Elmira Signal.

"The Greatest Possible Good to the Greatest Possible Number."

VOL. XXX. NO. 47. GODERICH, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5, 1877. WHOLE NO 1607

Money to Lend.

MONEY TO LEND.

PRIVATE FUNDS ON REAL ESTATE: Moderate and reasonable charges. Interest from eight to ten per cent according to security. J. T. GARROW, Solicitor &c. January 3rd, 1877. 1911-tf

Money to Lend.

MONEY TO LEND

At Greatly Reduced Rates of Interest

THE undersigned has any amount of money to loan from two to fifteen years, at a low rate of interest and favourable terms of repayment, payable by yearly instalments; rate of expenses will defy competition.

GRACE HORTON
Appraiser for the Canada Permanent Building & Savings Society, of Toronto.

INSURANCE CARD

The Subscriber is agent for the following first-class Insurance Companies:
PHOENIX of London, England.
HARTFORD of Hartford.
PROVINCIAL of Toronto.
BRITISH AMERICA, of Toronto.
Fire & Marine business done at the lowest possible rates.
HORACE HORTON
Office Market Square, Goderich.
Goderich 20th 1876. 636-1y.

Money to Loan.

THE CANADA LANDED CREDIT COMPANY, TORONTO.

Parties desirous of obtaining MONEY should apply to the undersigned, who is prepared to negotiate loans upon the above system as to municipalities. Send for circulars.
HUGH HAMILTON,
Agent Goderich.
Goderich, 1st Nov. 1877. 1485-1y

Business Directory.

MEDICAL

DENTISTRY

SURGEON DENTIST

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, West Street Three doors below Bank of Montreal Goderich. 1906

G. O. Shannon M.D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., Goderich Office, will visit patients at any hour, night or day.

DR. SHAW
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, CORONER &c., office and residence on Bruce Street second door west of Victoria Street. 1522 1-yr.

Dr. Clossey,
McGill College
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., Office, and residence corner South and Elgin Streets, Goderich, Ontario. 1594

A. H. TAYLOR, M.D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, &c., Office and residence, two doors West of the Catholic church.
Goderich, April 11th; 1877, 1573-1y.

LAW

McDOUGAL & DOYLE
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, &c. Office, Market Square, Goderich.
M. C. DOUGAL, Q.C. J. HOLT, M. C. DOUGAL.

R. DOYLE
BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, &c. Goderich, Ontario, Canada. 1857

G. ELLIOTT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Conveyancer, &c. Crabbe's Block, Goderich. MONEY TO LOAN.

Seager, Wade & Morton
BARRISTERS, &c., &c., Goderich & Wingham.
C. Seager Jr. E. E. Wade, Goderich.
A. Morton, Wingham.

Garrow, Meyer & Radenhurst
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS, &c. Offices, corner Square and Hamilton Street, Goderich and Wingham.
J. T. Garrow. G. A. Radenhurst
H. W. C. Meyer, Winghem.

CHANCERY AND CONVEYANCING
LAW CHANCERY AND CONVEYANCING Office—North Perrier Hardware store, Goderich, Ont. N. Sinclair, Goderich.

R. CAMPBELL
(LATE O. R. S. DOYLE'S OFFICE.)
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Conveyancer, &c. OFFICE—Over Dr. Clossey's drugs, Market Square, Goderich, Ont. 1580 tf.

Malcomson & McFadden.
BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS, office corner of Hamilton and Market Square, Goderich.

MISCELLANEOUS

REV. C. FLETCHER,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Office, West side of St. Andrew's Street, Goderich 1453-1y

Buchanan, Lawson & Robinson
HAVE on hand all kinds of Sashes, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, and Dressed Lumber, at the Goderich Planing Mill 1309.

J. T. DUNCAN, V. S.
GRADUATE OF ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE. OFFICE, STABLES & RESIDENCE, St. Andrew's Street, back of D. Ferguson's Store, directly opposite the residence of Hamilton Harper, Esq., Q.C.
N. B.—Horses examined as to soundness. 1313

PARFITT BROS.
ARCHITECTS—OFFICE, 263 FULTON STREET, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Plans and specifications furnished by sending us a sketch of ground and specify the amount of accommodation required. Churches, Schools, Hospitals, Asylums, Stores, Dwellings, Churches, Hotels or public buildings &c.
REFERENCES.—The Editors of the SIGNAL, Goderich. 15-3-1y.

PATENTS
Patents for Inventions and Properties secured in Canada, the United States and Europe.
PATENTS guaranteed or no charge. Send for circular of instructions. Agency in operation ten years.
HENRY GRIST,
Mechanical Engineer, Solicitor of Patents and Draughtsman,
Pelham, Canada.
Pelham 1871 15-1y.

E. WOODCOCK,
Land Broker,
CONVEYANCER AND GENERAL AGENT,
MONEY TO LEND
At Lowest Rates.
OFFICE—Acheson's Block, West Street over the Post Office, Goderich, Ont.

E. F. Armstrong & Bros.
Manufacturers of
Fanning Mills, Land Rollers, Horse-Rakes, Spiral Spring seats, Straw-cutters, drainers or salt well-piping of any required bore, Cistern, house and barn pumps always on hand. Satisfaction guaranteed. Parties will do well to give us a call at the old stand, Nelson street, Goderich.
Terms Reasonable.
1536-1yr

Painters.

E. R. WATSON,
HOUSE, Sign and Ornamental Painter. Parlor Decorating made a specialty.
GRAINING GILDING GLAZING
Shop on North Street opposite the Registry Office Goderich. 1494 1y

F. R. MANN.
IRON PAINTING
EAST STREET,
OPPOSITE
Knox Church Goderich
1517 1yr

Furniture.

FURNITURE.

D. GORDON
HAS now on hand one of the Largest Stocks of furniture in the County.
He invites inspection. Will give a reasonable discount to cash purchasers.
In the undertaking line will be prepared to conduct funerals in first class style, having purchased the best Hearse west of London. Charges moderate, 2 doors west of P. O.

FURNITURE

Selling off Cheap for Cash in order to get on of Business.

The entire stock will be disposed of at cost or under, in order to close the business. No humbug. Call and examine the stock of
BUREAUS, SOFAS, CHAIRS, TABLES,
and general Cabinet stock
JOHN McKENZIE,
Next door to Chapman's Auction Mart,
Hamilton Street.
Goderich, March 1st, 1876. 1815-1y

NEW FURNITURE WARE ROOMS
Wire Spring Mattress,
best, because the most durable, easiest and cheapest in the market.
The subscriber begs to inform the public that he has bought out the
Turning and Bedstead Factory,
formerly occupied by the late Mr Samuel Cerrar and is prepared to receive orders in that line.
A full stock of
TABLES, BUREAUS, CUPBOARDS &c.,
to be found at the old stand next SIGNAL OFFICE, cheap for cash
JOHN A. BALL,
Extensive new Premises AND Splendid New Stock.
G. Barry & Bro.
Cabinet Makers, Undertakers and Wood Turners.
Hamilton St.
Have removed a few rods the street to the store next door to W. Acheson's Harness shop, where will be found
A GOOD ASSORTMENT!
of Kitchen, Bedroom, Dining-room, and Parlor Furniture such as
TABLES, CHAIRS, (hair cane and wood seated) CUPBOARDS, BEDSTEADS, WASH STANDS, MATTRESSES, LOUNGES, SOFAS
Whatnots, Looking Glasses, GILT FRAMING.
G. B. & Bro. are prepared to sell everything in their line cheap for cash.
Cheap for Cash.
N. B.—A complete assortment of Coffins and Shrouds always on hand. Hearse to Hire; at low reasonable terms.
A CALL SOLICITED,
Goderich, Aug. 15, 1876.

Pianos and Organs.

MUSIC MUSIC.
The Globe says: "In probability we will have 10 years good times a-ain."
And as the public begin to be in a position to purchase instruments, we can offer
PIANOS AND ORGANS
of Canadian and American Manufacture at less prices than can be given elsewhere, as I am under no expense on doors, or on Line or will give a large discount for cash.
Corner West of P. O.
DANIEL GORDON.

THE BEST OFFER!
We will sell during these hard times
$550 PIANOS FOR $220.
And all other styles in the same proportion, including Grand, Square and Upright—all first-class, and direct to the people at factory prices. No agents; no commissions nor discounts. These Pianos make one of the most elegant ornaments in the parlor, and are fully warranted for five years. They are the favorite of the musical profession, and have received the highest testimonials from the Dominion, and have received the highest testimonials from the Dominion, and have received the highest testimonials from the Centennial Exhibition, and have been highly recommended for the improvements in the Patent Duplex Overstrung Scale, the most important improvement in the history of Piano making. The Grands are the finest in America. Pianos sent on trial. Don't fail to write for illustrated and descriptive Catalogue, mailed free.
MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO.,
No. 56 Broadway, N. Y.
1590 1 yr.

Marble Works.

Goderich & Kincardine

MARBLE WORKS.
HEADSTONES, HOUSE TRIMMINGS, MONUMENTS.
Good work of all kinds in Marbles designed and executed in the best style and at most reasonable prices.
MARBLE MANTLES KEPT IN STOCK.
GRANITE MONUMENTS, AND HEADSTONES.
ALL WORK WARRANTED.
JOHN WANSTONE.
Agent.

POND'S EXTRACT.
POND'S EXTRACT.
The People's Remedy,
The Universal Pain Extractor.
Note: Ask for Pond's Extract.
Take no other.
"Hear, for I will speak of excellent things."
POND'S EXTRACT—The great Vegetable Pain Reducer. Has been in the field thirty years, and for cleanliness and preservative virtues cannot be excelled.
CHILLBLAINS, No family can afford to be without Pond's Extract. Accidents, Bruises, Contusions, Cuts, Sprains are relieved almost instantly by external application. Promptly relieves pains of Burns, Scalds, Excoriations, Cramps, Old Sores, Boils, Felons, Corns, etc. Arrests inflammation, reduces swellings, stops bleeding, removes discoloration in bruises.
LAMENESS and it their best friend. It assuages the pains to which they are peculiarly subject—notably fullness and pressure in the head, nausea, vertigo, &c. It promptly ameliorates and permanently heals all kinds of Inflammation, Weak Eyes, Sore Eyes.
HEMORRHOIDS or PILES find in this the only immediate relief and ultimate cure. No case however chronic or obstinate can long resist its regular use.
VARICOSE VEINS. It is the only sure cure.
KIDNEY DISEASES. It gives immediate permanent cure.
BLEEDING from any cause. For this it is a specific. It has saved hundreds of lives when all other remedies failed to arrest bleeding from bowels, stomach, lungs, or any other place.
TOOTHACHE, Earache, Neuralgia, and Rheumatism are all alike relieved and often permanently cured.
FEMALES will find in Pond's Extract a remedy which they can use with entire confidence and the most gratifying results. Leucorrhœa and Prolapsus, Ulceration and Inflammation, yielding to its healing and strengthening properties.
CATARRH. Pond's Extract, by its direct action, has proved a remedy of great value. Catarrh, for which it is a specific, Inflammation of the Eyes, Weak Eyes, Sore Throat, Inflamed Tonsils, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Catarrh, for which it is a specific, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Chapped Hands, Face and indeed all manner of skin diseases.
TOILET USES. Removes Soreness, Roughness and Chapping; Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, and Pimples. Restores complexion and refreshes, while wonderfully improving the complexion.
TO FARMERS—Pond's Extract. No Stock Remedy so live, so low as can afford to be without it. It is in daily use by all the leading Livery Stables, Street Railroads and first Horsemen in New York City. It has no equal for Sprains, Harness or Saddle Chafings, Stiffness, Scratches, Swellings, Cuts, Lacerations, Bleedings, Bruises, Bites, Stings of Insects, Colic, Cramps, Chills, Colds, &c. Its range of action is wide, and the relief it affords is so prompt that it is invaluable in every household as well as in every farm-house. Let it be tried once and you will never be without it.
CAUTION! Pond's Extract has been imitated. The genuine article has the words Pond's Extract blown in each bottle. It is prepared by the only persons living who ever knew how to prepare it properly. Refuse all other preparations of Witch Hazel. This is the only article used by Physicians, and in the hospitals of this country and Europe.
HISTORY and Uses of Pond's Extract, 64 pages, mailed free on application to
POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY, 98 Maiden Lane, New York.

Insurance.

GODERICH AGENCY
OF THE
Trust & Loan Company of Canada,
Incorporated by Royal Charter
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION POUNDS STERLING.
Funds for Investment.
LOANS made on the Security of approved Farm City or Town Property for periods of Five years or to suit the convenience of borrowers, and either repayable at expiry of time or by annual instalments. Payments in excess of Loans will be accepted at any time on favorable terms.
Approved Mortgages purchased.
G. M. TRUEMAN,
Agent.
Market Square, Goderich
1817

INSURANCE,
R. RUTHERFORD,
District agent of the
OTTAWA AGRICULTURAL FIRE INSURANCE Company,
His appointed the undersigned sold agent for the County of Huron and all work done for the Company in this County must be done entirely through the subscriber.
This tried and staunch Company has a Capital of $1,000,000. The Stock is held by first class men, which makes the Company the best medium for Insurance now practising. A policy on ordinary dwelling of building for $600 is worth more than one for $1,000 in most other companies; this feature favours will do well to consider before insuring elsewhere.
Active agents wanted in all parts of the County, none but such need apply; liberal terms a made with good agents. Applications by mail and otherwise to the
HUGH McMATH,
Insurance Agent.
Goderich, Aug. 30th, 1877. 1494 6 mos.

R. RADCLIFFE,
FIRE, MARINE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE AGENT.
Representing first-class Companies. Also agent for the
Canada Live Stock Insurance Co'y
MONEY TO LEND
On Mortgage either on Town or Farm Property, in any sum to suit the borrower.
OFFICE: (Up stairs) KAY'S BLOCK, Goderich, Ont.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE Company.
Authorized Capital, - $3,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE: HAMILTON.
This Company has made the required
GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT,
and is now prepared to do a
GENERAL Fire Insurance Business
—AT—
Equitable Rates.
TEMPORARY OFFICE:
No. 7 King Street West.
D. B. CHISHOLM, Esq., PRESIDENT.
ALPHEUS BEAMER, Esq., Manager, Director and Adjuster.
HON. GEORGE CRAWFORD, Secretary-Treasurer.
ALEX. McD. ALLAN, Agent for Huron County, Goderich.

For the Signal.

The Eucharistic Family.

MR. EDITOR,—The following is an extract from a very old letter I received yesterday, from my esteemed but too partial friend, O. P. Q.:

"COUNTY OF HURON, ONT., 16th Nov., 1877.

MY ANCIENT, OLD HEMISPHERE,—A discussion has arisen among my curious, historical friends, as to the ancestry and origin of the Hanoverian family, who has worn the Pope's tiara, crown since 1714, the year of George the first's accession to the throne. As I know you to be a cyclopædian antiquary, at the request of these friends, I apply to you for a solution, which if you condescend to give for our edification, you will please send a thousand pound for the channel of communication, the Signal, that many others may be enlightened as well as ourselves.

Most sincerely your obliged but troublesome friend,

O. P. Q.

ANSWER.

MY HIGHLY ESTEEMED, OLD FRIEND:—I read, in my early days, the works of a visionary antiquarian who traced the origin of the Manfredian family up to Woden or Odin, the king, priest, prophet and poet of Scandinavia, who lived in Denmark about 70 years before the birth of Christ. You will remember that the Norsemen made a god of him, and gave his ingenious name to one of their week days—Wednesday. I hope your learned friends have not been reading such balderdash, which is as absurd and fallacious as Mr. Smith's Zetetic cosmogony.

An Italian adventurer named Azon de Este entered into the service of the Emperor Conrad about the close of the eleventh century, and being a bold and enterprising man, he founded the house of Hanover, by marrying Cونegunda of Guelph, the richest lady in all Germany. He dropped his own name and assumed that of Guelph. Their son married the widow of the Earl of Kent, the brother of Edward the Confessor, and this couple found such favor in the eyes of Henry the fourth, that he took away Otho of Saxony's Bavarian possessions and gave them to the newly married pair.—A lucky marriage brought this family higher and higher, until one of the sons married a daughter of Henry the second, King of England, and the lady induced her father to give to her husband the countships of Brunswick and Luezburg. These countships became duchies under Otho the 14th and William of Guelph became a duke.—These Guelphs went through a variety of marriages, until they came to the seventh son of the great-great-grand-father of George the First, King of England. These sons, all dukes, were each entitled to a share of his possessions, but in order not to split up the family coronet, they made a solemn compact, that only one of them should make a legal marriage. This compact, which would make the autonomy of their house complete, was adhered to by the whole seven. The sixth was the one who contracted the legal marriage, and his eldest son married the daughter of James the First, thus clearing a way for an alliance in future with the crown of Great Britain. This son secured the title of Duke of Hanover, and, as his father had done, prevailed on his brother to devote himself to celibacy; but he contracted a morganatic marriage with Eleonora Albrense, a French refugee from the religious tyranny of Louis the 14th, which marriage has ever been a thorn in the side of Hanoverian dynasty. A daughter by this marriage became the wife of Prince George who, after the death of Queen Anne, became George I. of England; but a narration of this unhappy union would be a stain on English history.

The imperative and inciting cause of the English nobility applying to Hanover for a sovereign on the death of Anne, in 1714, was as follows:—In the early part of the reign of William, Prince of Orange and Mary Stuart, daughter of James the Second, a law was passed by the British Parliament, determining the line of succession, on the death of the King and Queen, or on the demise of the surviving one. This act was called the "Bill of Rights," and it settled the succession to the throne in the progeny of William and Mary, if they had issue; if they had not, then in the family of Anne, daughter of James the Second; and if she had no issue, then in the family of old Sophia of Hanover, niece of Charles the First of England, William and Mary had no children. Anne, married to George, Prince of Denmark, had six; but they all died in infancy. The last one of her progeny invited a number of his co-evals of the London nobility to celebrate his eleventh birth day with him, at which *jollification* he overheated, by dancing, fell into a pleurisy and died. Old Sophia being thus freed from all dread of rivalship or competition for the English throne, was incessant in extolling to her courtiers the wisdom of William's Bill of Rights, and often declared she would die happy if she were certain it would be engraven on her tombstone that she was once Queen of England. However she was doomed to disappointment, as she died before the end of Anne's reign, in 1714, when her son George, aged 54 years, was proclaimed King, in accordance with the King William's Bill of Rights. He reigned 13 years without much comfort to himself or advantage to the nation—was succeeded in 1727 by his son, George the Second; and he in 1760 by George the Third, grand son of George the Second. This was the longest and most important reign in the history of England. The King was 22 years of age when he came to the throne, and he lived till the year 1820, when he was succeeded by his son, George the Fourth, and he, in 1830, by William the Fourth, son of George the Third. On the death of William, in 1837, Victoria, daughter of the Duke of Kent and grand daughter of George the Third came to the throne. May her reign be long and glorious; and may her posterity, if good and virtuous as she, wield the British sceptre till the last trumpet shall sound.

HIBERNICUS.

Chicago, Nov. 20, 1877.

A Pope's Death.

The following description of the ceremonies connected with the demise and burial of Pope Leo XII., are culled from an old copy of the *Christian Treasury*, published in England:—

Pope Leo XII. died on the morning of Tuesday, February 10, 1829; and notice was soon given by the tolling of the bells of every church in Rome. As the Pope died in the Vatican, the splendid ceremony of transporting his body thither could not take place; but when a Pope dies in the Quirinal or any other palace, his body is carried by torch-light in great state, on an open bier to the Vatican. It is understood that while the Pope's body remains in his private apartments, a servant enters the room at the usual hour, and asks what his Holiness chooses to have for dinner, and one of his attendants gravely replies: "His Holiness does not dine to-day, because he is dead." On Friday 13, the body was brought down to St. Peter's from the Sistine Chapel, on a bier accompanied by the cardinals, an immense number of the ecclesiastics and attendants, and all the magistrates of Rome, and deposited in the Chapel of the Holy Sacrament, dressed in a handsome pontifical robe, and so placed that the feet projected through the iron railing which encloses the chapel. A space immediately in front of the body was kept clear by the Sistine guards, and those who desired were allowed to enter at one end of this space, kiss the Pope's slippers, and pass out at the other end. The ceremony was well arranged, and went on without confusion. I entered and stood some time near the body, which was in a most unpleasant state, notwithstanding the profuse application of perfumes. The face was much discoloured, its features nearly gone, and it appeared to be covered by a fine transparent membrane to keep it together.

The crowd around seemed anxious to shove their rosaries to the dead body, and pressed forward as rapidly as possible to kiss the slippers. All ranks, from the highest to the lowest, seemed actuated by the same feelings; and before I left the church, many thousands had gone through the ceremony, which continued during the next day. Meanwhile, workmen were employed in preparing a niche for the reception of the Pope's body, in the wall on the north side of the church, above a small door leading to the robing-room of the singers. The body of the Pope last deceased is always thus deposited, until either a proper mausoleum is prepared for him, or his successor dies; in the latter case, his body is taken out and delivered to the Canons of St. Peter's, who give a formal obligation to produce it at any time on demand. A strong tackle and pulleys were erected over the niche, in order to raise the coffin to its place.* A requiem was also enterprising enough to sing for the Pope's soul, in the Chapel of the Choir. The music was very solemn, and beautifully executed.

On Sabbath evening the Pope's body was deposited in the niche. I was not present, but the ceremony is described as taught in the "Funzioni in Morte dei Sommi Pontefici," pp. 19, 20. Whence it appears the body is placed in a coffin of cedar wood enclosed in one of lead, and outside of all is another wooden coffin.† Thus provided, the Pope was deposited in his temporary resting-place, the broken plaster of the wall was soon repaired, and the spot marked by the simple inscription—"Depositum Leo XII." The funeral service for the Pope continues nine days, commencing on the day after the body is laid out in state in the Chapel of the Sacrament. Each morning the cardinals, assisted by the Papal Chapel, perform a solemn mass of requiem. This takes place on the first six days in the Chapel of the Choir, and on the last three at the foot of the *catafalco*, which has by this time been erected in the middle of the centre nave of the church. This is a sort of temporary monument, and varies in form and size according to the taste of the architect, and the sum of money allowed to be expended upon its erection.

That in honor of Leo XII. was in the form of an Egyptian pyramid, standing on a lofty base, and slightly truncated—the whole erection being about one hundred feet high, and having a candelabrum of the same height at each corner. On these candelabra an immense quantity of wax lights were placed, consuming, it is said, one thousand pound weight each day. Had this been exhibited at night instead of noon, the effect would have been striking; as it was, it looked poor, as artificial lights must always do when contrasted with the clear light of day. The *catafalco* was adorned by various water-color drawings, in imitation of bassi relievi, representing the Pope's bust, and the principal actions of his reign, long inscriptions in his praise, in not very classical Latin, and also emblematical statues, which I found were composed of hay covered over with stucco—perhaps the only materials which could be brought into use in so short a period.

After the mass of requiem is finished, the five absolutions prescribed by the ceremonial are pronounced. This service is repeated on the two following days; and on the ninth day, a prelate appointed for the purpose pronounces a funeral oration on the deceased Pontiff. This concludes the services connected with the dead body. After which, the attention of all Rome is naturally drawn to the proceedings connected with the election of a successor.

* It is the belief of the lower classes in Rome, that when the body of the former Pope is taken out of the niche, it is put into a carriage, and driven round the city, before being consigned to its place of repose, and that a salute is fired from the guns of St. Angelo, as the body passes the fortress. The guns certainly were discharged that evening, but I cannot positively vouch for the cause.

† Three velvet purses are placed beside the body in the innermost coffin, containing gold, silver, and copper coins—bearing on one side the impress of the Pope's countenance, and on the other, the most celebrated events of his reign.

The First Steamer in Quebec Harbor.

On Saturday morning, at eight o'clock, arrived here from Montreal, being her first trip, the steamboat Accommodation, with ten passengers. This is the first vessel of the kind that ever appeared in this harbor. She left Montreal on Wednesday at two o'clock, so that her passage was sixty-six hours, thirty of which she was at anchor. She arrived in Three Rivers in twenty-four hours. She has at present berths for twenty passengers, which next year will be considerably augmented. No wind nor tide can stop her. She has seventy-five feet keel, and is eighty-five feet on deck. The price for a passage up is $9, and $8 down, the vessel supplying provisions. The great advantage attending a vessel so constructed is, that a passage may be calculated on to a degree of certainty in point of time, which cannot be the case in any vessel propelled by sails only. The steamboat receives her impulse from an open, double-spoked, perpendicular wheel on each side, without any circular band or rim. To the end of each double spoke is fixed a square board which enters the water, and by the rotary motion of the wheel are put and kept in motion by steam operating within the vessel. A mast is to be fixed in her for the purpose of using a sail when the wind is favorable, which will occasionally accelerate her headway.—*Extract from Quebec Mercury, Nov. 5, 1809.*

THE truth in all cases is too well established to deny the satisfactory results produced in restoring gray hair to its natural color by Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer, as can be attested by many persons whose hair has prematurely turned gray. Try it and prove its efficacy. Sold by all chemists. In large bottles 50 cents each. Sold by F. Jordan, Jas. Wilson and George Cattle, Goderich, Ont., North-op & Lyman, Toronto.

There are not many cases of destitution in Winnipeg—probably fewer than in any other city of its size.

A Marvellous Discovery.

A North German newspaper gives an account of a discovery and invention, by means of which it is rendered possible wholly to overcome the force of gravitation so that a man in the latter ages of the New Era is seen to be hollow enough when the fact is remembered that the tax as at present imposed is actually 1½ cents less than that on by the last Tory Government up to within a year of its exit from office. But the tax upon malt has been loudly objected to, the Tory intention being to show the "old man" that he also has been badly misused in the matter of his beer. In regard to this matter Hon. Mr. Cartwright has shown that the tax was already at its highest collectable point upon adirla and that any attempt to make it still more steep would defeat itself and put a premium upon revenue frauds. But Mr. Cartwright has also told us to what an enormous extent the tax upon malt is going to oppress the beer-loving section of the community and compel people to indulge in the far more dangerous spirituous beverages. By a close calculation he has ascertained that the tax extracted from the beer drinker amounts to ½ of a cent per glass, and that consequently any one who seriously objected to it as a hardship could economize the whole amount of it by simply denying himself of two glasses in every hundred he has been accustomed to drink. Not a very great deprivation surely, if he should determine to save the tax in this way, nor a very burdensome tax either, should he choose to pay it by drinking the whole hundred glasses. Even on the admission that beer is a necessity, and therefore entitled to, comparison with the indispensable article of coal oil, there is a direct domestic saving of seven cents per gallon, since Mr. Cartwright's tax on malt amounts to but 2 cents per gallon of beer, while he removed a tax the Tories had levied upon the people's light of 9 cents on every gallon of oil. But Mr. Cartwright goes further, and very properly classes beer with the luxuries, that is to say, with the dispensable domestic commodities, while coal oil is unquestionably one of the prime necessaries of life in almost every Canadian family. At the tax per gallon (⅓ of a cent) which Mr. Cartwright has given us, the quantity of beer manufactured in Canada would yield a revenue of less that $200,000, which he has remitted to the people on coal oil alone, the sum of $8,000,000 per annum of a tax formerly levied upon this article of almost universal necessity. It requires but a glance of common sense to determine that as between these commodities the present Government readjusted the tariff in the interest of the public, and that the attempt to create a public prejudice on such a score is only so much clap-trap which will be sure to be visited with the public contempt.

The *Ocean Record* relates the following: "I'll marry any young girl in the room that will have me," said a half-tipsy young fellow. "I'll take you," said a fresh, clear eyed young girl of 17. And in half an hour the two were married and being congratulated by their friends. This actually occurred only a few weeks ago in the near vicinity of Franklinville, in this county. The occasion was a country dance, the participants were a farmer's son and a farmer's daughter, neither of whom had exchanged a word with the other until the above scene occurred. The young fellow had been drinking and thought he would see something "smart," and astonish the girls with his audacity. The girl, however, had heard that he was a 'good fellow,' and being moved by that spirit which 'will not take a dare if death come,' took him at his word. They are now living with the young fellow's parents, and are studying each other's character at their leisure."

General News.

An Indian outbrake is apprehended in Idaho.

Smith, the Castleton abortionist, has received a commutation of the death sentence to imprisonment for life.

The latest New York sensation is a living infant, thirteen inches long and weighing only one pound ten ounces.

More trouble is feared in Beauce; this time in connection with the St. Francis gold diggings.

The Italian Chamber has adopted a clause in the new penal code abolishing capital punishment.

The scheme for the establishment of a Roman Catholic hierarchy in Scotland has been indefinitely postponed.

A corner in coal oil in Winnipeg has caused a rise of from 40c. to 75c. per gallon.

"Little All Right," the Japanese child acrobat, turns out to be a French Canadian dwarf named Arthur Deporte.

The official Russian losses from the commencement of hostilities to the 21st instant are 71,705.

The Pope was photographed a couple of weeks ago. Three attempts were necessary, and he wrote under the portrait, "My last picture."

Despite the war with Turkey, Russia is rapidly extending her business connections in Central Asia, receiving vast quantities of cotton and sending back manufactured goods in return.

The Belleville exemptions from taxation amount to nearly $400,000, or more than ten per cent. of the total assessments of the town.

A Toronto firm, whose name has not been disclosed, has been detected by the Post Office authorities in smuggling braids and laces to customers by sending them enclosed in newspapers.

The Canada Bible Society of Montreal has gone into liquidation. The revelations made cause great excitement and it is believed the directors will be prosecuted.

The reward for distinguished and meritorious service, vacated by the promotion of General Lord Mark Kerr, has been conferred upon Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Selby Smyth.

The failures in Canada for nine months of this year amount to $21,000,000. The first two quarters of the year the amount was higher than it had ever been before in our history. There was a reduction in the amount in the third quarter of about $2,000,000, but even with this reduction it stands higher than in the corresponding quarter of last year. Still the fact that the amount and number of failures are sensibly diminishing gives reasonable grounds to hope that the country may have reached the turning point.

The California farmers are exasperated by the ravages of flocks of wild geese on their sprouting grain, and propose to kill them by poison. But the San Francisco *Bulletin* protests, saying that a few months ago there was a famine in the Sacramento Valley of a whole fortnight's duration, during which time the wild goose was supposed to have been poisoned. In view of the fact that these wild geese are extensively used as food all over the State, it becomes a question how far the use of poison to get rid of them should be tolerated.

Beer and Benzine.

[From the Kingston Whig.]

In a previous issue we disposed of the mock sympathy of the Chieftain for the "old woman" and her favorite beverage. The Tory grievance about the taxed teapot is seen to be hollow enough when the fact is remembered that the tax as at present imposed is actually 1½ cents less than that on by the last Tory Government up to within a year of its exit from office. But the tax upon malt has been loudly objected to, the Tory intention being to show the "old man" that he also has been badly misused in the matter of his beer. In regard to this matter Hon. Mr. Cartwright has shown that the tax was already at its highest collectable point upon adirla and that any attempt to make it still more steep would defeat itself and put a premium upon revenue frauds. But Mr. Cartwright has also told us to what an enormous extent the tax upon malt is going to oppress the beer-loving section of the community and compel people to indulge in the far more dangerous spirituous beverages. By a close calculation he has ascertained that the tax extracted from the beer drinker amounts to ½ of a cent per glass, and that consequently any one who seriously objected to it as a hardship could economize the whole amount of it by simply denying himself of two glasses in every hundred he has been accustomed to drink. Not a very great deprivation surely, if he should determine to save the tax in this way, nor a very burdensome tax either, should he choose to pay it by drinking the whole hundred glasses. Even on the admission that beer is a necessity, and therefore entitled to, comparison with the indispensable article of coal oil, there is a direct domestic saving of seven cents per gallon, since Mr. Cartwright's tax on malt amounts to but 2 cents per gallon of beer, while he removed a tax the Tories had levied upon the people's light of 9 cents on every gallon of oil. But Mr. Cartwright goes further, and very properly classes beer with the luxuries, that is to say, with the dispensable domestic commodities, while coal oil is unquestionably one of the prime necessaries of life in almost every Canadian family. At the tax per gallon (⅓ of a cent) which Mr. Cartwright has given us, the quantity of beer manufactured in Canada would yield a revenue of less that $200,000, which he has remitted to the people on coal oil alone, the sum of $8,000,000 per annum of a tax formerly levied upon this article of almost universal necessity. It requires but a glance of common sense to determine that as between these commodities the present Government readjusted the tariff in the interest of the public, and that the attempt to create a public prejudice on such a score is only so much clap-trap which will be sure to be visited with the public contempt.

Protection under the Present Tariff.

A letter, signed by a "Commercial Traveller," evidently written by one who thoroughly understands the subject, thus compares the practical results of the tariff now in force, and that in force under the late Conservative Administration. It will be seen that the protection afforded under the present tariff gives an actual discrimination in favor of the Canadian as against the American manufacturer of 30 per cent. as compared with 15 per cent. under the late Government. The writer says: "It seems to be almost impossible for the Opposition leaders to tell the truth about anything they chance to discuss at their public meetings. They either know nothing about the business of the country, or they wilfully endeavor to deceive the people. Sir John, 'the greatest living statesman,' is no exception in this respect. For instance, the other day at Winchester Springs, he deliberately stated that, prior to the change of Government, a duty of 15 per cent was equal to 25 per cent. now. But, as usual, the reverse is nearer the truth, and this year, as against the United States, of which he was then speaking, we have at least 12 per cent. more protection than we had in Sir John's time, as any schoolboy could demonstrate.—Every importer knows that the chief inducements to buy in the American markets was the difference in the money, which nearly covered the duty till very recently; and as soon as American currency is at par, Canada will virtually be protected to the extent of 30 per cent. or double what it was under the old Government. A single transaction will suffice to show how the rise in greenbacks operated to protect us on this side from the "slaughtering" Yankees, who are such a dread to the Tories out of office. Suppose a house to import a bill of goods from New York worth $1,000 say in 1872, it would cost them, laid down here, as follows:

Invoice $1,000, less 12½ per cent. for gold	$875.00
Duty at 15 per cent on $875	131.25
Cost in gold	$1,006.25
But now it would cost as follows:	
Invoice $1,000, less 3 per cent. for gold	$970.00
Duty at 17½ per cent on $970	170.75
Cost in gold	$1,230.75

Of course I have omitted the freight and incidental expenses, which would be about the same in both cases.

Prince Hassan and His Gloves.

We have from a correspondent a curious bit of information about the young Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian contingent of the Turkish army on the Danube. Though but twenty-four years old, Prince Hassan, son of the Khedive, is an experienced soldier, and has already had his share of haps and mishaps. The young Prince received his military education at Woolwich and Berlin, after which he occupied the office of Minister of War to his father. During the late war with Abyssinia he was seriously wounded and made prisoner. Although treated with great consideration, King John, "to punish him," as he expressed it, "for fighting against Christians," ordered that a large cross should be tatooed on the back of each of the Prince's hands. This was done; and when his wounds were healed the young officer was released and returned to Cairo. Arrived at home, Prince Hassan consulted the best European as well as native physicians and chemists, and Copt soothsayers, promising a large sum to anyone who would rid him of these mementoes of the Abyssinian King. Advice was freely offered and experiments tried; the Prince underwent much suffering, but all in vain—the Christian crosses were indelible. In despair he finally resorted to a Dervish for advice, and the holy man communicated a remedy which, at least, had the merit of being undeniably efficacious. "Chop off both thy hands," he said to the prince; "better live without hands than wear forever these signs of infidel giaours!" But Hassan relished it but little, and remains to this day tattooed with the hateful symbols. This is why no one ever sees him with gloves.

A man named Moore, employed at Carling's Brewery, London, while digging tiles in a drain on Monday evening, was buried by the sudden caving in of the earth. He was lying at the bottom of from seven to nine feet, but his great presence of mind he had placed a board before his face in such a way as to afford a breathing space, and he escaped with few injuries.

Miscellaneous.

Wire Spring Mattress.

Terms Reasonable.

$75,000.00 TO LEND, ON REAL ESTATE

$20,000.

PRIVATE FUNDS to loan on Farm and Town property at lowest interest. Mortgages purchased. No Commission charged, conveyancing fees reasonable.
N. B.—Borrowers can obtain money in one week if required.
DAVISON & JOHNSON, Barristers &c.
1411-1y Goderich

$500,000.

PRIVATE FUNDS to loan on Farm and Town Property at lowest rate of interest, on easy terms of repayment by yearly instalments. Apply to
R. RADCLIFFE.
1580

Restaurants.

NEW RESTAURANT,
Blake's Block,
MARKET SQUARE.
The subscriber begs to intimate to the public that he has commenced business in Blake's new block, next door to Mrs. Warnock, and has in stock a fresh lot of
CONFECTIONERY, FRUITS, FLOWERS, CIGARS, TOBACCOS, &c.,
Fresh vegetables and pastries always in stock. The ice cream parlor is the largest in town, and is hand-omely fitted up.
ICE CREAM AND SODA WATER
cool and refreshing always to be had. Remember the place, and be sure to give me a call.
Jas. Cathcart.

RESTAURANT.
Hot and Cold Meals at all hours.
FRUIT, VEGETABLES, OYSTERS, &c., &c. in their season.
Fingers of every description at lowest rates, kept supplied to families by the dozen or as required.
JAMES VIVIAN,