

I delight to stray at the close of the day,
On the banks o' the Maitland water,
Where oft I meet wi' bonnie Jeanie Gray,
The farmer's charming daughter.

Let Burns sing o' Doon, or the banks o' the Clyde—
I'll sing o' the Maitland water,
And o' bonnie Jeanie Gray, who will soon be my bride,
The farmer's lovely daughter.

Her sweet, sweet smiles, like the blooming month o' May
On the banks o' the Maitland water,
Aye cheer my heart when I meet at gloamin' gray,
The farmer's charming daughter.

Her beauty and form, like the graces o' her mind,
She's the pride o' the Maitland water;
Bonnie Jeanie Gray is both generous and kind,
The farmer's lovely daughter.

I think the time long, when bonnie Jeanie Gray,
On the banks o' the Maitland water,
Will vow to be mine, on the happy bridal day,
The farmer's charming daughter.

Since Jeanie consents to be my loving wife,
On the banks o' the Maitland water,
I'll had as the happiest day o' my life,
When joined to the farmer's daughter.

And now since Jeanie Gray has proved to be mine,
On the banks o' the Maitland water,
I'll love and cherish till the end of time,
The farmer's charming daughter.

I envy not the great with their battling and strife,
While I live on the Maitland water,
Content wi' my ain Jeanie Gray for my wife,
The farmer's charming daughter.

Contented I may be till my dying day,
On the banks o' the Maitland water,
Nay, happy, happy be wi' my Jeanie Gray,
The farmer's charming daughter.

And when I am gone, and laid in the clay
On the banks o' the Maitland water,
Let me rest by the side o' my dear Jeanie Gray,
The farmer's lovely daughter.

T. S.

ENTRAPPING a MURDERER

A SPECULATOR'S STORY.

In the year 1833, I went to the Red River country with a view of speculating in horses, lands, or anything that might give promise of a profitable return for a cash investment.—Of course I carried a good deal of money with me, but knowing I was going among a wild lawless class, of every grade and color—(among uncivilized.) Indians, negroes, gamblers, thieves, robbers, murderers and assassins, with perhaps a few settlers of some claim to honor and honesty, if they could be be sifted out from the mass—I thought it to be the safest plan not to seem well off in this world's goods.— Accordingly I secured my money in a belt about my body, put on a very coarse, rough dress, which by intentional carelessness, soon had a very mean, slovenly appearance, and allowed my hair and beard to manage matters their own way, without any troublesome interference of razor or comb. Thus prepared and armed with two revolvers and a bowie knife, I had passed over some dangerous territory in comparative safety, and flattered myself that no one guessed my riches through my apparent poverty.

In fact, on two occasions, I began to think it might have been to my advantage to have looked a little more respectable. The first of these was when, in travelling through the Choctaw nation, I found a drove of horses that pleased me very much, and was told by the owner, in reply to my question as to what he would take a head for the entire lot, that he was not in the habit of making his price to every wandering beggar that chose to satisfy an idle curiosity. I was disposed at first to put on some dignity and get indignant, but concluded, after a careful survey of my person, that the man had good cause for speaking as he did, and so merely assured him that I knew an individual who wished to buy horses, if he could get them at a fair price. The horse owner, however, was not disposed to believe my statement, and so I passed him by, with the resolve that, if nothing better turned up, I would give him another call under more advantageous appearances. As the second instance alluded to was similar to the first, it may be passed over without any further notice.

But out of this same cause grew a very remarkable adventure, which it is my present purpose to relate.

While passing between two settlements, over a lonely, gloomy horse-path, leading through a dark hemlock wood, and while in the most solitary part, there suddenly came before me, leaping from a thicket on the right, a human figure of a most startling appearance. It was a man of medium height, but of a stout, powerful frame, all covered with dirty tatters, that appeared to have worn and wallowed in for years. He had no covering for his head or feet, and his skin was so coated with grime that it was difficult at a first look to tell whether he belonged to the white race or not. His face, high up on his cheeks, was covered with a dirty brown, and his matted hair hung in wild profusion all over his head, except a little space before his swollen, blood shot eyes, and altogether he looked like a madman or human devil. His hands held and swung a formidable club, and his attitude, as he leaped into the road before me, was one of fierce menace and defiance.

I stopped in alarm, and, while fixing my eyes sharply upon his, quietly slid my hand into a convenient pocket and grasped the butt of one of my revolvers, firmly determined to keep him at the short distance that divided us, or kill him if he advanced.

For perhaps half a minute we stood silently regarding and surveying each other, and then resting one end of the club on the ground, and partly leaning forward on the other, he said, in a coarse, gruff tone, with a kind of chuckling laugh:

"Well, —— me! I's in hopes I'd got a prize at last; but if you're much better off nor me, you don't show it, by ——!—Stranger, who ar' you? and whar ar' you from?"

"Well," returned I, feeling highly complimented, of course, that I resembled such a villainous looking object as himself, "some people call me a beggar, and I know I don't pass for a genteel gentleman."

"I'll sw'ar that—— haw! haw! haw!" was his chuckling response. "The world hain't made much of you, more'n has of me. I see steal in your face as plain as daylight. Say, what jail or penitentiary lost you last?"

"Never mind that!" said I; "probably neither of us have got our deserts."

"Well, if you had been decently dressed, looked like you had five dollars about you, I'd have knocked your brains out!" pursued the villain, with a broad grin. "As it is, you can pass—for I can sw'ar you hain't got a red!"

"Much obliged for your candor, anyhow," rejoined I.

He still stood before me, looking straight into my eyes, and now seemed to be pondering some new idea. Presently he muttered, as if to himself:

"I think he might do." Then, a moment after, he said to me, "I say, old fellow, how'd you like to make a raise?"

"How would I like to eat when hungry?" I answered, thinging it not unlikely that the scoundrel had some dark project in view which, by seeming to chime in with him, I might discover."

"Well, I've got a plan," he said, throwing down his club, as if to assure me of his pacific intentions towards myself, and quietly advancing to my side—"I've got a plan that will give us both a heap of money, and it'll just take two to carry it out. I've been waiting a pal this long time, and if you'll join in I'll go you halves."

"If there's any chance to turn a penny, I'm your man!" said I.

"Good!" returned he; "you look like a trump, and I'll bet high on you. I don't know," he added, eyeing me sharply, "but I may be deceived—but I think I'll risk it. If you go to play any game on me, you'd better look out for yourself, that's all."

"Do I look like such a scamp as that?" returned I, in an indignant tone.

"Well, now, let's take a seat and talk it all over."

We found an old log, and sat down; and after some preliminary conversation, my new and interesting acquaintance unfolded to me a most damnable scheme, the substance of which was as follows:

He knew the country well for miles around and the exact position and condition of every settler. One man, living in a rather lonely quarter, about five miles distance, was a speculator in horses and cattle, which was sometimes bought up and drove to a distant market. He had a good deal of money, which it was supposed he kept secreted in his dwelling, and to get possession of this money was, of course the object in view.

The trouble was, that the man himself was a brave, determined fellow, who always went well armed, and who had, besides his wife, two grown up sons and a daughters, which was a force too great for any one individual to encounter. About a mile from him lived a poor widow, who had nothing worth stealing except her clothes, which would be valuable in carrying out our plan.

The first plan was to rob the widow of her clothing, dress me up in them, and have me seek lodgings at the speculator's house. Then in the night, when all the family should be asleep, I was to unbolt the door, let in my confederate, and we were to attempt the murder of the inmates—and the robbery and burning of the house were to follow and be the concluding scene.

I secretly shuddered at the atrocity of the contemplated crime, but appeared to receive the disclosure with the business air of the most hardened wretch, inquiring as to the amount of money we should thus probably obtain, and objecting to nothing but the great risk we should have to run, both before and after the accomplishment of our purpose. I permitted my companion to quiet my fears, and at last consented to act.

When every thing had thus become settled, we struck off into the fields, to avoid being seen, and just before dark came in sight of the widow's house.

As my companion was acquainted with the premises, I insisted that he should procure the female garments—but solemnly warned him that if he harmed the poor widow in the least, I would have nothing further to do with the affair.

As good luck would have it the widow was not at home, and my murderous companion managed to break in and get the necessary clothing without doing any further damage.

The widow being a large woman, I had no trouble in arranging the dress so as to pass in a dim light as a tolerable respectable female; and then having agreed upon the story I was to tell, how I could manage matters, and the signal that would assure my accomplice of being right, we went forward together, till we came within sight of the house to be robbed, when I made my nearest way to the road, and continued on alone, reaching the dwelling just as the family were concluding their evening meal.

Had my design been really what I had led my villanous companion to believe, I certainly could never have gone forward with such confident boldness; but feeling my conscience all right, and knowing I was acting from a good motive, I kept up wonderful assurance, feeling curious to see how well I could play my part, and to what extent I could carry the deception.

I asked for lodging for the night, and something to eat, and was kindly and hospitably received. The first thing that sent the blush of shame and confusion to my cheeks, was the coming forward of a young lady, about eighteen, beautiful as an houri, and in a sweet, gentle tone, asking me if I had walked far, if I was much fatigued, offering to take my hood, telling me I should soon be refreshed with a hot cup of tea.—This was a little too much for my equanimity. I could have got along with the rest, without being especially disturbed; but I was then a young unmarried man, and though not particularly susceptible to female attractions in general, I thought I had never gazed upon so lovely and interesting a creature before. I stammered out some unintelligible replies, kept my hood well down over my face, and asked to be permitted to have a few minutes private conversation with the master of the house.

Of course this request caused considerable surprise—but it was granted—and as soon as we were alone together, I told him in a few words who and what I was, and disclosed in full the plot of my road acquaintance to murder and rob him.

He turned pale at the recital, and seemed much astonished, but begged me not to mention the design to his wife and daughter. He then called his two sons—strong determined fellows—recounted the plot to them and arranged to have every thing go forward as if the scheme was being carried out as its vile author designed.

It took some shrewd management to keep to my part without letting the females into the secret; but it was effected; and before midnight I cautiously opened the door and looked out. There was my man, ready and waiting.

"Is all right?" he whispered.

"Yes, come in.

As he crossed the threshold, the father and sons sprang upon him. But the fellow was strong and desperate, and perhaps had some slight suspicion of the truth.—With a wild yell he cleared their united grasps at a bound, leaving a large portion of his rags in their hands. The next moment the whole four of us were in chase of the villain, as he ran across the road to gain the cover of a wood about twenty rods distant.

"Fire!" shouted the father; "shoot the scoundrel!"

We were all armed and prepaired, and at the word, four revolvers began to crack behind him. But he seemed to lead a charmed life, still he ran on, keeping a short distance ahead of us. Once I fancied I saw him stagger; but he gained the woods and disappeared, and we reluctantly and with deep chagrin gave up the chase.

When we returned to the house, the wife and daughter were both terribly alarmed. Of course, an explanation followed—the host being disappointed in making the capture as he intended, without exciting their fears. There was no sleep in that house that night.

The next morning, we went out to the wood and discovered a trail of blood. We followed on for half a mile, and found the ruffain lying dead, face downward, his hands firmly clinched upon some bushes. One of the sons recognized him as a suspected murderer, who had a couple of years before left that part of the country. He was buried with little ceremony.

I was warmly thanked for the part I had played to save the family; but from no other did the words sound so sweet to me as from the beautiful daughter.

The family pressed me to stay with them for a while' and I stayed long enough to lose my heart and win another. Strange as it appears, in looking back to it, the event of that villain leaping into the road before me changed my whole fortune; and sometimes, when I gaze fondly upon my wife, I am tempted to bless the dark and wicked design that providentially led me to so much happiness.

Great Excitement at CLIFTON!

Expected Raid by the Fenians—The Town in arms and eager for the fray!—The Hamilton Volunteers to be accommodated with a Special.

Great excitement has prevailed along the Niagara frontier during the past 24 hours, particularly at points where the ice bridge affords convenient means of transit across the border for the thieving horde who threaten a pillaging expedition from the territory of our friendly neighbors.—Last night the excitement reached a high point at Clifton, and the inhabitants maintained a position of readiness for the reception of the Fenians, whose appearance on the opposite bank of the river was hourly expected.

Arrangements were made with the Managing Director of the Great Western to hold a special train in readiness to start from Hamilton with military assistance at the first indication of danger, and it is understood that this precaution is still in effect.

There is no information known to the public that would warrant the excitement that seems to prevail regarding the movements of the blustering vagabonds across the lines; but the military authorities are evidently determined to be prepared for any emergency, should they attempt to carry their fool-hardy designs into operation.—*Ham. Times, Wednesday.*

The *Advertiser* has the following:—"On Monday evening all the troops in London garrison were under orders to be ready to turn-out at a minute's notice. The artillery had their ammunition all prepared and at hand, and the 60th Rifle had fifty rounds of ammunition per man served out, and all the men confined to barracks, excepting one company. Other preparations indicate that the authorities have information of Fenian movements unknown to the public. On Saturday the siege train, with two guns, gave an exhibition of their quickness in getting aboard the train, if ordered to any point.

The *Free Press* believes all the rumors to have been untrustworthy, and adds:

It is true that a portion of the garrison was under arms on Monday night, but this fact does not warrant the rumors which grew out of the incident. The "preparations" are understood to have been merely measures of discipline, to test the alacrity of the troops, and possibly to intimate to the mad-cap Fenians on the other side that the authorities are ever on the alert to repel any attempt at filibustering expeditions which might be set on foot. Another statement is to the effect that the "scare" was consequent upon a bogus telegram from Windsor.

FENIANISM.

If the columns of the *Scotish American Journal* were devoted to sensational stories we ought to give more prominence than has, thus far, been given to the Fenian movement. That the whole concern is an imposition on Irish credulity, we presume there are few that doubt. But a certain amount of mischief may be done in the way of raiding and plundering, while we are talking about the organization itself. The New York Citizen is owned by an Irish Protestant, Col. Halpine, otherwise known as "Miles O'Reilly." Col. Halpine's brother is tutor in the Episcopal College or Grammar School in London, C. W. The former *is*, or *professes to be*, a Fenian; the latter is a devoted monarchist.—Both are wits in their own way; and if it came to a push, probably both would row in the same boat. This much in the way of preface. Col Halpine, of the Citizen, otherwise known as "Miles O'Reilly," has published in the last number of his paper a statement which probably ought to be seen in the Provinces. We quote, therefore, textually from the Citizen, so that our British American friends may see what is said in quarters where the interests of the writer might be presumed to be altogether opposed to an invasion of any portion of British America.—The Citizen says:—

"We tell the American public—and they have heretofore found us pretty accurate prophets in everything relative to the Fenian cause—that before ten weeks there will be—somewhere—an Irish Republic existing on the face of the earth, with a flag, an army, a port of entry and exit, a navy of privateers, and the tacit encouragement both of France and the United States in the prosecution of belligerent acts against Great Britain. Let no one ask us for the present where this Republic will be located, for we cannot answer. It must be called a Republic, to warrant the flag and fleet, but will really only be used as an immediate basis of operations for the transfer of active hostilities to the Canadian and Irish soils. A word to the wise is enough. And, now, while the quid nunes grow excited, the wise will await developments, giving liberally of their means to aid the cause; nor will they have to tarry long for the fulfillment of all that we herein foreshadow."

To be utterly indifferent to these stories of Fenian raids would be as foolish as to exalt the organization into the importance of a national revolt. Parson Halpine, of London, C. W., ought to be able to give particulars. That we shall have small piratical expeditions fitted out here no one doubts.

In connection with Fenianism a correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Canada, supplies some highly imaginative notes. He says that "the reason for the postponement by the Governor-General of the meeting of the Canadian Parliament till May next is the fear that a Fenian invasion may be made during the winter, and the legislators he thus cut off at Ottawa from a line of retreat. The Provincial Fenians (according to the same authority), though said to generally favor the O'Mahony leadership and war programme, are quite ready to welcome General Sweeny among them if he shall decide to avail himself of the advantages of the present St. Lawrence ice bridge for an invasionary expedition. The military at Prescott one night lately were greatly alarmed, and thought the Fenians had surely come at last, a party of discharged volunteers at Ogdensburg collecting on the American bank of the river and firing several shots for the purpose of stirring up their neighbors on the other side."

Much nonsense is in all this. But tens of thousands of idle ruffians here in New York alone, want to get an excuse for plundering, since they ceased to make their military operations profitable in another direction. Our British American friends need not be alarmed; but they ought to be vigilant.—[Scottish American Journal.

WHAT SECRETARY McCULLOGH PROPOSES.

The following is a synopsis of the propositions contained in the preliminary report to Congress upon the Reciprocity Treaty:—

"Copies of the preliminary report on the treaty of reciprocity with Great Britain, to regulate trade between the United States and the Provinces of British North America, prepared by E.H. Derby, at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, were to day laid on the desks of members of Congress.—He approves of a bill to extend the present treaty for a further term of one year from the month of March next, on condition that Canada shall repeal all duties on salt, cars, locomotives, vehicles of all kinds, machinery, furniture, tools, implements, soap, starch, boots, shoes, leather, horses' shoes and horse shoe nails, harness, tacks, brads, watches, music and musical instruments, clocks, tin and wooden-ware, muslin delaines, coarse shawls, satinets and sheetings and shirtings worth less than one dollar a pound, and raise her internal tax and duty on spirits to at least seventy five cents per gallon, wine measures, and discontinue her free ports on Lakes Huron and Superior. The said treaty for extension shall also provide that the United States may impose any internal taxes on the productions of the Provinces which they levy upon their own products of the same kind. The President is authorised to app int two commissionaries or envoys to negotiate a treaty with the United Kingdom and the Provinces, either jointly or severally, to regulate the commerce and navigation between the respective Territories and people of said Provinces and the United States, on terms reciprocally beneficial. It is to be made the duty of the commissioners to provide, if possible, for the permanent security of the fisheries of the United States; to secure the free interchange of the chief products of art and manufacture as well as the products of the forest and agriculture and other products, between the Provinces and the United States; to secure, if possible, the discontinuance of any free ports that may endanger revenue, and the assimilation of duties on articles taxed by the two countries, and the removal of all charges for lights and compulsory pilotage, and all discriminating tolls and duties; and for improved navigation between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi, around the Falls of Niagara, and between Lake Ontario, Montreal and Lake Champlain. All articles produced in any of the provinces, which, under the treaty of extension, if made, shall be freely admitted into Canada from the United States, shall during the year of extension be freely admitted to the United States from Canada, if produced in that country."

A Robinson Crusoe Story.

Early in the month of January, 1864, the captain and crew of a small sealing vessel sailing from Sydney, Australia, were wrecked on one of the uninhabited islands of the Auckland groupe, in the far South Pacific. They lived there twenty months without seeing a human being other than themselves. The only tools they had were a hammer, an axe, an adze and a gimlet; with these they contrived to make a house with a fire-place and chimney to it. They lived on seals, wildgeons, mussles, and a sweet root which served for bread and potatoes. Seals, which they found there in great numbers, and which the captain in his diary says, "went roaring about the woods like wild cattle," were the main dependence for food. Somewhat more than a year had been spent by them in this dismal place when twenty of them grew mutinous, and the good captain, who had shared with them everything that was saved from the ship, and worked as hard as any of them, was sorely tried.

But he was wise and successful in his treatment of them. Three months after his record of the mutinous disposition, he wrote in his diary: "I have adopted a measure for keeping the men in order and subjection, which I find to work admirably, and it also acts beneficially on my own mind. This is teaching school in the evening and reading prayers, and reading and expounding the Scriptures to the best of my poor ability. We have done this for some time now. The men are all getting particularly fond of reading and hearing the Bible read. Some of them cannot read yet, but they are learning very fast, and I have not heard a profane word for a long time. So much for moral suasion."

At last the captain determined to leave the island. The nearest land was New Zealand, four hundred miles off, and their only craft was a little dingy in which they had escaped from the wreck. There was extreme peril crossing such a tractot stormy ocean in such a boat, but he had grown almost desperate. He and his men raised the sides of the boat and did what else they could to fit her for sea. Only two, besides the captain, consented to go in her and they set off. They reached New Zealand in safety, where they at once chartered a craft and returned for their comrades, whom they found and brought away.

The Robbery in Puslinch.

The Hamilton Police yesterday received information that the Highwayman who robbed the cigar pedlar Frederick Uttech on the night of Tuesday last, near Hespeler, had reached Grimsby, and was seen there yesterday morning with the horse and sleigh still in charge. A telegram was sent to the authorities at the Bridge to be on the watch for the ruffian, as he was evidently making for that point to escape from the Province, and an officer was dispatched in pursuit. The robber, who seems to be possessed of little cunning, has travelled openly with his stolen horse and sleigh on the public roads, from the place where his crime was committed to Grimsby, where he was last heard of; and if he should finally escape apprehension the fact would be disgraceful in the parties who have attempted his arrest.—*Hamilton Times.*

The robbery took place near Cobes's waggon shop, Puslinch, and not on the Waterloo road as stated in a previous issue. The robber called at Barber's, Blanchfield's and Keough's taverns after the robbery, and publicly boasted of what he had done.

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, FEB. 8, 1866.

What is the object of the Fenians?

Of all the conspiracies ever set afloat, we think the Fenian movement has given rise to the greatest amount of senseless bombast. The arch-agitators know full well that *reason*, considering the material they have to work upon, is the poorest tool they could employ, hence their frothy appeals to the very worst passions of which degraded human nature is capable of harboring. They must know that any efforts put forth by a people who are *de facto* citizens of another state against an established Government, such as that of Britain, will be futile, and yet they talk wildly of being able, as soon as they have sent out a few privateers, to reduce the mistress of the seas to bankruptcy in six months! The heads of the conspiracy are aware of this, but their fanatical adherents do not, and this as the London *Times* truly remarks, is the source of Fenian vitality. In ordinary attempts of the kind, where the leaders are thwarted their followers, if blest with ordinary intelligence, succumb at once,—as in the Cabbage-garden affair of '48, but it requires no great amount of executive ability to gull servant girls and navies, and hence, when one set of Fenian heads is disposed of there is not the the slightest difficulty in finding others ready and willing to make blood-thirsty speeches and enjoy the "slashin's of atin an dhrinkin'" supplied supplied to them from the hard earnings of the hardest working race in America. If the object of the Fenians as to the conquest of Ireland is indefinite, it is still more so with regard to their proposed attack upon Canada. We, in this free country, have certainly never done them the slightest injury. We tolerate their religion—we extend to them, (we mean of course, Catholic Irishmen) the fullest rights and privileges that could be desired, and we offer to them the means of securing a home of comfort and contentment, but in as much as we profess allegiance to the mother country, it seems to be their object to attack us. Why? In order that the Brotherhood may have a spot upon which to hoist the green flag, obtain recognition from the United States as as belligerents, send out their privateers, and then, as Sweeney Roberts & Co. say, "good by England!" These doughty leaders say very little about one or two important facts: *They must act upon the offensive*, and they will have to meet a brave, hardy people, determined to defend their homes and stand up nobly for their cherished institutions. If any thing could unite Canadians into one grand, solid phalanx, it would be such an iniquitous invasion as that proposed by the Fenians. If we know our weakness and the harm that might be done us, we know also, that but one sentiment is breathed from Sandwich to Quebec—a stern determination to give the foe a hot reception the moment his foot rests upon our soil. The American government cannot, without, violating the most sacred of International obligations, suffer an organized army of Fenians to leave the United States to attack a country with which she now holds friendly relations, and if we are worthy of of our ancestors we should be able to cope with all the filibustors who can be scraped together.

THE CONTRAST.

Let annexationists and other admirers of American Institutions, who are in the habit of comparing disadvantageously our own position with that of our neighbors, and who make broad assertions as to the freedom of real estate and farm property from taxation, read the following from the Report of the Revenue Commissioner of the United States

"When the tax upon income was first imposed, an exemption of $600 upon the annual gains, profits or earnings of every person was allowed. This was deemed sufficient at that time to enable a small family to procure the bare necessaries of life; but with the large increase in the cost of living, there was not a corresponding advance in the receipts of those receiving but small incomes. As the purchasing power of $600 was fully equal at that time to $1,000 now, it wou'd be, in the opinion of the commission, an act of justice, as well as of sound public policy, to extend the limit of the sum exempted. They therefore recommend that, in the future assessment of incomes, $1,000 be exempted from taxation."

After the war had been carried on for a year or so it was estimated by those who imposed the income tax that it required $600 to enable a *small family* to procure the bare necessaries of life—a *small family* mark you—now, after the war is over, it takes $1000 to buy as much as $600, therefore it takes a *small family* $1000 to procure the bare necessaries of life! A nice country, truly, to be united to. Many who are living in Canada in comfort would according to this report be starving in the States.

Study what the same report says on real estate and mark the concluding words—"The burden in every case becoming more and more severe with every step in the direction of appreciation in the gold value of the currency in which the taxes must be paid."

The burden of taxation is now, undoubtedly, at its maximum, and the pressure of local taxation increased to pay the interest on local war expenditures is, probably, more severely felt than even the burden of national taxation, inasmuch as the general government has taken to itself nearly every source of revenue, except the single one of real estate, which has been before burdened with large expenditures for schools, roads, and other matters with which the local governments stand charged. Cases can be cited in which taxation upon real estate even now falls but little short of confiscation; and in others, where property has been but partially improved, the demands for the several classes of taxes absorb nearly the whole receipts derived from it—the burden in every case becoming more and more severe with every step in the direction of appreciation in the gold value of the currency in which the taxes must be paid."

THE FENIANS.

During the past few days there has been considerable excitement along the frontier, caused by certain mysterious military and railway movements indicative of an apprehended raid by the Fenians. Our government has received information, it seems, that the misguided fools urged on to plunder and rapine by such men as Sweeney, actually contemplate a descent on the frontier, and every precaution has been taken to give the rascals a hot reception should they dare to cross the frontier. We think there is no great danger to be apprehended, but if a party does come along, the worst wish every loyal man amongst us feels is that not one of them may return alive. In another place we give all the particulars we can gather from our contemporaries.

BRING IT IN.

There is, doubtless, a good deal of grain in the Northern townships still unsold. Some few farmers may be holding on for a rise in the market, but the great majority are waiting for better sleighing. The prices, in our opinion, are not likely to be higher, and the chances are that there will be a decided fall after the 17th of March, when the Reciprocity Treaty expires. Hence, every exertion should be made use of by our farmers to hurry forward their surplus produce at the earliest possible moment. We are assured by Mr. Brydges that it is his desire to transport every car-load that the Grand Trunk can carry, and there is every reason to believe that a large saving will be effected by "taking time by the forelock."

MAD DOG.—We understand that a mad dog passed through our streets a few days ago, and bit a large number of the curs in town. Great caution should be exercised, by those who have any reason to fear that their dogs were bitten.

☞ Ira Lewis, Esq., County Attorney for Huron and Bruce, has been appointed a member of the Committee for getting up a grand dinner to the Attorney-Gen. West, on Thursday next, 8th inst. Members of the profession here, who may wish to be present, on application to Mr. Lewis, will be put in possession of all particulars.

TAKING CHANGE.—A Sunday or two ago, as the officers of one of the largest churches in this town were engaged in taking up the ordinary collection, a man dropped 10cts into the box and quietly rummaged with his fingers until he found his change—a five cent piece—which he pocketed amid the ill-suppressed laughter of those who witnessed the ludicrous scene.

OUR BANKS.

No. 3.

In our last we attempted to illustrate by an example, one of the many causes that led so frequently to the harsh, and apparently uncalled for, interferences between the Mother Bank and its agencies; we do not wish to have it understood that we believe there are no occasions on which the Mother Bank is bound in self-defence to put a check upon its agencies: we know many such. What we do assert is that these instructions are very frequently the result, not of losses sustained at this or that agency, but of the kind indicated in our illustration. The effect of these fluctuations at the agencies is most disastrious to all country business men; no amount of prudence in a merchant doing business either at Guelph, London or at any one of the many place throughout the Province, where Bank agencies exist, can protect him against the effect of such an operation as that shown up in our last, and so long as our banks shall continue their present system of sacrificing the agencies to make up or cover over the losses sustained at headquarters, so long must the Province, if we are to go on under our present financial rules, be subjected to fluctuations little less destructive than the commercial panics that have so frequently swept over England and the United States.

In the conversation between Mr. D. and Mr. E., reference was made to the effect of the raising, by the Bank of England, of its rate of interest, produced on the operations of Mr. D. We now propose to explain its working, as many will be inclined to wonder how the raising of interest in England could prejudice us in Canada. When the alteration in the Usury Laws of England took place, the Bank and all other monied institutions were freed from any fixed rate of interest; unlike our Banks, which are limited to seven per cent; they can charge what they like or what prudence and the state of the money market suggests they ought to do. This right, under the very able management of the Bank of England has done more to stop undue commercial speculation than anything else, and it is to this power of raising the interest we believe we may impute the very limited extent to which some of the late panics that have taken place in the United States have effected England. It works thus: men in England and elsewhere form their calculations that the supply, we will suppose of grain, will be deficient, and that the amount to meet a short harvest in England will have to be large. The crops of the Western States of the United States ripen much before those of England or the North of Europe; speculators rush to Chicago for the purpose of purchasing grain, and, as we have shown, not alone with United States capital or with English capital, (the country that is supposed to be about to suffer from a short harvest) but also with Canadian Banking capital, the capital of a country that within a fortnight of the ripening of the grain of the Western States will have its population in full swing securing the harvest of Western Canada. In the meantime, every nerve of the speculator is stretched to the utmost to hurry forward the products of the Western States to the seaboard. Freights rise, and everything is prosperous in the Western States; money plenty; Canadian money, as we have ourselves seen it, pressed on parties to be used for the purpose of buying grain, the holders of it apparently as anxious to get rid of it as if it were a Western wild cat. Drafts on England for grain shipments flow in fast and heavy—a very sensible effect is produced on the gold held in the vaults of the Bank of England, and alarmists begin to fancy they see something very awful to happen at no distant period. Now comes the action of the Bank of England, that great financial pendulum: at first it is only intimated that the Bank is about to raise its rate of interest, this hint is thrown out in the hope that speculators will take warning; not so, many are too deeply engaged to stop, on they must go. The public are informed that the Bank has raised its rate of interest, say, to seven per cent; the drain on the Bank still continues, up goes interest to ten per cent, and no one can tell what will be the next move of the Bank. Money can no longer be had under ten per cent; grain speculation cannot stand this; the news flys to America; down goes the value of grain at Chicago—down go freights, and the reverse falls, not on the agriculturists of the Western States, our opponents, they have sold all they had to spare—all has been rushed into market during the grain mania, but on the grain speculators, on the Banks of Canada, and, worst of all, on the hard-working deserving, but unfortunate, agriculturists of Western Canada, who are made to suffer from the abuse of the capital that has been raised in and for the use of their own country. During the rush for produce made in the markets of his opponents, the agriculturist of Canada has secured his harvest, his crops are good, but, alas, the capital that ought to be at hand to assist in taking them to market is nowhere to be found in Canada; it is to be found in the pockets of the farmers of the Western States, and its representative is locked up in the elevators and wheat storehouses of Chicago and Milwaukie. There are too many Mr. D's. on the books of the several Bank managers; Canada and its interests are sacrificed to the greed of its own monied institutions. Is this always to be the case?

Seaforth.

"L."—Not a copy of *Signal* left after filling orders. Very sorry we can't accommodate you.

COUNTY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

In accordance with the notice previously given, a County School Convention was held by Dr. Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, in the Victoria Hall, Goderich, on Saturday afternoon, the 27th January. A large number of local superintendents, trustees, teachers and others interested in education, from all parts of the county were present.

J. V. Detlor, Esq., Major, was appointed to preside, and Duff Cameron, Esq., chosen as secretary.

The Rev. Dr. then addressed the meeting at some length, and his interesting statements and remarks were duly appreciated by the respectable and intelligent audience, after which he stated that any one desiring further information were now at liberty to ask any questions. Several embraced the opportunity and got the information required.

It was moved by Mr. H. D. Cameron, seconded by Mr. P. McDonald, and resolved, That the educational interests of our country would be promoted by appointing one Board of Trustees for each township.

The motion was put to the meeting and carried by a large majority.

It was moved by Mr. R. McShea, seconded by Mr. P. McDonald, and resolved, That the Township Board consist of Trustees elected by the ratepayers of the Township, and that it be distinct from the Township Council.—Carried unanimously.

It was moved by Mr. Mackid, seconded by Mr. D. Kerr, jr., and resolved, That this meeting recommend that the municipal councils be invested with power to bring to account and punish by fine, or otherwise, parents who do not send their children between seven and twelve years of age to some school at least four months in the year.—Carried, with only one dissenting voice.

It was moved by Mr. H. D. Cameron, seconded by Mr. Neilles, and unanimously agreed, That this meeting approves of the suggestion of the Chief Superintendent as to the composition of examiners for the County.

It was moved by Mr. Archibald Dewar, seconded by Mr. A. Molesworth, and agreed to by the meeting, That it would add to the efficiency of our schools to have county superintendence instead of the present system.

A note of thanks was then proposed and unanimously presented to Dr. Ryerson for his very able and instructive address, and the valuable information he communicated.

At the close of the Convention held by Dr. Ryerson on Saturday afternoon, the following address of the Huron Teachers' Association was read by Mr. Cameron, the President. The officers of the Association were also present when the address was read.

The address is engrossed on thick paper by Mr. McDonald, the secretary of the Association, in the most elegant and artistic style.

ADDRESS,

To the Rev. E. Ryerson, D. D., L. L. D., Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada. From the Huron Teachers' Association.

REV. SIR,—We, in behalf of the Huron Teachers' Association, gladly embrace the present opportunity of giving expression, in the simple form of an address, to our sincere respect for you as the head and originator of our noble common school system; and also to the due appreciation, on our part, of your conduct and constant endeavors both to place within the reach of all a system of sound elementary instruction, and to ameliorate the condition and elevate the status of the Teacher.

A comparison between the character of the Public Schools now established in Canada, and that of those in existence previous to the commencement of your labors as Chief Superintendent of Education, unfolds at once the inestimable boon which you have conferred upon Canadian youth in the thorough revision and reconstruction of our system of common schools.

Your official tours have ever been hailed by us as indicative of a more liberal and efficient means about to be employed to meet the growing educational necessities of our country; and also as a manifestation of that lively interest which you have always shown in developing a system of common school education superior, perhaps, in some respects, to any on the continent.

It is our privilege as Teachers of Common Schools to lend our humble aid in imparting to the young that elementary instruction which, from its high moral tone, is destined to contribute materially to the permanence of our national prosperity, and we are convinced you will join in our earnest prayer that all classes and conditions of our population may ere long be embraced within the beneficial influences of that enlightened system of general education which, under your fostering and enlightened guidance, has been so successfully established in this Province.

So convinced are we that the young of our fair Province should have their minds thoroughly imbued with a commendable national pride, that we cannot refrain from expressing, in a special manner, the satisfaction we feel in the exclusion from our Public Schools of all books anti-British in their tendency.

As this is perhaps the last opportunity we may have of addressing you, we again thank you for your efforts in behalf of education and sincerely trust that peace, happiness and prosperity may attend you during the remainder of your earthly pilgrimage, and that your name may always maintain that honorable niche in the annals of our country it so well deserves.

Dated January 27, 1866.

(Signed.)

H. D. CAMERON, President. ARCH. DEWAR, 1st V President.
ROYAL McSHEA, 2nd Vice President. A. MOLESWORTH, Treasurer.
PETER McDONALD, Secretary.

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,—I thank you with all my heart for your address.

Knowing as I do that the Teacher makes the school, I should not be a friend to the efficiency and progress of the schools did I not do all in my power to elevate the character and position of the Teachers. Much has been done in this respect already; but much more still remains to be done; and while nothing shall be wanting on my part to promote the improved position and remuneration of Teachers, I feel, after all, that much depends upon the conduct and exertions of Teachers themselves for the advancement and interests of their profession.

In that course of improvement you have set a noble example; and I think you will here after share largely in its rewards, in the satisfaction of having done your duty, of witnessing the greater devotion and usefulness of your profession, and in the wider diffusion and higher elevation of education throughout Upper Canada.

E. RYERSON.

Goderich, Jan. 27, 1866.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Brydges, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Barnard, and other Grand Trunk notables, paid Goderich a flying visit on Tuesday night, and Wednesday morning last, on business, we presume, connected with the road. Mr. Detlor and others called upon them, but the shortness of their stay prevented anything like a public reception.

BAD SLEIGHING.—We are still suffering in Goderich for want of good sleighing. Out a mile or two the snow lies deep enough, but every farmer who is tempted to bring out a heavy load meets with great difficulty in entering this place. The effect of this state of things upon business is depressing, but we hope very soon to see a change for the better.

☞ We understand that the Registrar of the county went before Hugh Johnston, Esq., for the purpose of preferring charges against certain clergymen for that they had failed to comply with the requirements of the statute to making returns of the marriages performed by them for the past year. At Mr. Johnston's request, Mr. Galt agreed to further delay, Mr. Johnston kindly undertaking to write the parties. Mr. Galt complains very much of the careless, negligent manner the duty is performed, stating that some of the clergy actually cut leaves from their marriage books (thus destroying them as records) on which to make returns. If we had it not on such authority we could hardly have believed that any persons, not to say educated men, could be guilty of such an act. All clergymen can be supplied with forms without charge on application to the Clerk of the Peace.

EXTENSIVE HORSE-THIEVING.

THE ROBBER NABBED.

A man named Johnson stole a horse and saddle from a farmer named Armstrong, residing near Richmond Hill, Co. York, some three weeks ago, and struck for the County of Bruce by way of Guelph, at which place he picked up another hopeful named Morris. The pair stole a cutter on the road, which they sold at Ennniskillen, Co. Bruce. When they reached Kincardine, suspicions were aroused and constables sent after the rascals. Morris was arrested at Mrs. McPherson's, but Johnson escaped and was afterwards caught at Dungannon. The two were taken to Kincardine, examined before the magistrates, and sent to Goderich gaol, from whence they were taken to Toronto last week to await trial. Johnson is a notorious thief, and is known to have stolen at least forty horses within the last few months. He will, no doubt, have ample time to turn over in his mind the celebrated maxim, "honesty is the best policy."

PRO. COUNCIL BRUCE.

The Provisional Council of Bruce met at Walkerton on Monday, Jan. 29th. There were three candidates for the Wardenship: Messrs. Gillies, Rastall and Broeelbank, the latter being elected for the third time by a majority of three over his opponents. There was quite a contest about the Clerkship. Mr. Gould having resigned, there were applications for the office from Messrs. Fraser, Jamieson, Savage, McLellan and Corrigan. The vote was in favor of Messrs. Fraser and Savage, as against the other three, but repeated votes resulted in a tie between them—11 each—and Mr. Gould was continued *pro tem.* We learn, from the local press that Mr. Hosery's report upon the new gaol differed from that of Mr. Ferres, and that he has raised no less than twenty-five objections thereto, which, of course, places the building committee in a most awkward dilemma. Complaints are made against the architect, who is not present at the works. The committee are said to be completely at the mercy of Mr. Elliott, the contractor, and altogether things appear to wear a most uncompromising aspect. One thing is pretty certain, if the gaol is not very soon passed to the satisfaction of the inspectors, it will be all but impossible for the separation to be consummated before January next. It really seems hard that the unfortunate ratepayers of the County should be compelled to suffer the expense and annoyance of further delay, but it may be considered unavoidable under the circumstances.

It is estimated, says the London Times, that about three hundred thousand fat cattle, representing about ninety thousand tons of beef, are taken from our annual supply. But it is also estimated that eighty thousand tons of fish of the larger and finer kinds enter into the yeas consumption, independently of sprats, herrings and shell fish. There is reason, therefore, to rejoice at the announcement that, if the supply of beef should be diminished that of fish is not likely to fail.

To the Editor of the HURON SIGNAL:

SIR,—In the issue of the *Semi-Weekly Signal* of the 26th ult., I see a communication signed "a ratepayer of School Section, No. 6, Morris," in which article the writer has labored strenously and hard to pile insult, slander, falsehood and abuse upon one, Mr. Editor, who, in the least, is not worthy of a single epithit. And judging from the sterling character of the *Signal* and you who have charge of the same, I am led to wonder that you should ever insert such an article from any correspondent against the moral character of an individual, against which I defy my enemies, if I have any, to sully in the smallest degree. As the article is now before the public, I trust, as I know you would not wish to injure any one, you will give me the privilege of a reply.

In the first place, my character is at stake, and I know that you have at all times manifested a desire to improve the standing of the Common School Teacher in the County, and from this fact I am persuaded that I have in you a friend that will show, at any rate, *fair play*. In justification of my character I may say that I was a resident of the Village of Bluevale for some 18 months, in which village I attended school first with Mr. T. Farrow, and afterwards with Mr. M. Hutchinson, both gentlemen can and will testify that during my terms of tuition that my conduct was strictly good and that I was diligent and studious even in the extreme. My object was above everything else to obtain a good education. For this I labored hard night and day, and I am thankful that I have gained my object. Also the gentleman with whom I boarded, Mr. W. H. Leech, mill proprietor, Bluevale, can testify to the same fact, and if necessary a host of others—men of truth and position. I now trust that so far as my moral character is at stake that the public will see the matter in its true light. While I was attending school at Bluevale I was induced to attend the public examination of teachers at Goderich, in the month of August, 1865, when I obtained qualifications to teach a common school. My certificate was signed by Messrs. Watson, Carroll and Ritchie. So that when your correspondent says that I am an unqualified teacher, and argues that in consequence the school can draw no government money, he says that which is not true. A great deal of *buncom* is made out of the class of such certificate, and your correspondent says that the Teacher, Mr. Wilson, said he had a second class and *they took his word for it*. Now I deny the charge, I say positively that they saw the certificate before I hired with them and signed their names to my agreement. Accidents will sometimes occur to the best of men, and I am sorry to say that I got my certificate defaced, more or less, by an ink bottle being upset, and the contents poured over it. This made it in a great measure illegible, especially as to the grade and many other things, but as regards its denomination originally is given, whether it was a mistake of the secretary or not, or what was the intention of the Board, I know not, but this I know, my certificate was marked second class. I am charged with taking possession of the school house, but I may here state that possession was given to me, and the written notice calling the annual meeting was given me to put up.

But above all, Sir, I am represented as a gough, raw, sarcastic Irishman carrying a blackgeon maintaining forcible possession of a house against the wishes of all. This would lead, to say the least of it, to effect any one that had any regard to his standing in society—when the truth fact is, I was in the habit of being at the S. H. half an hour before the time to have the house properly warmed and comfortable for the children and as the Trustees had provided no light wood for kindling the fire I was taking for that purpose a piece of cedar wood. Mr. Editor can you *conceive* of anything, better calculated than this to hurt the reputation of a man—who has done no one any hurt, and it shows to what extent some individuals will go in order to vent their ire and spite. I say to the individual "Repent of this thy wickedness" &c.

Bear with me a little, Mr. Editor, for I feel that I am an injured man. The cause of all may be said in a few words. Feud is the result of the whole. In the Section there is an Irish party and a Scotch.—The difference between the two were heightened by the election of Councillmen in said Ward. The Irish party was victorious. Soon some of the party said I should not teach their children for I should soon teach them *Irish*, a language I was never able to lisp.—It is a pity that intelligent men should let such a spirit grow by being cherished and fostered in them and taught to the coming generation.

I confess I am an Irishman—neither do I wish to hide or choke it, but hope and trust that I always may maintain that consistency of character as to bring no disgrace on the country that gave me birth. I respect the flag that "for a thousand years has braved the battle and the breeze."

One individual of the party, I know went so far as to say "Put me in trustee and I will drive him out." They put him in—and accordingly on the 23d ultimo he and another closed the School House door so that I was shut out to the winds and the weather irrespective of consequences. Hired another teacher, set *him* to work in my room and stead. Satisfied no doubt if they could see me brought down to beg my bread from door to door. But as one of old said "They are honourable men" and "He's an honourable man."

I leave this justification of myself to the public, not having an honest criticism there on—and Mr. Editor I beg your pardon for being so lengthy, I would have cut it shorter had I been able.

WILLIAM WILSON.

GODERICH TOWNSHIP.

A very successful little Missionary meeting was held in the Zion (Wesleyan) Church, on Monday evening last. Notwithstanding the storm a goodly number of people turned out. Addresses were delived by Revs. R. Whiting, R. Shaw and one or two lay men from Goderich. The collection and subscriptions taken up gave good promise of this neighborhood going considerably beyond the amount raised last year. Votes of thanks were passed to the chairman and to Miss McCulloch, the collector of last year. Miss Anne Taylor and Miss Campbell were appointed collectors for the present year.

USBORNE.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Tuesday, the 30th ult., the wife of Mr. Wm. Brown, of this township died very suddenly. In the morning, when her husband was getting up, she suddenly exclaimed, "I don't feel well," and before Mr. Brown could reach the bedside she was a corpse Deceased leaves behind her a large family of small children.

LUCKNOW.

SOIREE.—On Wednesday evening last soiree under the auspices of the N. C. Methodists, was held in Mr. Campbell's new store building. The attendance was very large, many persons turning away disappointed after the room had been crowded so that it was almost impossible for the waiters to get around with the tea and cakes.

Dr. Tennant, of Lucknow, discharged the duties of chairman in a very able manner.

Addresses were delivered by Rev'ds. Messrs. Shaw, Walker, and other clergymen, and by Messrs. W. T. Cox and S. P. Yeomans.

A select choir from Goderich, led by Mr. James Thomson, gave a number of pieces of music in good style.

THE CHURCHMAN'S FAMILY MAGAZINE.—We are indebted to W. C. Chewett & Co., Toronto, for the January number of this periodical. The contents are as follows:—On Dogmatic Theology; Our Clerical Club; A Christmas Medley; Cicely Blount's Visit to Scarborough, and what came of it; Plain Words on Biblical Criticism, (Article II.); A Christmas Rose; Richard Hooker, "the Judicious," (with a portrait); Good Manners; Christmas Emblems; Christ Church Days, an Oxford story; A Thought for the New Year. For the current year, the conductors of the "Churchman" promise several new attractions. In the field of dogmatic theology, there will be papers by the Rev. Messrs. Golburn, Meyrick, and Scriviner, all of their names held in esteem by good Churchmen; contributions on ecclesiastical and parish matters, by the Rev. Messrs. Kempe, Rector of St. James's, Piccadilly; Mackenzie, Walcott, and E. L. Cutts. The Rev. R. St. John Tyrwhitt will continue his "Sketches in the Desert." Among the contributors will be found Mr. Timbs, Mr. Astley Baldwin, the Hon. Mrs. Gifford, Dr. Lankester, Mr. Edward Wilberforce, and others.

LONDON SOCIETY, to hand from the same enterprising firm, is just as beautiful as ever—well written and splendidly illustrated.

GODEY for February comes to us filled with valuable domestic recipes, light reading, and copious illustrations of the fashions of the day.

All of the above may be procured at the *Signal Office Bookstore*.

AINLEYVILLE.

January 30th, 1866.

To the Editor of the HURON SIGNAL:

Last evening a large and influential meeting was held in the North American Hotel, Ainleyville, for the purpose of considering and discussing the propriety of forming an Oil Company in this village. The meeting was ably addressed by several gentlemen, more or less experienced in oil digging, and from the fact that oil indications exhibit themselves in various localities in the neighbourhood, together with the geological position and croppings along the Maitland River, there is the strongest reason to believe, that should the experiment be tried in a proper and scientific manner, there is little doubt that Ainleyville will become the Petrolia of Western Canada. Much caution was observed both by the speakers and the audience, as to venturing on a speculation which might ultimately to a outa fortune or a loss; and whilst several gentlemen expressed themselves prepared to take stock in such a Company, it was considered prudent to have the assistance of a person fully experienced in such matters, to prospect the different localities, and give his opinions as to the propriety of the undertaking; which this very, assistance was at once agreed upon to pay the expenses of such a party, and a committee organized to confer with Geo. Ellis, Esq., of London, and if satisfied with the report, to commence operations the opening of which will be a boon to all concerned in Ainleyville. At present the prospects are very encouraging, and if the indications now felt on the spot be not deceitful, there is no doubt of the happy issue being realized. I shall write again when your readers may be interested in the matter.

Yours,

HOPEFUL.

The New Medical Bill.

SIR,—It appears that nominations are already being made in pursuance of the above Act. As we have yet done nothing I would beg leave to propose a candidate for this Division, which includes Malahide and Tecumseth. On account of the apparent antagonism of the various Medical Schools, it is a pre-requisite that the candidate should be of known impartiality, and devoid of predilections in favor of any. I therefore propose Dr. Henry Coleof Clinton, as a fit and proper person to represent us. His ability as a practical Physician, and skill as an operative Surgeon are generally admitted in this County. His Alma Mater (Trinity Coll. Dub.) is a guarantee for the soundness of his theory; while his M. A., from the same Institution is ample security as to his literary qualifications. Always ready to acknowledge merit without asking from what College it comes, and by his standing and position placed above the suspicion of being unduly influenced; I think we will have difficulty in finding an equally suitable representative. Hoping that this matter may be properly considered, and that we may get the right man in the right place.

I remain yours, &c.,

MEDICUS.

American News.

The New York *Evening Post* of Friday last has a telegram from Washington to the following effect:—

"The ways and means committee had the reciprocity treaty under consideration this morning. Several prominent Canadians were present and submitted definite proposals for reciprocal legislation. It is now considered certain that trade will not be disarranged by the expiration of the treaty, and the necessary legislation will be granted."

New York, Feb. 3.—The *Herald's* special correspondent says: The Canadian Fenians have issued an address to the American Brotherhood, endorsing the O'Mahoney faction, declaring the true and only object of the movement to be the freedom of Ireland, and announcing the proposition to go to Ireland by way of Canada.

Buffalo, Feb. 3—The Fenians held a large meeting at the Opera House last evening. Important letters were read concerning the future movements of the Brotherhood. It was stated that prompt action was alone necessary. Another meeting will be held this evening.

Detroit, Feb. 3—At a meeting of the Detroit City Lodge of the Fenian Brotherhood resolutions were adopted condemning the Senate regarding the designs on Canada as unjust and detrimental to their cause; endorsing the action of the Convention in abolishing the Philadelphia Constitution, and declaring entire confidence in O'Mahoney.

Boston, Feb. 3—The steamer Africa has just been signalled she will be in about noon.

A Fast Race.

A most remarkable and alarming circumstance took place lately on the North eastern Railway, and it is a matter of sincere thankfulness that it was not attended with very serious consequences. Between two and three o'clock an engine and tender were at Leamsiae Junction, standing on the main line of rails, engineer and fireman being off them at the time. The fireman observed a goods train approaching on the same rails, and at once jumped on to the foot board to remove the engine out of the way. Before he had succeeded in doing more than giving it a start, however, the train had run into the engine, the collision knocking the fireman overboard. The engine thus set at liberty went off towards Newcastle at a fearful rate, some estimating the pace at about sixty miles an hour. The greatest alarm was in the first instance, caused among the officials at Leamside station, who saw that the occurrence might prove most fatal and destructive. They immediately telegraphed what had taken place to all the stations along the line, instructing the officials at Washington to dispatch an engine after the runaway. The greatest excitement was caused at each station as it flew past, with no one to regulate its speed. An engine was got ready as soon as posible and started in pursuit of the runaway. But the latter having got the start of about a mile, few expected that it would be overtaken before it rushed into Newcastle Station, or had done great havoc elsewhere. On reaching Felling Station, however it fortunately slackened its pace, the steam having blown off faster than it was generated, and it was come up with at Wash-house Lane, near Gateshead, after a run of about sixteen miles and one of the men jumped on the engine and turned off the steam. No one can say what damage it might have done had it not been overtaken; and indeed it seems marvellous that it should have run so far, and so fast without occasioning some casualty. It passed Pelaw Main station only a few minutes before the arrival of a passenger train from Sutherland and South Shields.

Foundering of the "London."

LOSS OF TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY LIVES—TERRIBLE SCENES.

The steamship London, from London to Melbourne, has foundered at sea, with about 270 souls on board. The survivors—16 of the crew and 3 passengers—were landed at Falmouth on Jan. 16. The Western Mail gives the following account of the closing scene of this terrible disaster:

"It was at 10 o'clock in the morning of that fatal Thursday, that Capt. Martin had the terrible task of making known to the 200 passengers that the ship was sinking, and that they must prepare for the worst. She was then as low in the water as the main chains. The whole of the passengers and crew gathered, as with one consent in the chief saloon, and having been calmly told by Capt. Martin that there was no hope left, a remarkable and unanimous spirit of resignation came over them at once. There was no screaming or shrieking by women or men, no rushing on deck, or frantic cries. All calmly resorted to the saloon, where Rev. Mr. Draper, one of the passengers, prayed aloud and exorted the unhappy creatures by whom he was surrounded. Dismay was present to every heart, but disorder to none. Mothers were weeping sadly over the little ones about with them to be engulfed, and the children, ignorant of their coming death, were pitifully inquiring the cause of so much woe. Friends were taking leave of friends, as if preparing for a long journey; others were crouched down with Bibles in their hands, endeavoring to snatch consolation from passages long known or long neglected. Incredible, we are told, was the composure which, under such circumstances, reigned around. Capt. Martin, stationed himself in the poop, going occasionally forward or into the saloon; but to none could he offer a word of comfort by telling them that their safety was even probable. He joined now and then for a few moments in the public devotions, but his place to the last was on deck. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the water gaining fast on the ship and no signs of the storm subsiding being apparent, a small band of men determined to trust themselves to the mercy of the waves in a boat rather than go down with a struggle.—Leaving the saloon, therefore, they got out and lowered away the port cutter, into which 16 of the crew and three of the passengers succeeded in getting and in launching her clear of the ship. These 19 men shouted for the captain to come with them, but with that heroic courage which was his chief characteristic, he declined to go with them, saying: "No, I will go down with the passengers; but I wish you God speed and safe to land." The boat then pulled away, tossing about helplessly on the crests of the gigantic waves. Scarcely had they gone eighty yards, or been five minutes off the deck, when the fine steamer went down stern foremost with her crew of human beings, from whom one confused cry of helpless terror arose, and all was silent for ever.

After the pinnace had gaff away from the London, and in the brief interval before she foundered, a rush was seen to be made for the two remaining boats, but the efforts to launch them were ineffectual, and the suddenness of the foundering at last—the London being an iron ship—prevented what might have been a successful second attempt to save a few more lives."

An Early Session of Parliament Predicted.

The Ottawa *Post* of Tuesday evening, after stating that the mission of Messrs. Galt and Howland to Washington has been a total failure, adds—For those and other reasons we may look for an early session of the legislature. Indeed, it is known to well-informed political circles here that a Cabinet meeting will be held immediately on the arrival of his Excellency the Governor General from England, the result of which may be the calling of a session at the earliest possible day. We will leave to those who are fond of speculation to trace the course of events further; but we may add that the next will be the last session of the current Parliament. It can plainly be expected, therefore, that members will be called on to deal with new questions of public policy before their constituents have had an opportunity of passing judgment on the new situation.

THE MATRIMONIAL MARKET IN RICHMOND, VA.—A Richmond paper says that young men are scarce in that city, and maidens and widows in search of husbands very plenty. The latter seem to be the most successful, and the editor, pleading in behalf of the maidens, says: "We do not think, in view of the great scarcity of men, that it is fair for widows to marry a second time, until the young maidens have secured husbands. The Legislature ought to attend to this matter, and protect the interests of young ladies, for without the aid of legal enactment, the widows are sure to play the grab game. They will, therefore, have to be restrained by the strong arm of the law, as was done in the early colonial history of Virginia, when the house of Burgesses passed an act of the very character indicated. It was found that all the young men imported into the colony were at once caught by the widows, by superior wiles and stratagems, without any chance being allowed to the modest and retiring young maidens; so the Legislature took the matter in hand, and will have to do so again."

Mrs. Dr Walker, an American celebrity, is in sore distress. A year or two after the war broke out she deserted her unfortunate husband and took service in the Federal army as a surgeon and physician. He fondly entreated her to return. She refused. The poor man thereupon turned the tables upon her by suing for a divorce *a mensa et thoro* pleading her absence in justification. His suit was granted, but his troubles are by no means ended, as she now seeks legislative relief from the New York Assembly, and petitions to be reinstated in her rights as Mrs. Walker, on the ground that her husband took an unfair advantage of her absence "in the field," and exerted it to her prejudice. Moral—Don't marry a Doctress, and especially one who will go gadding after soldiers.

☞ The cattle disease has appeared in the Madras Presidency. Upwards of 3000 head of horned cattle have died of the disease, which is now raging in Burmah, and in one or two districts it is reported to have affected the inhabitants. A famine prevails in the Chundwara district of the Gwalior territory, and hundreds of people have, it is said, died for want of food.

☞ Prince Frederick William, the eldest son of the Crown Prince of Prussia, who will be eight years old on the 28th inst., is shortly to be made a sub-lieutenant in the 1st Regiment of Prussian infantry.

TRADE WITH JAPAN.

The Japanese Government has deemed it necessary to grant another demand of the representatives of the foreign Powers, by opening, from Jan. 1, 1866, two more ports to foreign trade. These two ports are Hioga and Osaca—the latter one of the most important cities of the empire, having a population of more than three hundred thousand inhabitants, and being in fact the commercial capital of Japan. Both are situated not far from Miaco, the residence of the Mikado, or Spiritual Emperor. The importance of this concession for the permanent establishment of foreign commerce, and for enlarging the general intercourse of Japan with civilized nations, is obvious. It is the most effectual blow which has yet been given to Japanese nativism. Not only will the establishment of the foreigners in the commercial capital accustom the native mind to foreign intercourse more rapidly than the trade of any other port has done, but the nearness of Osaca to Miaco is likely to undermine considerably the mysterious authority of the Spiritual Emperor, to which the long separation of Japan from the civilized world is chiefly due. Throughout the last two years the Japanese Government have made great efforts to prevail upon the "Treaty Powers" to consent to the postponement of the opening of Osaca. In February, 1864, a new embassy was for that purpose sent to Europe, but it returned without having accomplished its object. The Japanese are by far the most enterprising and progressive people of Eastern Asia, and are therefore likely to turn their acquaintance with the civilized world to better advantage than the Chinese and other Asiatics have thus far done. We learn from England that the Japanese Commissioners who were sent their last year by their Government to inspect the principal industrial establishments of the country, and to report upon the various kinds of machinery most suitable for introduction into Japan, were recently at Ipswich, and attracted much attention by their keen and intelligent observation. It may, therefore, be expected that trade between Japan and those foreign countries with which it has concluded commercial treaties may soon assume important dimensions. The Powers with which treaties have been concluded are thus far the following:—The United States, 1854; England, 1854; Russia, 1855; Holland, 1855; Portugal, 1860; Prussia, 1861; Switzerland, 1864.—(N. Y. Tribune.

UNPLEASANT COMPANIONS.—Scorpions, centipedes, and poisonous spiders also, were not unfrequently brought into the ship with the wood, and occasionally found their way into our beds; but in every instance we were fortunate enough to discover and destroy them before they did any harm. Naval officers on this coast report that, when scorpions and centipedes remain a few weeks after being taken on board in a similar manner, their poison lo

Alleged Case of Child Murder in Brantford.

ARREST OF A MINISTER AND HIS MISTRESS ON THE CHARGE.

We learn from the *Planet* that on Monday last a telegram was sent from Brantford to the Mayor of Chatham, for the purpose of having arrested, on charge of child murder, a colored man named O'Banyan, and a woman named Rachel Palmer. The telegram was handed to the Police Magistrate, who put it in Constable Goodyear's hands, who was successful in effecting the arrest of both parties the same day and lodging them in gaol. On the following day they were taken in charge by an officer from Brantford, and left Chatham for that place, on the day express. The circumstances of the case, as we have heard them, are those: Last Fall O'Banyan was living in Brantford, where he has a wife, who we are told is now in gaol on charge of robbery or housebreaking. He not only preached in the Episcopal (colored) Methodist Church, but inconsistently cohabited with the female Rachel Palmer. In October last a child was born, the result of this illicit intercourse, which child was mysteriously made away with, and its whereabouts remained unknown to all save two or three, until Monday last, when, upon the revelation of an eye-witness to the murder and doing away with the child, it was found in the vault of a privy. It was upon this revelation that the arrest of O'Banyan and his paramour was made. So far as we have heard the case, there appears to be no question as to the guilt of the parties charged. At the time of his arrest O'Banyan was engaged in holding protracted religious meetings among the colored people of Chatham, where he has hitherto been looked upon as a worthy, zealous and exemplary member of the colored Episcopal Methodist denomination.

Horace Greeley taken for a Vagrant.

A New York correspondent tells the following communication to the Cincinnati *Commercial:*

"*En passant* they tell an amusing story here of Horace Greeley, whose style of dress, it is well known, is hardly of the O'Ansay model. The distinguished journalist was coming one afternoon, more abstracted and slovenly than usual, from the Bible House, where he looks himself in every day and labors on his 'American Conflict,' when he happened to be swallowed up in the crowd of vagrants and thieves that are daily sent from the Toombs (city prison) to Blackwell's Island in the East River. The white-coated philosopher, finding himself in such company, endeavoured to get out of it, but a zealous Dogberry, thinking, from his costume, that he was a vagrant desirous of escaping, seized him by the collar and marched him to the boat, amid the cheers of the unfortunate wretches, who believed him one of their crew, Mr. Greeley protested again and again that he had several editorials to write for the *Tribune*, and must not be detained; but this declaration caused the policemen to think that the 'old cove was crazy,' and must go to the lunatic asylum. The boat, full of malefactors, had already steamed out into the river, when some one on the vessel recognized H. G.—mad as a hornet, and using some very strong expletives by this time—and released him from his disagreeable predicament, greatly to the delight of the perplexed editor, and to the profound mortification of the over earnest policeman.

Discovery of Arms in Dublin.

Dublin papers of January 10th say:—"The work shop where the Dublin police made to day the large seizure of pikes is situated in one of the most thickly inhabited back parts of the city, and surrounded chiefly by butchers stalls and shops of a low class. A bench had been constructed in the shop which externally had the appearance of being unoccupied, and it was furnished with all necessary tools for a carpenter—planes, chisels, adzes, saws and other implements. The police found here nearly seventy pikes fully fitted with ash handles twelve feet long and ready for use. There were along with them 107 pike heads, well shaped, and formidable of their character. In an apartment adjoining, with an earthen floor, the officers found 133 pike heads buried, and twenty-nine unfitted handles. Subsequently they found, in the house of a man named Tracy, in the same neighborhood, fourteen rolls of sheet copper, weighing 314 lbs., for making percussion caps. Along with these they took a rifle and bayonet, and an old double-barrelled pistol. They arrested on suspicion a man named Browne, who was found at the work-shop and could give no good account of himself, and also the wife of the person in whose lodgings the copper was discovered, her husband being absent.

Hair Dressing—New Style.

The *Boudoir* has the following descriptions of New Styles of Hair Dressing, as seen at a leading establishment in New York, which may prove of interest to our lady readers: 'Besides to the elegant coiffures which we illustrated last week, we saw at the establishment of Madame Coudray three others equally elegant, but not so applicable to the majority of faces br of heads. One, of the blonde hair, was arranged in short puff curls on the brow, and surmounted by a coronet of scarlet velvet dotted with pearl. A band corresponding to the coronet crossed the middle of the head, and a comb back of the same projected above a fall of short curls. The peculiarity of these ornaments is, that they do not extend to the sides of the head, but from three brilliant bars on the top. The sides are full short clustering curls and the back hair is drawn up from the back of the head, showing the roots at the nape of the neck, after the manner of English ladies a century ago. We cannot say that we like the style. It looks bare, and as most ladies, from wearing their hair low on the neck, have no longer presentable napes," we can confidently assert that it will not become popular. Still, as ultra fashionables will have new things, as they can make their napes presentable by applications of quicklime, or by following the more complicated though still simple, directions of 'Normus Rex,' given in last week's Boudoir, we will expect to see more than one bare poll during the season. This is the point at which re-action from the waterfall must stop. It can go no further.

Among the pretty styles in blonde hair a the same establishment is the St. Cecelia. It consists of a row of Mette ni h curls on the brow. A half wreath of white violets in their leaves begins near the middle of the brow and extends along the side; the hair is combed back from the temples and puffed; the back is formed of one loop, of very large braid; two ringlets hang in the centre of the loop, and two on the right side of the braid; zephyr curls on the nape of the neck. An other—demanding a classical face—curled *a la Metternich* on the brow, the side hair combed plainly back, showing the temples, a goriole of apple blossoms around the crown and sprays descending among the curls on the brow and the knot of hair behind, said knot being curled here and there, affecting carlessness with most artistic effect."

☞It was announced some days ago that the city of Constantinople, destroyed by fire on the 7th September last, would be rebuilt at the expense of Ishmael Pacha. This was not true: Ishmael Pacha has contributed a considerable sum, about 250,000 piastres, to the subscription list opened for the relief of the persons whose property has been lost but the reconstruction of their domiciles is to be provided for out of the general sum subscribed, by large sums alloted monthly by the Sultan, as well as with the aid of one million of piastres subscribed by his Majesty on the day after the fire, for the benefit of the victims of this terrible catastrophe. According to an official notification published in all the Constantinople journals, four millions of piastres have been distributed out of the total sum subscribed to supply the most pressing wants of the sufferers. The remainder will be devoted to the rebuilding of houses in stone, in which the present families will be lodged at a very low rent.

EXETER.

DISCUSSION.—There is to be a discussion here on the evening of Friday, the 16th inst., between three speakers from Brucefield and three from this place. The subject is, "Was the beheading of Charles first of England justifiable." It will take place in the School House at 7 o'clock, and from the nature of the subject, and the known ability of the parties who are to take part in it, it is expected to be both interesting and instructive.

ONE WHO INTENDS TO BE THERE.

ANOTHER DARING ROBBERY AT HAMILTON.—A daring robbery was committed last evening, on John Street, Messrs. Levi & Bros. a Jewish firm, being the victims. Messrs. Levi are dealers in watch materials, jewellery, &c, One of the Messrs. Levi is in the country, and it appears that the other went out about half past six to go to the post-office. He locked the door of his room, taking the key with him, and leaving behind a pedlar's box, which he had been in the habit of carrying on his going through the country, and in which were deposited jewellery, specie and notes, to the value of some $4,000. On his return from the post office, Mr. Levi was startled to find the door open, with a key in the key hole, and the box in question, with all the contents removed. The key was rather bent, but in other respects was exactly similar to the one he carried with him. A servant girl in one of the adjacent rooms testifies that, during Mr. Levi's absence, she heard some person trying to unlock the door, but supposing it to be Mr. Levi himself, she paid no more attention to the matter. Mr. Levi at once gave information at the police office; but as yet the robber has not been captured.

MARRIAGES IN CHURCH.—A Correspondent of the Evangelist writes: It is fit and best that marriages should be solemnized in church, for which I give good and sufficient reasons, viz.: 1. The capacity of a church affords room to admit the presence of many friends so that many are gratified, and thus the ties of interest and friendliness are multiplied in community. 2. Frequently it becomes important to prove the fact of marriage long after memorials less enduring than youthful memory have suffered erasure. 2. No other surroundings can be so impressing upon the minds of the contracting parties, and makes so real to them the weighty covenant into which they enter, as those that cluster at God's altar. 4. The proprieties suited to the place secure against the enactment of unsee nly frivolities. 5. It establishes a fashion convenient for families of limited means, because capable of adjustment to any amount of expenditure. It deference to the Christian public, let it be added that this suggestion is put forth interrogatively, rather than dogmatically.

A GREAT FARMER'S MAXIMS.—The successful life of Mr. Jacob Strawn, the prince of American farmers, is attributed to the close observance of the following, originated by himself:

"When you wake up do not roll over, but roll out. It will give you time to ditch your sloughs, break them up, harrow them, and sow with timothy and red clover. One bushel of clover or two of timothy is enough Make your fence high, tight and strong, so that it will keep cattle and pigs out. If you have brush, make your lots secure, and keep your hogs from the cattle, for if the corn is clean they will eat it the better than if it is not. Be sure to get your hands to bed by seven o'clock; they will rise early by the force of circumstances. Pay a hand, if he is a poor hand, all you promise; if he is a good one pay him a little more; it will encourage him to do still better. Always feed your hands as well as you do yourself, for the laboring men are the bone and sinew of the world, and ought to be well treated. Make your tracks when it rains hard, cleaning your stables, or fixing something which you would have to stop your plow for and fix in good weather. Make your tracks fixing your fence, or a gate that is off the hinges, or weather boarding your barn where the wind has blown off the siding, or patching the roof of your house or barn. Take your time and make your calculations, don't do things in a hurry, but do them at the right time, and keep your mind as well as your body employed.

Society in Jamaica.

A writer in the English *St. James Magazine* says: "The daily life of even the thriving classes in Jamaica must appear sad to one accustomed to the order, regularity and economy of an English home. Here, men who are bankrupts, and whose official salaries are absolutely to a great extent in the liquidation of their debts, hold offices of the highest trust under government. Then, again, we hear of clergymen of the established church with judgments out against them for thousands of pounds, and yet it is more than probable that such debts amount to five times the actual value received; while on the other hand, the inability to pay has arisen from bad house hold management in the simple matter of servants being allowed to pilfer, and food, etc., not being examined. With every local advantage, provisions are dear in Jamaica, and particularly so in Kingston and its neighborhood. Any one commencing to break through established cloth would meet with no mercy. With magnificent pasturage, dessicated milk from America and salt butter from Cork are alone used as a general rule, for fresh Butter costs about four shillings per pound and milk is equally expensive. With abundance of fine poultry, eggs are not unfrequently two pence a piece. The coasts of the island are the resort of excellent fish of many varieties; and yet that imported from America is the stamp. With heards of swine feeding on the purifying orange and the hog plum which drop at their feet, unknown salt pork is imported. The island abounds in natural condiments of the choicest description, and yet the tables are supplied with the inferior pickled gherkins of New York. Then, in other respects, the same dependence on America is conspicuous. American carriages, furniture, etc., are a drug almost in the market. Those who cannot afford to keep carriages—if fem ales—are denied the useful intercourse of society; whereas, with a slight capital, a system of palanquin traveling might be introduced with great advantage in a town like Kingston. It will be observed that amongst the miscellaneous imports above mentioned, better substitutes are to be found on the spot where there are the finest cows to produce butter, swine fed on the orange, and fruit groves in large numbers.'

☞Going to Ramoth Gilead.—A sailor, who had served the king so long at sea that he almost forgot the usages of civilized society on shore, went one day into the church at his native town at Kircaldy, in Fife, where it happened that the minister chose for his text the well known passage, 'who will go up with us to Ramoth Gilead? This emphatic appeal being read a second time, and in a still more impressive tone of voice, the thoughtless tar crammed a quid of tobacco into his cheek, rose up, put on his hat, then looking around him, and seeing nobody moving, he exclaimed, 'you cowardly lubbers! Will nobody go up with the old gentleman? I'll go for one! So out he went, giving three cheers at the door, to the amazement of all present.

☞Come Bridget, get up! Here 'tis Monday morning. To morrow's Tuesday, next day's Wednesday—half the week gone, and nothing done yet!

☞A man named John Jones, living at Atlanta, Georgia, sends to the Wyandotte *Kansas Gazette* the small sum of $50,000 Confederate money, and asks the editor to send the paper for one month!

☞It is estimated, says the London *Times* that 300,000 fat cattle, representing about 90,000 tons of beef, are taken for the annual supply of that city. It is also estimated that 80,000 tons of larger and finer kinds of fish, enter into the year's consumption, independent of sprats, herrings and shell-fish.

Lost Sheep.

A preacher of the Methodist Church was travelling in one the back settlements, and stopped at a cabin, where an old lady received him very kindly. After setting provisions before him, she began to question him.

"Stranger where mought you be from?"

"Madam, I reside in Shelby County' Kentucky."

"Well, stranger, hope no offence, but what mought you be doin' way up here?"

"Madam, I am searching for the lost sheep of the tribe of Israel."

"John, John!" shouted the old lady, "come rite here this minit; here's a stranger all the way from Shelby County, Kentuckey, a hunting stock, and I'll jest bet my life that tangled haired old black ram that's been in our lot all last week, is one of his'n!"

☞M. Guizot is said to have sketched the proper policy of France to a friend in the Ministry in these words:—"Stop at Home, get away from Mexico as quickly as you can, and don't go near Belgium."

SENSATIONAL LITERATURE.—An inquest was held on a girl aged seventeen, whose death was attributed to the reading of "sensation" literature. Her name was Martha Wells, and she had been engaged as servant in the family of a merchant's clerk. One morning her mistress found her suspended by a rope to a beam in the wash house. Under the pillow on her bed was a romance which she had doubtless been reading during the night. It was entitled "The Only Son of his Mother," and a leaf was turned down at that point in the story where the son after murdering his mother, goes and hangs himself. The poor weak minded girl was very steady, and engaged to be married.

A QUERY.—If four cats with sixteen legs catch fourteen rats with forty two legs during the time a man is saying Jack Robinson, how many legs must eight rats have to get away from the same number of cats in two minutes, due allowance being made for tare and tret?

☞Two QUESTIONS EASILY ANSWERED.—Why should men wear beards? Because they are a great protection to the throat and lungs, and add much to their personal appearance.

Why should we use "Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers? Because when used for coughs, colds, tickling in the throat, hoarseness, &c. they act like a charm. Ministers and lawyers use them, physicians recommend them, and singers and public speakers say they are the very best medicine in existence for the cure of such complaints. Sold by all medicine dealers, 25cts. per box.

☞THE RAT HOLE FLEET.—The Yankees have sunk some 20 vessels loaded with stone at the mouth of Charlestone Harbor, which will doubtless prevent any vessels drawing over a few feet of water, entering that port for a long time to come, this must prove a serious loss to the property owners there. But it will not at all interfere with the supplies of the "Canadian Pain Destroyers" for the cure of rheumatism. Tiedolourex, neuralgia, toothache, and all complaints of that nature, Sold by all Medicine Dealers everywhere, price 25cts per bottle.

☞NOT QUITE SO.—It is among the most savage and debased tribes only that the condition and comfort of the horse have been neglected; but we believe there are many in civilized countries who are guilty of the same neglect, and without the excuse of the former; here all may avail themselves of the use of an article which has done more than any thing else heretofore known to improve the condition and relieve the suffering of the horse. Those who will not use it will be the losers, their horses the sufferers, to avoid both use 'Dailey's Arnham Heave Remedy and condition Medicine,' and you will be satisfied with the result.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of *Hard & Co.'s* on each package.

Northop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., Proprietors for the Canadas. Sold in Goderich by Parker & Cattle, and F Jordan; Gardner & Co., Bayfield; James Benthum, Rogerville; J Pickard, Exeter; J H. Combe, Clinton; E Hickson, Seaforth; and all Medicine dealers.

THE MARKETS.

GODERICH, Feb. 6, 1866.

Spring Wheat,	1:00	(a)	1:04
Fall do	$1:27	(a)	1:30
Oats,	0:20	(a)	0:23
Flour	5:00	(a)	5:00
Barley	0:40	(a)	0:45
Peas	0:37½	(a)	0:40
Sheep	4:00	(a)	5:00
Pork	7:25	(a)	0:00
Beef	5:00	(a)	5:50
Hides (green)	4:50	(a)	0:00
Butter	0:15	(a)	0:18
Potatoes	0:20	(a)	0:25
Wood	1:75	(a)	2:25
Hay, new P ton	7:00	(a)	8:00
Turkies	0:00	(a)	0:87½

New Advertisements

County of Huron AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY SPRING EXHIBITION.

Spring Seeds, Stallions and Bulls.

AN Exhibition connected with the above Society, will be held in Goderich, on WEDNESDAY, 14th MARCH, 1866, for Spring Seeds, when the following premiums will be awarded: Best 10 bushels Spring Wheat $3.00, 2nd do 7.00, 3rd do 5.00; best 10 bushels Oats 3.00, 2nd do 2.00, 3rd do 1.00; best 10 bushels Peas 3.00, 2nd do 2.00, 3rd do 1.00; best 10 bushels Barley 3.00, 2nd do 2.00, 3rd do 1.00; best bushel Timothy Seed 1.50, 2nd do 1.00; best 2 bushels Corn 1.00, 2nd do 0.75, 3rd do 0.50; best bushel Flax Seed 1.50, 2nd do 1.00.

All the Seeds taking premiums to be sold to the members of the Society only, on the Show day, at a price not to exceed 12½ cents per bushel over and above the market price on that day.

The exhibition of Stallions and Bulls will take place at Goderich on Thursday, 12th day of April, 1866, when the following premiums will be awarded: best Stallion for general purposes $10.00, 2nd best do 8.00, 3rd best do 6.00; best Bull of any class 5.00, 2nd best do 4.00, 3rd best do 3.00.

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

G. M. TRUEMAN, Secretary.
Goderich, Feb. 5th, 1866. w2

Insolvent Act of 1864.

Province of Canada, County of Huron, to wit:	In the County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce.

Alexander McKenzie, *Plaintiff,*
versus
Daniel L. Sills, *Defendant.*

UPON reading the application herein, the writ of Attachment and the papers filed; it is ordered that a meeting of the creditors of the above named defendent be held before me at the Court House in the Town of Goderich, in the said Counties, on Tuesday, the twenty-seventh day of February, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of giving their advice upon the appointment of an official assignee for the estate of the said defendant. And it is ordered that this notice be published in the "Canada Gazette" two weeks, pursuant to the statute, and in the "Huron Signal," at Goderich, for two weeks.

Given under my hand, this third day of February, 1866.

(Sd) ROBERT COOPER,
sw46w2td Judge Huron and Bruce,

New Advertisements

A GOOD THING!

TRY IT.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is a Medicine for the immediate and permanent removal of all pain from the system.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer
Cures Rheumatism, Pleurisy, and Pains in the Back and Sides.
The Canadian Pain Destroyer
Relieves Pain in the Head, and Sick Headache.
The Canadian Pain Destroyer
Cures Bilious Colic and Cramp in the Stomach.
The Canadian Pain Destroyer
Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and Bowel Complaints.
The Canadian Pain Destroyer
Cures Sudden Colds and Sore Throats.
The Canadian Pain Destroyer
Cures Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites and Scalds.
The Canadian Pain Destroyer
Cures Neuralgia, Tic Doulourceaux and Tooth ache.
The Canadian Pain Destroyer
Is also an excellent thing for Wounds, Bruises, Sprains and Strains; it takes away all pain the moment it is applied.

No Family should be without a bottle of

The Canadian Pain Destroyer!

PRICE.—25 cents per Bottle. All orders should be addressed to

NORTHRUP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.

☞Sold in Goderich by Parker & Cattle and F. Jordan, Gardiner & Co., Bayfield, James Benthum, Rogerville, J. Pickard, Exeter, J. H. Combe, Clinton, E. Hickson, Seaforth, and all Medicine Dealers. jw35-6m

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
Celebrated Female Pills.
Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M.D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION!

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole agent for the United States and Canada,
JOB MOSES, Rochester, N.Y.

N. B.—$1.00 and six postage stamps, enclosed to any authorized agent will insure a bottle containing fifty Pills, by return mail.

NORTHRUP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W., general agent for Canada.

☞Sold in Goderich by Parker & Cattle and F. Jordan; Gardiner & Co., Bayfield; James Benthum, Rogerville; J. Pickard, Exeter; J. H. Combe, Clinton; E. Hickson, Seaforth, and all Medicine Dealers. w35-1y

Relief in Ten Minutes!

BRYAN'S
PULMONIC WAFERS.

The most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for all diseases of the

Chest and Lungs, Coughs. Colds, Asthma. Consumption, Bronchitis. Influenza, *Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c., &c.*

These Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief when prescribed with according to directions never fail to effect a speedy and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are a blessing and cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or how severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

TO VOCALISTS & PUBLIC SPEAKERS

these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness and their regular use for a few days will at all times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass, and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many Professional Vocalists.

JOB MOSES, sole Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y.
Price 25 cents per box.

Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocal Musicians and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers

Invaluable to remove Hoarseness and Sore Throat
Invaluable to remove Hoarseness and Sore Throat
Invaluable to remove Hoarseness and Sore Throat

And give clearness to the Voice.
And give clearness to the Voice.
And give clearness to the Voice.
They relieve in ten minutes.
They relieve in ten minutes.
They relieve in ten minutes

Coughs, Colds, and all diseases of the Chest and Lungs.
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases of the Chest and Lungs.
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases of the Chest and Lungs.

Sold by all Druggists. At 25 cents a box
Sold by all Druggists. At 25 cents a box
Sold by all Druggists. At 25 cents a box

Northrup & Lyman, Newcastle, General Agents for the Canadas.

☞Sold in Goderich by Parker & Cattle and F. Jordan; Gardiner & Co., Bayfield; Jas. Benthum, Rogerville; J. Pickard, Exeter; J. H. Combe, Clinton; E. Hickson, Seaforth, and all medicine dealers. Je35-6m

NOTICE.—Came into the enclosure of the subscriber, lot 7, con. 8, township of McKillop, about the middle of Nov. last, a steer rising 2 years and a heifer rising 3 years, both spotted red and white. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

MARTIN EBERLING.
McKillop, Jan. 23d, 1866. 52 3t

MONEY TO LEND

On the best terms. Apply to
J. Y. ELWOOD,
Barrister, &c.
sw45] Opposite the Post Office, Goderich.

Mail Contracts.

TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 2nd March, 1866, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on proposed Contracts, for four years, as under, on and from the 1st April next.

BETWEEN

Bandon and Harpurhey, three times per week, each way.
Clinton and Wingham, daily each way.
Clinton and Porter's Hill, three times per week, each way.
Donegal and Newry, three times per week each way.
Exeter and Lundey, three times per week each way.
Lisadel and Wroxeter, daily each way,

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contracts may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices above mentioned, and at the office of the subscriber.

GILBERT GRIFFIN,
P. O. Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
London, 19 Jan., 1866. w2 3t

☞Mr. James Cousins of London was severely injured a day or two ago, by the falling of a pump log upon his chest. There are hopes of his recovery.

New Advertisements

Grocery and Provision Store.

HAVING rented and fitted up the store lately occupied by A. F. Bush, for the above business, I am now prepared to furnish families with

Groceries and Provisions

which I shall sell at the Lowest Cash prices.

Flour and Feed

kept constantly on hand.

A share of your patronage will be thankfully received and faithfully attended to.

Wines and Liquors, Crockery and Glassware, Fancy Goods, &c., Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Buckwheat Flour, &c., &c.

COAL OIL!
AND
COAL OIL LAMPS.

D. FERGUSON.

P. S.—Goods will be delivered in any part of the town.
Goderich, Feb. 2nd, 1866. sw45

CHANCERY SALE OF Real Estate.

IN pursuance of the Decree and Final Order for Sale, made in a certain cause pending in the Court of Chancery for Upper Canada, entitled "Ross against Rumball and others," will be sold by Public Auction

BY GEORGE MOON TRUEMAN,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOMS,
IN THE TOWN OF GODERICH,

With the approbation of Robert John Turner, Esq., accountant of the said Court,

On Saturday, the 17th day of Feb., 1866,

At twelve o'clock, noon, the following property in one lot:—All that capital messuage or tenement, being lot number ninety five, and situate in Cobourg street, in the said Town of Goderich, which, with the premises occupied therewith, contain by admeasurement one quarter of an acre, more or less, as the same is now in the occupation of Mr. George Rumball; the said lot is also known as lot 2, fronting on Light House Point.

The house is substantially built of brick, is in excellent repair, and well qualified for the residence of a respectable family.

The purchaser at the time of sale will be required to pay to the vendor or his solicitor a deposit in the proportion of £10 for every £100 of his purchase money, and the balance in six weeks thereafter with interest, at the rate of six per centum per annum, and upon payment thereof the purchaser will be entitled to a conveyance and to be let into possession. The conditions of sale will in all other respects be the standing conditions of the Court of Chancery.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be had on application at the law office of Messrs. Crawford & Crombie, Masonic Hall, Toronto Street, Toronto; of J. B. Gordon, Esquire, Goderich, and of Messrs. Rumball and VanEvery, and the Auctioneer, at Goderich.

Dated the 17th day of January, 1866.

ROBERT J. TURNER.
CRAWFORD & CROMBIE,
Vendor's Solicitors. wl 3w

Insolvent Act of 1864 and Amendments.

In the matter of William Gerrend, an Insolvent.

THE undersigned has been appointed assignee in this matter, and requires claims to be filed within two months from this date.

Seaforth, Co. Huron, 9th January, 1866.

WILLIAM N. WATSON,
Assignee.
S. C. McCAUGHEY,
Solicitor for assignee. wl 2w

BROOMS FOUND.

THE party who lost a number of brooms near Goderich, can have the same by calling at A. Black's Hotel, proving property, and paying for this advertisement.

Goderich, Jan. 25, 1866. wl 3t

Consulate of the United States of America.

DARK'S HOTEL.

Office hours from 9 o'clock, a. m., to 3 o'clock, p. m.

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 George Diggar and Nesbit Diggar, at the suit of James Hall, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to the south-west corner of lot Number one, in the eighteenth concession of the Township of Grey, containing one half acre of land with the buildings thereon erected, and known as Diggar's Tavern; 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 May next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 23rd Jan., 1866. wl

Insolvent Act of 1864.

Province of Canada, United Counties of Huron and Bruce.	In the County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce.

In the matter of John Maclean, of Tuckersmith, an Insolvent.

THE undersigned has filed a consent by his creditors to his discharge, and on Friday, the 30th day of March next he will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation thereof.

JOHN MACLEAN,
by his attorney *ad litem*, W.F. FINDLAY.
Hamilton, 17 January, 1866. w52*p2m

Insolvent Act of 1864 and Amendments.

THE creditors of the undersigned are notified to meet at the office of S. G. McCaughey, solicitor, Seaforth, Co. Huron, on Tuesday, the 13th day of February, 1866, at one of the clock, noon, for the purpose of receiving statements of his affairs and of naming an assignee to whom he may make an assignment under the above Act.

Domiciled at Seaforth, Co. Huron, this 1st day of December, 1865.

ROBERT HANNAH,
S. G. McCAUGHEY,
Solicitor for Insolvent. wl 2w

STRAYED from the premises of the subscriber, lot 30, con. 3rd, Wawanosh, about the middle of June last, two red steers rising two years old.

Came into the premises of the same about the last of Oct., two steers, one red and the other grey, apparently rising two years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

JOHN BROWN.
Wawanosh, Jan. 30, 1866. wl 3t*

Notice to Fruit Growers

PARTIES desirous of having their orchards or nurseries properly pruned and dressed can have the same done at reasonable rates, and in a satisfactory manner, by applying to the undersigned, who has had a number of years experience in several of the most extensive Nurseries in Britain and America.

Address, postpaid, to

JOHN BAYNE,
River Bank, Amberly p.o.,
Ashfield.
February 2nd, 1866. w2 6w

BLANK BOOKS!

A FULL ASSORTMENT of all styles and sizes of Blank Books, made of best English paper, comprising

DAY BOOKS, LEDGERS,
JOURNALS, CASH BOOKS
MINUTE BOOKS, WASTE BOOKS,
INDICES, PASS BOOKS,
POCKET LEDGERS,
MEMORANDUM BOOKS,
POCKET DIARIES,
and METALLIC BOOKS,

Very cheap for Cash.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Received for any of the English or American Reviews, Periodicals and Newspapers at Toronto rates

AT THE 'SIGNAL' OFFICE.

Jan. 16, 1866.

The Municipal Council

OF the Township of Usborne having passed a By Law repealing the By Law passed by the Electors last year, in accordance with the Temperance Act, prohibiting the sale of Intoxicating Liquors in the Township.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That a Meeting of the Municipal Electors of the

Township of Usborne,

will be held in the Township Hall on

MONDAY, the 26th February,

at ten o'clock, A. M.,

FOR THE TAKING OF A POLL,

to decide whether or not the Repeal of said By Law be confirmed by such Electors.

WILLIAM EDMOND,
Tp. Clerk.
Usborne, Jan 30th, 1866. sw46w2td

Insolvent Act of 1864.

In the matter of Irwin Moore an Insolvent.

The Creditors of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his Estate and his effects under the above act to me the undersigned assignee, and they are requested to furnish me within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it; and if none, stating the fact; the whole attested under oath with vouchers in support of such claims.

Dated at Goderich in the County of Huron this 29th of January 1866

C. CRABB,
Assignee.
sw2w 46

LOST.—On Sunday evening, 28th inst., a *White Victorine*. Any person finding the same will please leave it at Hale's Bakery. sw44

OIL LANDS IN ENNISKILLEN.

TENDERS will be received until SATURDAY, the TWENTY-FOURTH FEBRUARY next, by this Department, either for Leasing by payment of a Bonus in addition to a Royalty in money equal to one tenth of the products of Wells to be sunk, or for the absolute purchase payable in cash on issue of Patent, of the undermentioned lands:

S E ½, S W ¼, N E ¼ N W ¼, of Lot 8, 9th, Concession.
S E ¼, S W ¼, N E ¼, and N W ¼ of Lot 10, 6th Concession.
S E ¼, and S W ¼ of Lot 8, 10th Concession; S E ¼ and S W ¼ of Lot 9, 10th Concession.

Each parcel of land contains 50 Acres, and lies in the immediate vicinity of Oil workings.

(Signed,) W. SPRAGGE,
D. S. I. A.
Indian Department,
Ottawa, 25th January, 1866. sw41wid.

PIANO TUNING.

MR. Z. HEMPHILL, agent for A. & S. Nordhiemer, will remain in town for a few days. All orders left at Dark's Hotel will be attended to. Orders received for Pianos and Melodeons.

Goderich, Jan. 26, 1866. sw43

INSOLVENT ACT 1864.

In the matter of Robert Stewart and George F. Stewart, Insolvents.

THE undersigned has been appointed Assignee in this matter, and require claims to be filed within two months from this date.

Dated at Goderich in the County of Huron, this 8th day of January, A.D. 1866.

JAMES THOMSON, Assignee
sw41] JAMES THOMSON, Assignee

Money to Lend,

ON Real Estate, at 8 per cent and upwards. Charges reasonable. Apply to

SINCLAIR & WALKER,
Goderich, 17th January, 1866. w52 3m

Farm for Sale.

A SMALL farm of excellent land nicely situate, facing the River Maitland, and within 3 miles of the flourishing Village of Wingham, being the south half of Lot No. 14, on the ninth con. of the Township of Turnberry, containing 40 acres, 23 acres chopped, 16 acres of which the stumps will come out. Will be sold cheap for cash.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN W. ROWMAN,
General Agent, Wingham.
Jan. 20, 1866. w52 3m

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE well known Judge Farm, lot No. 3, 8th con., E. D., Colborne. This farm is within 6½ miles of Goderich, there is 77½ acres cleared, and a frame house and barn. One half is clear of stumps, and the other half from 2 to 4 years cholped, and has never been ploughed, there are also a young orchard of 158 trees of the best assortment of fruits a good well and pump. As to terms, &c. apply to

PATRICK CARROL.
Colborne, Nov. 30, 1865. w45 1m

DIVISION COURTS

Huron and Bruce.
1866.

JANUARY.

Bayfield	22nd.
Clinton	23rd.
Harpurhey	25th.
Exeter	30th.

FEBRUARY.

Dungannon	2nd.
Goderich	5th.
Wroxeter	16th.
Riversdale	22d.
Walkerton	24th.
Paisley	26th.
Southampton	28th.

January 2nd, 1866. w49

As entered in my office.
DAN. LIZARS,
Clerk of the Peace.
Huron & Bruce.

TAVERN STAND TO LEASE!

IN THE TOWN OF GODERICH.

THE tavern lately occupied by Mr. Beggs, on the corner of Kingston and Victoria streets, (part of the Allen Estate), will be leased for a term of years. Apply to

A. ALLEN,
GEO. COX, } Executors.
Goderich, Jan. 23, 1866. w52

CANADA COMPANY LANDS.

FARMERS and others desirous of purchasing Lands, are informed that the Canada Company have

Lands to Sell or Lease

In various parts of the Province.

The Company would particularly invite attention to their WILD LANDS in the Counties of

HURON AND PERTH,

which will be disposed of on liberal terms to parties who may be prepared to pay IN CASH, or a considerable sum down.

Canada Company's Office,
Toronto, 19th Dec'r, 1865. } 52w3m

To the Municipal Electors of the Township of WAWANOSH,

NOTICE is hereby given by the Municipal Council of the said Township that a By-Law to repeal a certain other By Law passed by the said Municipal Council on the 16th day of January, 1865, for the enforcement of the Temperance Act of 1864, will be submitted for their approval in terms of the said Temperance Act of 1864, on Friday the twenty third day of February next, at the School House on lot No 27, concession 8, in the said township, at the hour of ten in the forenoon.

JAS. SCOTT,
Town'p Clerk Wawanosh.
Dated at Wawanosh this 16th day of January, A.D. 1866, } w52td

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY given that application will be made to the next Session of Parliament for an Act legalizing and confirming an agreement made between the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada and the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company, bearing date the seventh day of July, 1864, and for other purposes.

Brantford, January 5th, 1866

Interesting Items.

☞ "I don't think, husband, that you are very smart." "No, indeed, wife, but everybody knows I am awfully *shrewd*."

A young lady of twenty-two years is now an inmate of a lunatic asylum near Prague. Last summer she won thirty or forty thousand thalers at Baden-Baden, and her success turned her head. She always imagines herself at the roulette table.

☞ The ice business is being vigorously prosecuted in Halifax. A large trade with the Southern States is anticipated.

☞ Lord Monck is on his way to Canada. It is reported that he will reside in Montreal, and that Cabinet Councils will be held there at least till the meeting of Parliament. A full meeting will not be held till His Excellency arrives.

☞ John Seaver, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, accomplished the feat in that city, last week, of walking 100 miles in one hundred hours without sleep, completing the task on Saturday evening at 8:30 o'clock. Seaver is now, as he expresses it, "almost as good as new." This is said to be the first time this feat was ever successfully undertaken.

☞ A large fire occured at the Railway Station at London on Thursday night. A storehouse and a large amount of cord wood were destroyed.

☞ Lieut. Gen. Grant wishes Congress to repeal the test oath imposing the Southern men, and its friends seeking to punish him for his liberality by throwing out the bill which provides for the creation of a full General.

☞ The London Scottish Rifle Volunteers have won no less than £550 worth of prizes during the past season.

☞ The price of beef has risen four cent, a pound in Buffalo since the exclusion of Canadian cattle from the American markets.

☞ Lady Herbert, a great granddaughter of Lord Clive, is said to have the best collection of postage stamps in the world, it containing every postal ever issued, and all of them unused. Every country is graced by the autograph and portrait of its ruler.

☞ The 15th Brigade Royal Artillery will, it is reported, leave Canada for Gibralter in the spring. The first Brigade at present stationed at Gibralter is coming here.

☞ The *Royal Gazette* states that the revenue collecter at the Port of Halifax, for the year 1865, amounts to $880,473 01, showing an increase of $58,517 41 over the receipts of 1864.

☞ Philadelphia is making a bold bid for the trade of the Southern States by establishing a number of steamship lines. With this object in view her merchants have already subscribed $500,000.

Paris fashions state that many ladies are trying to bring in still shorter waists than those of the last season, and the skirts, un reasonably wide at the lower extremity, are as far as possible, made to assume the appearance of being flat round the body by means of large folds front and back. The long white kid gloves, too, have been seen once or twice, but, besides their real ugliness, they would be so expensive, that there is a pause in adopting them.

Items of European News.

☞ The cattle plague still rages in Britain.

☞ The British Parliament was to open on Feb 1. A new Reform Bill is promised.

☞ The marriages of Prince Christian and Princess Helena will take place in July.

☞ The *Star* says Napoleon will withdraw his troops from Mexico just as soon as Maximilian is recognized as Emperor by the U. S.

☞ The revolt in Spain is terminating in favor of the Government.

☞ The Prussian Chambers were opened by Herr Bismark on the 15th Jan. Finances, &c., were reported upon satisfactorily.

☞ On the 16th Jan., flour was dull and steady at Liverpool, wheat steady. Beef firm, pork quiet.

Sayings of Josh Billings.

"Early impreshuns are the most 'asting." The fust kiss and the fust licking cum under this bed.

Things that are writ for bread, are apt tew taste of the emptings.

Reputashun is a good deal like a bon-fire you have got to keep piling on the shavings.

If you don't, the flames will soon sublue.

I waz once asked if my fourfathers were Englishmen. I told the illustrate cuss who propogated the question, that I didn't hav but one father, and he was strictly av the Massachowsetts perswashun.

Good wil is something like good luck—the more soon and unspekted the better.

They tell ova feller out wess, who kant wear any stockings—his feet are so big, he has tew wear socks dollargeers.

Them that make the most blow, hav the least fragrance it iz jess so with the holler hauk.

The best edukashun a man receives in this life, he gits just before he dies, and it mostly consists in forgetting what he has learnt before.

The world looks with kold respeck upon an sekt of justuss, but heav up their hats at a display of mersy.

Yet the one is the strength ov virtue while the other iz most often its greatest weakness.

A mind that has more imagination than sense iz like a goose—fust rate few fli down hill.

I don't think the world has any Civil'zashun to spare, but I think she has more than she kan manage well.

Poetri, tew be excellent, wants tew be like natur; but about 4 times as big.

Official Report on the Cattle Plague.

The return published by the Veterinary Department of the British Privy Council, for the week ending December 30th, gives an account of the loss of stock by the disease from its commencement in June to the end of the year 1865, as reported by the local inspectors. In England 48,964 animals were attacked during the whole period, and of them 14,142 were killed as a preventative measure, 27,177 absolutely died of the disease, 3,655 recovered from the attack, and 6,990 diseased animals were remaining on December 30th, whose fate will be recorded in subsequent returns.

In Wales the disease was confined to the two counties of Denbigh and Flint, and the total number attacked was 2,287; of these 93 were killed, 1,565 died, 218 recovered, and 411 remained under observation.

In Scotland 22,298 animals were attacked: 2,696 of these were killed, 12,749 died, 3,172 recovered, and 3,681 cases were undetermined.

In Great Britain, therefore, the aggregate number stands thus: Attacked, 73,549; killed, 13,931; died, 41,491, recovered, 7,045; and 11,082 (or 15 per cent. of the attacks) are brought forward into the account for 1866.

The Militia.

We announced, a few days since, in advance of all our contemporaries, the determination of the Government to call out the service militia, and expressed our conviction that the object was simply to test the value of the present militia system. The Minerve of Montreal, of Friday last, confirms this view. It says: "The authorities have decided to pursue actively the militia organization.—They are about to act on the ballot made last year, and to form the ballotted men into battalions. The commanding officers of each battalion have already been named, and on the arrival of his Excellency the Governor General commissions will be given to the military cadets, as officers of companies. These officers will then take the rolls and form their companies; after which there will be a general calling out of the service militia, or one day only, with the view of proving the value of the present system of organization."—[Spectator.

Business Directory.

NOW IS THE TIME

TO

SUBSCRIBE

FOR THE

HURON SIGNAL

which, as a local journal, claims to be second to no paper of the kind in the country.

THE CASH

IS EXPECTED WITH EVERY ORDER.

Weekly edition - - - $1.50 per year.
Semi-Weekly - - - 2.50 " "

☞ Advertise in the 'Signal' if you wish to secure business fame. ☜

JUST RECEIVED.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

OVERCOATS,

FOR SALE CHEAP

FOR CASH.

CLOTHS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

A. SMITH,
Market Square, Goderich.

Goderich, 7th Nov. 1865. w12

AXES! AXES!

THE Subscribers having commenced the Axe making in connection with the Blacksmith business at their old stand, corner of Waterloo and Lighthouse street, where farmers can get

A Good, Home-Made Axe

At a reasonable figure. We are also prepared to jump old axes and make them as good as new.

GIVE US A TRIAL.

Mill Picks Made or Sharpened!

And warranted to do good work.

JOHN McPHERSON & Co.
Goderich, Dec. 5, 1865. wsw37

THE CHEAPEST
LAND AND GENERAL AGENCY
OFFICE.
At the Seat of Government.
WM. C. DENISON,
Land and General Agent.

LAND Patents taken out, titles examined, searches made, letters patent for invention secured, municipal funds and accounts collected.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION:

R. L. Denison Esq., Dover Court, Toronto. Hon. John Ross, M. L. C., Toronto. J. C. Street, Esq., M.P.P., Chippawa. John F. Taylor, Esq., Quebec. Hon. W. McMaster, M. L. C., Toronto. Hon. Geo. Allan, M. L. C., Toronto.

Finding that there exists at the Seat of Government the necessity for a cheap, reliable and expeditious agency, through the medium of which parties living at a distance and having business with any of the Public Departments, may be saved the expense and inconvenience of a journey, I am induced to open an office in the same building, and just above that of the City Registrar, on the corner of Metcalf and Sparks streets.

Desiring that my services shall be made available to that class of persons who are unable to pay large fees, I have determined to make an exceedingly moderate charge for any business that I may be favored with, so that it may be within the power of every one to have a reliable agent at the Capital.

All letters to be prepaid.

WM. C. DENISON,
Ottawa.

Dec 12th, 1865. w46 3m

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

British Periodicals

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Conservative.)
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Radical.)
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free-Church.)
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory)

TERMS FOR 1866.

PAYABLE IN U. S. CURRENCY.

For any one of the Reviews	$4.00 per annum
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our Civil War, and, though sometimes tinged with prejudice, they may still, considering their great ability and the different standpoints from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country, of every creed and party.

Premiums to New Subscribers.

New Subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1866 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any *one* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1865. New subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1866, will receive, gratis, any *two* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1865.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

Blackwood from September, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, at the rate of $2.50 a year.

The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, 1865, inclusive; the *Edinburgh* and the *Westminster* from April, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, and the *London Quarterly* for the year 1865, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review.

☞ A few copies yet remain of *all the Four Reviews* for 1863 at $4.00 a set, or $1.50 for any one.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.

L. S. & Co., also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

By HENRY STEPHENS, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 160 personal numerous Engravings.

PRICE $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, postpaid, $8.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

WOULD BEG TO DRAW THE ATTENTION OF CUSTOMERS IN want of a good durable article of

FULLED CLOTHS AND TWEEDS,

White, Scarlet and Grey Flannels,

PLAIN, STRIPED & CHECKED WINCEYS,

BLANKETS AND STOCKING YARN,

TO CALL AT HIS

WOOL FACTORY OFFICE, EAST ST STREET

And judge for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

FARMERS' WOOL CARDED

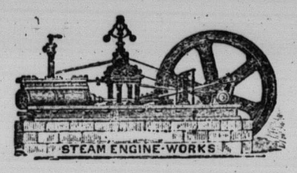
Or made up to order in any required style at reasonable prices.

THOMAS LOGAN.

Goderich Wool Factory, 1865. w12

HURON FOUNDRY!

GODERICH.



R. RUNCIMAN & CO.,

Manufacturers of Grist and Flouring Mills

Circular, Mulay and Sash Saw-Mills,

STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS,

THRASHING MACHINES,

SEPERATORS AND HORSE POWERS,

Mowing and Reaping Machines, Wood Saws,

CULTIVATORS, GANG PLOUGHS.

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

COOKING, PARLOUR AND BOX STOVES,

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

Goderich, October, 1862. w39

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Roderick McLean, at the suit of Malcolm Stewart, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to lot number thirty-three in the sixth concession of the township of Culross, in the county of Bruce, containing one hundred acres; which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House in the town of Goderich on Tuesday the third day of April next, at the hour of twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B.

By S. Pollock, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Goderich, 23rd Dec., 1865. w18

GODERICH

WAGON & CARRIAGE

Manufactory.

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

JOHN PASSMORE,
2 Victoria Street, Goderich.

April 1st, 1863. w49 6m

MONEY TO LEND

ON IMPROVED FARMS,

AT 8 PER CENT!

—ALSO—

Some to Invest in Town Property.

J. B. GORDAN,
Barrister, &c., Goderich.

Goderich, Sept. 13, 1864. sw3-tf

JUST OPENED

A Boot & Shoe

Establishment,

ON Kingston street, next the Telegraph Office. The Proprietor solicits a share of the public patronage, and he will use his best endeavors to afford satisfaction.

I. ROSS.

N. B.—Orders promptly executed in both making and repairing.

July 18th, 1865. w25-1m

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 John Doonan and James Doonan at the suit of Samuel Colwell, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendants in and to lot number forty-four, in the second range south of the Durham Road, in the Township of Kincardine, in the County of Bruce, containing fifty acres, which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House, in the town of Goderich, on Tuesday the twentieth day of February next, at the hour of twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff H. & B.

By S. Pollock Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Goderich, Nov. 4th 1865. w42

FOR SALE.

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

FIRST - RATE LAND!

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

Goderich, April 30th, 1864. w14-tf

Money to Lend,

UPON Mortgages. Apply to D. Shade Goodine, Solicitor. Office over R. Booth's store.

☞ A few hundred dollars to be loaned on personal security.

Goderich, 18th May, 1865. sw74tf

MONEY TO LEND.

$30,000 WILL be loaned on improved Farm Property.

HORACE HORTON,

Goderich, 6th June, 1865. w15

LANDS FOR SALE.

FOR sale, on reasonable terms, lots 10 and 11, S. D. R. Township of Greenock, County of Bruce. The lots contain 50 acres each. 40 cleared on the two lots. The land is first-rate, well-watered and timbered. No buildings. Also lots 17 and 18, con. 5, township of Goderich, 80 acres each, over 100 cleared on the two. Excellent well-watered land—timber, hardwood; about 5 miles from Goderich. Good frame barn and sheds and comfortable log house, and fine orchard. Will be sold separate or together to suit purchasers. Apply to

THOS. JOHNSTON, on the premises,
or W. J. JOHNSTON, Innkeeper, Goderich.

Sept. 23, 1865. w35tf

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON
FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Capital, £2,000,000, Stg.: *Accumulated Fund* $5,671,728.

Brittania Life Assurance Co. of London.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above highly respectable Companies, is prepared to accept both Fire and Life Risks at moderate rates of premium.

A. M. ROSS, Agent.

Goderich July 1st, 1859 w12m9t

MAITLAND HOTEL, GODERICH

E. HOSKER, PROPRIETOR. THE above is most pleasantly situated on an eminence 120 feet high, overlooking the Harbor and Lake Huron;—good Orchards, Gardens and Rural Walks attached. Board $1 per day; single Meals or Feds. 25 cents. w15n10vlv

W. M. SAVAGE,

BUYS and sells New York Drafts—Greenbacks—National currency—State notes, and uncurrent money, at current rate of exchange.

19th Dec., 1865. w47-1yr$

To Cabinet, Fanning-Mill Manufacturers and Others.

PLANING MACHINE FOR SALE.

A SMALL Planing Machine, nearly new, capable of planing hard or soft wood, knives 9 inches wide—will be sold cheap for cash or on approved credit. For terms and all particulars apply (if by letter post paid) to Henry Dodd, Fanning-Mill Manufacturer, Goderich, who has had one of the same description in use for 2 years; or to the subscriber who has the same for sale.

JAMES SMALL.

Goderich, July 28, 1865. sw261

London and Paris Treatment!

DR. JOHNSON'S
Office and Dispensary,
No. 64, Little St. James Street,
MONTREAL,

For the Cure of Chronic Complaints, Scrofula, Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Blood, Seminal Weakness; and all Female Complaints, &c.

DR. JOHNSON, LATE OF LONDON, EDINBURGH and Paris, devotes his attention, exclusively, to the Treatment of the Complaints referred to in this notice. Many years experience in Europe, and the British Colonies, enables him to perform some very remarkable cures; and his facilities for obtaining the best and latest remedies are such, being in correspondence with the most celebrated physicians of the old world, that he can offer inducements to the unfortunate of a speedy and perfect cure.

☞ STRENGTH TO THE WEAK.—Dr Johnson's Remedies will restore in a very short time, all who are injected with Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Vigor, &c.

☞ YOUNG MEN, TAKE NOTICE.—There is an evil habit often contracted by boys at school which grows up with them to manhood; the effects of this evil practice is most deplorable often producing insanity, &c., &c. All who are afflicted should apply to Dr Johnson immediately and he will effect a speedy and perfect cure.

☞ DISEASES OF THE BLOOD, &c.—It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims to disease owing to the unskilful and improper use of mercury. Dr. Johnson's Compound Syrup will thoroughly eradicate all dis ases arising from a diseased or impure state of the blood. Remedies forwarded in safety to any address. Office hours from 8 till 12, and from 2 till 8. All communications should be addressed, Dr. Chas. F. Johnson 64, Little St. James Street, Montreal, C. E.

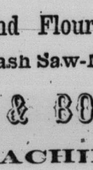
British American Assurance Co.
FIRE & MARINE.
JOHN ESSON Agent.
Bayfield, C. W., April 16, 1865. w12

John Free Stone Kept on hand for Building purposes.

GODERICH

MARBLE WORKS,

W. C. TRELEAVEN

Monuments,  Headstones

Tombs, Tablets, Table-Tops, &c.

GODERICH, C. W.

Such as Caps, Sills, Bases, &c., Cheap for Cash

Goderich

PLANING MILL!

Sash, Door, and

BLIND FACTORY.

John McDonald & Co.

HAVING COMPLETED THEIR NEW Factory, are now prepared to take in orders to any extent. From their long experience in the business, and having experienced workmen, and a first-class set of machinery, they flatter themselves that they can do or

Good Work,

As any Establishment in Canada. Parties having work would do well to

CALL & SEE.

There is also any quantity of

SASH, DOORS & MOULDINGS

ALL KINDS ON HAND

They also offer

To Carpenters & Builders

—A—

LIRERAL DISCOUNT FOR THEIR WORK.

TERMS,

Without Distinction must be CASH.

☞ Remember the place: *Opposite the old Planing Mill.*

Goderich, 26th August, 1861. 30

TAILORING

D. ADAMS,

RETURNS HIS MOST SINCERE THANKS for the very flattering encouragement he has received since he commenced business in Goderich, and 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. 30 863 sw17w40-1y

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to Wm. E. GRACE, by note or book account, will please

CALL AND SETTLE

The same without delay,

Office on Lighthouse St.

Next to Mr. Andrew Donogh's.

For Sale

200 BARRELS SALT!

AT

$1.25 PER BBRL.

A QUANTITY OF

IRON!

Assorted, at

$2.50 PER 100 POUNDS!

WM. E. GRACE.

Goderich, December 22nd, 1864. w32-tf

MONEY TO LOAN at nine per cent on improved farms.

S. P. YEOMANS,
Solicitor &c.

Goderich 29th Dec. 1865. w48tf

HOTEL NOTICE.

JOHN DONOGH takes this means of informing the public that he has entered into the Hotel business in the stand formerly known as the Fulton House, where he will be happy to receive old friends and customers.

Goderich, June 6th 1865. w19

MATT. ROBERTSON,

MANUFACTURER

OF ALL KINDS OF

FURNITURE!

SUCH AS

Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads in endless variety, Wardrobes, Book Cases, Mattresses, Center Tables, Dining Tables, Breakfast Tables, Toilet Tables, Wash Stands, Chairs, and many other articles too numerous to mention. All kinds of

WOOD TURNING

Promptly attended to. UPHOLSTERY in all its branches.

UNDERTAKING, &c., &c

Mr. R. respectfully invites an examination of his stock. Warranted to be made of the best material and workmanship, and at greatly reduced prices. Call and compare, and be satisfied before going elsewhere.

☞ Cordwood and all kinds of Farmer's Produce taken in exchange.

☞ Warerooms on Elgin Street.

Goderich, March 24th, 1863. SW59

For Sale at a Bargain.

THAT valuable and eligibly situated property in the Town of Goderich, fronting the Court House Square, and for eighteen years known as

'THE FARMERS' INN,'

During which time it has enjoyed one of the largest portions of that business in the town. Connected with the hotel is a general store. The whole are built of stone and brick, 47 × 37, three stories high, and commodious cellars 8 feet deep. Attached to the hotel is a two story frame dwelling house, outhouses, &c.

ALSO:—A small farm of excellent land handsomely located one mile from Goderich on the Bayfield Road, 30 acres in good state of cultivation, well fenced, 25 of which are clear of stumps, with a hewn log house 30 × 20, and a cedar log barn 40 × 24, sheds, &c.

ALSO:—In the Village of Port Albert 1 acre with dwelling house and stables, &c., one of the best tavern stands in that place, and has long been kept as such.

Terms liberal; to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to

J. B. GORDON, Esq.

or ANDREW DONOGH, Proprietor.

N. B.—All those indebted to me either by note or book account are requested to settle the same without delay in order to save costs.

Goderich, April 31st, 1864. w3 1d

FARM FOR SALE

LOT 3, Con. A, Township of Howick, ½ mile from Wroxeter, on

THE GRAVEL ROAD.

Log house and barn,

92 ACRES, 28 CLEARED

Apply to

F. W. THOMAS, Esq., B. M.

Goderich, Feb 26, 1864. w5ow51-t

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To Wit: } BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas 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 Andrew Grundy, Joseph Switzer and Mary Grundy at the suit of Malcolm Stewart, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendants in and to Lot Number Ten in the sixth concession of the township of Kinloss, in the 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 Twenty-seventh day of February next at the hour of twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff H. & B.

By S. Pollock, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 16th January, 1866. tw51

FOR SALE.

LOTS 8 and 9, range B, in the township of Stanley, 80 per acre; south 90 acres of lot 29, Lake Shore, Ashfield, $6 per acre; East 25 acres of south easterly quarter of lot 2 in the 9th con., Wash., Ashfield, $4 per acre; and 20 Town lots in Goderich, price $30 each and upwards. Apply to

THOS. WEATHERALD, Goderich

w34

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To wit: } BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas and Fieri Facias for residue and writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench and County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce and to me directed against the lands and tenements which were of Donald Murchison, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Janet Murchison, administratrix of all and singular the goods, chattels, effects and credits which were of Donald Murchison, deceased, at the time of his death, at the suits of Donald Murchison and Alexander Murray, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to the south half of lots numbers 9 and 10, on the first concession of the Township of Huron, in the County of Bruce, containing one hundred acres of land; 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 April next, at the hour of twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B.

By S. Pollock, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 13th Jan., 1866. w9l

REMOVAL

Clinton Book Store.

School Books and School Stationery,

Wholesale.

THE undersigned begs to notify his friends and the public generally that he has removed his Book Store to the well known stand on Albert Street, Clinton, formerly occupied by J. S. Forrest & Co., where he will be happy to wait upon all who may favor him with a call.

Country Storekeepers,

Are particularly invited to inspect his large stock of

SCHOOL BOOKS & STATIONERY

Which will be found to be as low in price as those of the Toronto Wholesale Merchants.

Fancy Goods, Office Stationery, Musical Instruments, Toys, Wall Papers, Wrapping Papers, &c., &c., as usual very low.

GEO. LAYCOCK.

Clinton, 20th June, 1865 tw19

Farm for Sale.

THAT excellent farm lot, Township of Colborne, situated on the Northern Gravel Road—five miles from the town of Goderich, the property of Mr. H. T. Pell, will be sold very cheap. It comprises ninety eight acres of the best wheat land in the county, over seventy of which are cleared and under cultivation. For terms and particulars apply to the subscriber.

J. J. WRIGHT,
Huron Hotel.

Goderich, 19th Dec., 1865. 2sw2w47

Commercial Hotel, Mitchell C. W.

JOHN HICKS, Proprietor. This is the largest and best Country Hotel in Western Canada, and charges as moderate as any House in Mitchell. Stage Proprietor. Good stabling for 100 Horses. Horses and Carriages for Hire, on the Shortest Notice. 1z-y

BY EXPRESS!

FRESH OYSTERS!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

BY THE KEG, CAN OR COUNT

LOBSTERS, SARDINES,

AND CLAMS.

FRESH LEMONS, ORANGES, DATES,

Cocoanuts, Figs, Grapes,

&c., &c., &c., at

E. BINGHAM'S,

West side of Market Square,

Goderich, Nov. 30, 1865. sw99

Sign of the

Large Padlock.

H. GARDINER & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Hardware Merchants,

Market Square, Goderich,

HAVE now on hand a complete and well assorted stock of Hardware, consisting in part of

Adzes,
Broad Axes,
Chopping Axes,
Augurs, Brushes, Borax,
Waggon Boxes, Canada Plates,
Chains, Curry-Combs, Cordage, Dung Forks, Hay Forks, Files, Glue, Glass, Putty,
Grain Tin, Grindstones, Powder, Shot, Caps,
Hinges all kinds, Iron, Steel, Spring Steel,
Hubs, Spokes, and Bent Stuff, Bar Lead, Lamp Globes, Looking Glasses, Looking Glass Plate, Horse Nails,
Cut Nails,
Raw
And Boiled Oil, Benzoline, Coal Oil, Machinery Oil, Varnish, Paints and Colors, Coal Oil Lamps, Plough Moulds,
Muley Saws, Cross-Cut Saws, Hand Saws,
&c.

☞ The above will be sold cheap for Cash.

GILLING and STURGEON TWINE FOR SALE CHEAP.

Agents for Commercial Union Assurance Co., of London, England.

1st September, 1865. w43

SKATES! SKATES!

At GARDINER'S,

From 25 cents upwards.

Goderich, Dec. 4th, 1865. sw28

NEW BOOKS!

NEW ALBUMS!

NEW FANCY GOODS!

AND

NEW TOYS!

FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

At - - - Butler's.

CABINET WAREHOUSE

(THE OLDEST IN THE COUNTY.

D. GORDON,

CABINET MAKER

AND UNDERTAKER,

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

WEST STREET, GODERICH,

SUCH AS

Sofas, Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads, Hair, Cane and Wood seated Chairs, Gilt Moulding and Looking Glasses, in variety, of

Home Manufacture and Imported!!

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

☞ Lumber and Cordwood taken in exchange for Furniture.

Goderich, 27th Oct., 1863 w27

ROYAL

Insurance Comp'ny

FIRE AND LIFE.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

Accumulated Funds on hand, $5,000,000

Annual Income Exceeds $2,500,000

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

Life Insurance—Ample Security.

LARGE BONUS AND RATES LOWER THAN MOST ENGLISH OFFICES.

Losses Promptly Settled Without Reference to a Board of Directors

CHARLES FLETCHER,
Agent.

Goderich, May, 1864 w15

CANADIAN HOTEL,

CLINTON, C. W.

W. TUDSBURY, Proprietor.

THE establishment is furnished with all the requirements essential to the comfort of guests. w34tf

Ashes and Grease.

THE Subscriber will purchase all the Ashes and Soap Grease that may be saved for him in Goderich and neighborhood.

JOHN E. DANCY.

July 16th, 1865. tw25

Great Sale of Lots

IN THE

Village of Seaforth!

AN AUCTION SALE of valuable lots will take place in the above named Village on

Friday, the 23rd day of February next,

AT STRONG'S HOTEL,

when a number of lots on the Main and other streets, will be sold *without reserve*. These lots are a part of lot number 11, in the 1st concession of the Township of Tuckersmith, and are situated almost in the very centre of the Village, being on the west side of Main street, and between Strong's Hotel and the Railway Station.

The Village of Seaforth is situated in the midst of the very best agricultural district in the County of Huron; it is at the connection of

Four Leading Gravel Roads,

namely: from Clinton, Wroxeter, Mitchell, Exeter. These great leading thoroughfares run respectively East, West, North and South, through the very centre of the most thickly populated sections of country surrounding the Village. The one leading northward at present is about 25 miles in length, passing through the centre of the whole township of McKillop, thence along the full length of the townline between the Townships of Morris and Grey, and finally terminating in the Township of Howick, at the Village of Wroxeter. This road is now being rapidly extended along the townline between the Townships of Turnberry and Howick, to the Village of Belmore, bordering upon the County of Bruce, and some 35 miles from the the Village of Seaforth. By a reference to the map it will be found that through the means of this magnificent thoroughfare, Seaforth has on the north therefore necessarily become the market or outlet for the whole of the immense Townships of Turnberry, Howick, Morris, Grey and McKillop, and the greater part of Hullett, comprising on the whole, the enormous quantity of about 228,480 acres of land. To the southward, following the gravel line leading through Brucefield to Exeter, a distance of some 18 miles, by a like reference to the map, it will be seen that Seaforth has also necessarily become the natural marketing place for not only the whole of Tuckersmith and Usborne, but the greater parts of the Townships of Stanley and Hay, comprising in the whole to the southward, some 132,480 acres of land. In the whole it may be safely stated that Seaforth is the natural market place for at least 360,000 acres of the best farming lands in the Province of Canada. Not even in Toronto or Hamilton, the two largest marketing cities in Upper Canada, can it be said that they are the direct purchasers of the produce of so large an extent of country. Six years ago Seaforth may be said to have been a wilderness, and now it numbers some 800 inhabitants, and is rapidly on the increase. New residences, new stores, new warehouses, are in process of erection every day, and on every hand there may daily be seen new evidences of its substantial growth and prosperity. There is more wheat, more grain, more produce of every kind, bought and shipped at Seaforth, than in any three places combined in the whole of the County of Huron.

Many of these lots will be offered for sale at ridiculously low prices—some even as low as $100. The best opportunities will be given for payment. The conditions of sale will be as follows:—

1st The Vendor for every lot sold will prepare and execute a Deed, free from all incumbrances, to the purchaser.

2nd. One-fourth of the purchase price is to be paid in cash, on the day of sale, and the balance to be secured by mortgage from the purchaser to the vendor, payable in three equal annual instalments with interest at six per cent.

3rd. All conveyances are to be prepared by the Vendors Solicitors, and at the expense of the purchaser.

Terms more liberal even than these may be obtained by those intending to build immediately, and giving satisfactory security therefor. Plans of the property may be seen on application to the undersigned, or to Mr. Strong of Strong's Hotel, Seaforth.

Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

TOMS & MOORE,
Solicitors for the owner.

Goderich, Jan. 12, 1866. sw39

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, to wit: } BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce and to me directed against the lands and tenements of James Ardell, at the suit of Malcolm Campbell, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to the East half of lot number Twenty-nine, in the eleventh concession of the Township of Culross, in the County of Bruce containing fifty acres, more or less; which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House, in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday, the 27th day of March next, at the hour of twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff H. & B.

By S. POLLOCK, Deputy Sheriff
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 21st Dec., 1865. w48

ISAAC FREDRICK

REMOVED

TO F. NITSCHES' OLD STAND.

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER

WEST ST., GODERICH,

Next door West of Mr. Stotts' Saddlery,

ALL KINDS OF

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY

REPAIRED ON SHORT NOTICE,

In the best Style & Warranted.

ALSO, A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

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

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

Goderich July 27th, 1864. w16n22

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, to wit: } BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of James Hewett and Charles Grey, at the suit of Edward Kennedy, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendants in and to lot number twenty, in the first concession of the Township of Saugeen in the County of Bruce, containing one hundred acres, 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 twentieth day of February next, at the hour of twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Sheriff H. & B.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 8th November 1865. w42

MONEY AND A HOME!

FOR FARMERS.

THE subscriber has money to loan at a moderate rate of interest. Also,

A GOOD FARM for Sale IN BRUCE!

30 acres cleared, and a Valuable Farm for sale in Tuckersmith, five miles from Seaforth, 60 acres cleared, a good frame house, barn and orchard on the lot. Would take a tavern stand in a good locality in part payment. Apply to

S. P. YEOMANS,
Solicitor, &c

Goderich, C. W., 4th Dec., 1865. sw12