Beautiful Murmuring Sea.

I am a fisherman,
Happy and free;
My barque is my home,
My bride is the sea.

Though people may say
She is fickle and gay,
I love her too well
Of her faults to tell—
Beautiful, murmuring sea!

She rocks me to sleep
On her bosom so deep,
Singing a lullaby
Of soft, sweet melody;
A love-breathing song,
Which lingereth long—
Beautiful, murmuring sea!

From the recesses hidden,
There cometh, when bidden,
Jewels so rare,
To deck the hair
Of ladies bright
And their bosoms white—
Beautiful, murmuring sea!

I love not their brightness,
Nor their bosom's whiteness,
They can never tempt me
Away from the sea;
I love her too well
To feel their spell—
Beautiful, murmuring sea!

Charlie Blade's Mad Dog.

We propose to tell a story about Charlie Blade. We will begin by stating that Blade is a baggageman on the New York Central. He is a natural humorist. Railroad men call him a comical genius. Whether he is or not let this incident attest. Not many days ago a man approached Charlie's baggage-car at Syracuse, leading a monster of a dog. He was willing to pay a round figure if the animal could be taken as far as Oneida in care of the baggageman. He had some ladies to look after, and wanted to be rid of the dog. Blade undertook the charge and the canine was tied in the corner of the car. 'Mind' said the man 'the dog is a valuable one, and I shall hold you responsible for his safety.' The train started. The dog became uneasy. After a series of contortions he snapped the rope and, with a mighty bound, sprang from the open door while the train was passing through Canastota. Blade was disgusted. The animal was worth considerable money, and he would be held responsible for his loss. Blade, the baggageman, did'nt want to meet the consequences. So at the proper time he became Blade, the actor and comedian. The train halted at Oneida. As the passenger came forward to claim the dog Charley jumped from his car and started for the dog owner like a Chancellor Square policeman after an Academy boy.

'I want to know your name,' thundered Blade.

'What's that for?' said the man.

'I'm going to have you in custody, sir.

'What do you mean?' asked the passenger, becoming interested.

'What do you mean, sir, putting a mad dog in my baggage car?'

'Mad dog?'

'Yes, sir! Mad dog sir! Got loose in my car! Ruined two valises sir! Chawed up a mail bag! Just escaped with my life, sir! Had to climb on the top of the car until the savage beast jumped out of the door.'

By this time the owner was pretty well agitated over Charlie's tragic account. He swore that the dog was all right when they left Syracuse. He couldn't believe the beast was mad.

This put Blade's comic and imitative powers to a severe test. He described the froth in the mouth, and imitated the savage howling like a first-class ventriloquist. Charley is an old actor and he won the day. His comic genius triumphed. The dog owner took the next train for Canastota convinced that the once noble dog was a raving canine, only deserving of buckshot. 'Tray, turned up, 'ever faithful' and perfectly sane, in Canastota. Blade's mad-dog stratagem is now retailed among railroad men from New York to Buffalo. Sharp blade!—*Utica Observer.*

A Model American Consul.

(From the Springfield Republican, June 24.)

Mr. John S. Fiske seems to be going beyond Gen. Sickles and Geo. H. Butler in his preparatory studies for a diplomatic career. He is now under indictment in England for an offence not only criminal, but in the highest degree disgraceful. In the preliminary examination the following letter of his, written two months ago, was read. It is addressed to Boulton, the companion of Park, who was Lord Arthur Clinton's Alexis. We would suggest to Secretary Fish that it is about time that Fiske should cease to be consul in Great Britain; Spain or Egypt are better suited to his tastes. Here is the letter:—

OFFICE, EDINBORO', April 20.

MY DARLING ERNE: I had a letter last night from Louis, which was charming in every respect, except in the information it bore, that he is to be kept a week or so longer in the North. He tells me that you are 'living in drag'—what a wonderful child it is. I have three minds to come up to London and see your magnificence with my own eyes.—Would you welcome me? Probably it is better that I should stay and dream of you. But the thought of you, Venus and Antinous is one, is ravishing. Let me ask your advice. A young lady, whose family are friends of mine, is coming here. She is a charming dressed, beautiful fool, with £20,000 a year. I have reason to believe that if I go in for her I can marry her. You know I should never care for her; but is the bait tempting enough for me to make this further sacrifice to respectability! Of course, after we were married, I could do pretty much as I pleased. People don't mind what one does on £30,000 a year, and the lady wouldn't mind much, as she hasn't brains enough to trouble herself about much beyond her dresses, carriages, &c. What shall I do? You see I keep on writing to you, and expect some day an answer to some of my letters. In any case, with all my love in my heart.

I am yours, &c.,
JOHN S. F.

Shocking case of Filial Ingratitude.

A heartless and shocking case of inhumanity has just occurred in the township of Windham. A man now upwards of eighty years of age, and who has resided in that township for years, has for some time been dependent upon his children. He had lived with one of his daughters, two or three of whom were married, for a time, and then would remain a short time with another daughter, and so on. A couple of months or so ago the old man had an altercation with some of the members of the family, whom we shall designate No 1, with whom he then resided. He left the residence of No 1 after the altercation, and supposing that he had gone to live with family No 2, a few miles distant. No 1 packed up his clothes and took them to the house of No 2. No 2, however, was apparently determined that he would no longer be bothered with the poor old man, and would not allow the clothes to be left on the premises, and No 1 therefore left them in charge of a neighbor. Soon afterwards the old man arrived at No 2's, and was told that his clothes were not there, nor could they tell him where they were. He then started for No 1's, where he arrived so feeble that he was unable to walk any further. Daughter No 1 then took him in a waggon to No 2's. How long he remained there we cannot say, but finally daughter No 3, who lived with No 2, got him in a vehicle and took him to within a mile or two of No 1's setting him down upon the road and telling him to get to a house near by. Instead of going to the house, however, he wandered into a piece of woods, and nothing more was seen or heard of him for about seventeen days, when he was found lying insensible in the woods. When found, son in law No 1 was apprised of the fact, but he refused to allow his team to be taken to convey him from the woods to the house, and also refused to go for a doctor! Some neighbors acted the part of good Samaritans, carried the old man to a house and dispatched a messenger for a medical man. Around where the old man lay in the woods every twig and leaf was eaten, and it was evident that these had been his only means of subsistence during the time he was in the woods. At last accounts he was in a very weak and precarious condition.—*London [Ont] Free Press, June 11.*

—The Charity Children at St. Paul's, London, sung together this year, as usual, to the number of five thousand. The pieces selected were "Old Hundred," Goss's *Te Deum* and *Jubilate* in A. Mendelssohn's "Sleepers, Awake," "Zadok the Priest," and Hallelujah Chorus.

AMNESTY TO SCOTT'S MURDERERS.

How a Loyal Red River Settler views the Suspicion.

DR. LYNCH DENOUNCES THE COMPROMISE.

FIVE SOUND REASONS FORBIDDING ITS ACCEPTANCE BY THE PEOPLE.

The following letter has been addressed to His Excellency Sir John Young, Bart., K. C. B., &c. &c., General, &c. &c., *May it please Your Excellency,*—

I have on several occasions had the honor of addressing Your Excellency on behalf of the loyal portion of the inhabitants of the Red River Settlement, and having heard that there is a possibility of the government favoring the granting of an amnesty for all offences, to the rebels of Red River, including Louis Riel, O'Donohue, Lepine and others of their leaders, I feel it to be my duty on behalf of the loyal people of the territory to protest most strongly against an act that would be unjust to them, and at the same time place on record the reasons which we consider render such clemency not only unfair and cruel but also injudicious, impolitic and dangerous.

I therefore beg most humbly and respectfully to lay before your Excellency, on behalf of those whom I represent, the reasons which lead us to protest against the leaders of the rebellion being included in an amnesty and for which we claim that they should be excluded from its effects.

1. A general amnesty would be a serious reflection on the loyal people of the Red River-Settlement who throughout this whole affair have shown a true spirit of loyalty and devotion to their Sovereign and to British institutions. Months before Mr. Macdougall left Canada it was announced that he had been appointed Governor. He had resigned his seat in the Cabinet, and had addressed his constituents prior to his departure. The people of the Settlements had read these announcements, and on the publication of his proclamation in the Queen's name with the royal arms at its head, they had every reason to consider that the Queen herself called for their services. These services were cheerfully given, they were enrolled in the Queen's name to put down a rising that was a rebellion—that was trampling under foot all law and order and preventing British subjects from entering or passing through British Territory. For this they were imprisoned for months; for this they were robbed of all they possessed, and for this, the crime of obeying the call of his Sovereign one true hearted loyal Canadian was cruelly and foully murdered. An amnesty to the perpetrators of these outrages by our Government we hold to be a serious reflection on the conduct of the loyal inhabitants and a condemnation of their loyalty.

2. It is an encouragement of rebellion. Riel was guilty of treason. When he refused permission to Mr. Macdougall, a British subject, to enter British territory, and drove him away by force of arms, he set law at defiance and committed an open act of rebellion. He also knew that Mr. Macdougall had been nominated Governor. Knew that he had resigned his seat in the Cabinet, knew he had bid farewell to his constituents, yet he drove him out by force of arms, and when the Queen's proclamation was issued—for all he knew by the Queen's authority—he tore it up, scattered the type used in printing it, defied it, and imprisoned, robbed and murdered those whose only crime in his eyes was that they had obeyed it. It may be said that Riel knew that Mr. Macdougall had no authority to issue a proclamation in the Queen's name, a statement of this kind would lead to the inference that it was the result of secret information and of a conspiracy among some in high position. This had some times been suspected by many, but hitherto has never been believed. An amnesty to Riel and other leaders would be an endorsation of their acts of treason, robbery and murder, and therefore an encouragement to rebellion.

3. An amnesty is injudicious, impolitic and dangerous, if it includes the leaders. Some of those who have been robbed and imprisoned, who have seen their comrade and fellow prisoner led out and butchered in cold blood, seeing the law powerless to protect the innocent and punish the guilty, might in that wild spirit of justice, called vengeance, take the life of Riel or some other of the leaders. Should this unfortunately happen the attempt by means of law to punish the avenger would be attended with serious difficulty, and would not receive the support of the loyal people of the Territory, of the Canadian emigrants who are pouring in, or of the people of the older Provinces. Trouble would arise, and further disturbance break out in the settlement. It would be argued with much force that Riel had murdered a loyal man for no crime but his loyalty and that he was pardoned, and that when a loyal man taking the law into his own hands executed a rebel and a murderer in vengeance for a murder, he would be still more entitled to a pardon, and the result would be that the law could not be carried out. When the enforcement of the law would be an outrage to the sense of justice of the community, the law would be treated with contempt. A full amnesty will produce this result, and bitter feuds and a legacy of internal dissension entailed upon that country for years to come.

4. It will destroy all confidence in the administration of law and maintenance of order. There could be no feeling of security for life, liberty or property, in a country where treason, murder, robbery and other crimes had been openly perpetrated, and afterwards condoned and pardoned sweepingly by the highest authorities.

5. The proceedings of the insurgent leaders, previous to the attempt of Mr. Macdougall to enter the Territory, as well as afterwards, led many to suspect that Riel and his associates were in collusion with certain persons holding high official positions. Although suspected it could not be believed. An amnesty granted now, including every one would confirm these suspicions, preclude the possibility of dissipating them, and leave a lasting distrust in the honor and good faith of the Canadian Government.

In respectfully submitting these arguments for Your Excellency's most favorable consideration, I wish Your Excellency to understand that it is not the object of this protest to stand in the way of an amnesty to the great mass of the rebels, but to provide against the pardon of the ringleaders, those designing men who have inaugurated and kept alive the difficulties and disturbances in the Red River settlement, and who have led on their innocent dupes from one step to another in the commission of crime by false statements and by appealing to their prejudices and passions.

I have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's obe't humble serv't
JAMES LYNCH.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,
TORONTO June 29th.

McFadden's Masterstroke, or the Modern Road to Fortune.

Samuel McFadden was a watchman in the bank. He was poor, but honest, and his life was without reproach. The trouble with him was, that he was not appreciated. His salary was only four dollars a week, and when he asked more, the president, cashier, and board of directors glared at him through their spectacles, and frowned on him, and told him to go out and stop his insolence, when he knew business was dull and the bank could not meet its expenses now, let alone recklessly lavishing one dollar a week upon such a miserable worm as Samuel McFadden. And then Samuel McFadden felt depressed and sad, and the haughty scorn of the president and cashier cut him to the soul. He would often go out in the ship-yard and bow his venerable twenty-four-inch head, and weep gallons and gallons of tears over his insignificance, and pray that he might be made worthy of the cashier's and president's polite attention. One night a happy thought struck him, a gleam of light burst upon his soul, and gazing down the dim vista of the years, with his eyes all blinded with the mist of joyous tears, he saw himself rich, honoured and respected. So Samuel McFadden fooled around, and got a jimmy, a monkey wrench, and a cross cut saw, and a cold chisel, and a drill, and about half a ton of gunpowder and nitro-glycerine, and all these things. Then, in the dead of night, he went to the fire-proof, and after working at it a while, burst the door and brick-work into immortal smash, with such perfect success that there was not enough of that safe left to make a carpet tack. Mr. McFadden then proceeded to load up with coupons and greenbacks, and currency and specie, and to nail all the old change that was lying around anywhere, so that he pranced out of the bank with one million dollars on him. He then retired to an unassuming residence out of town, and sent word to the detectives where he was.

It was all serene and beautiful for Samuel McFadden now. He felt that it was all right at last, and that the dark night of sorrow had passed, and the bright rays of the sun of prosperity at last illuminated his path. A detective called on him next day with a soothing note from the cashier, McFadden treated it with lofty scorn. Detectives called on him every day with humble notes from the President, and the Cashier, and the Board of Directors, and clerks, and stockholders. At last the bank officers got up a magnificent and private supper, to which Mr. McFadden was invited. He came, and as the bank officers bowed down in the dust before him, he pondered over the bitter, bitter past, and his soul was filled with wild exultation. (It seems to me that the last sentence is symmetrical and poetic! It strikes me so, anyhow.)

Before he drove away in his carriage that night, it was all fixed that Mr. McFadden was to keep half a million of that money, and was to be unmolested, if he returned the other half. He fulfilled his contract like an honest man; but refused with haughty disdain the offer of the Cashier to marry his (McFadden's) daughter. Mac is now honored and respected. He moves in the best society; he browses in purple and fine linen and other good clothes, and enjoys himself first rate. And often now he takes his infant son upon his knee and tells him of his early life, and instils precepts into his child's mind, and shows him how, by industry and perseverance, and frugality, and nitro-glycerine, and monkey-wrenches, and enterprise, and cross-cut saws, and familiarity with the detective system, even the poorest may rise to affluence and respectability.

The Boulton Masqueraders.

Two correspondents want to know who the 'Boulton Masqueraders' are about whom so much has been said in our cable despatches of late, and what the nature of their offence is. The facts, so far as they can be published, are simply these. A few weeks ago two young men, who gave their names as Boulton and Parke, were arrested in one of the London theatres, while dressed in female attire. The disguise was so complete that they passed readily for young women—and handsome ones at that—and were frequently addressed as such in the theatres which they were in the habit of frequenting. Even the detectives were for a time deceived, and hesitated before arresting them, they looked so much like respectable young ladies. On being taken into custody their lodgings were searched and an immense assortment of bonnets, boots, dresses, shawls, and other articles usually worn by ladies, was discovered. The prisoners were taken before a magistrate, on a charge of appearing in public in female attire. At the suggestion of the detectives the case was continued from day to day, and a great mass of evidence was put in, some of which was of a most extraordinary character. It was shown that the prisoners were in the habit of playing female parts at private theatricals; that they had attended public and private balls and parties as ladies; that they had witnessed the University boat race dressed as ladies, and accompanied by several young "swells" who passed them off to their friends as ladies; and that they had actually spent many evenings as ladies in the houses of most respectable persons, being introduced by friends of the family. On one occasion they went to Glasgow from London, attended a ball, and remained for several days at a first-class hotel, being all the time dressed as girls. Boulton, it was shown, had lived with Lord Arthur Clinton for five or six months. The woman from whom the lodgings were rented could not say whether he was a man or a woman, as he sometimes appeared in one character, and sometimes in the other. It was also shown that Parke and another young "swell" had lodged together for many months. Some of the evidence was of such a peculiar nature that the magistrate held the prisoners for trial, not only on the charge of wearing female apparel, but on a much more serious charge, and one which, if sustained by evidence, will bring terrible punishment upon them. The magistrate was so satisfied as to their guilt that he refused to liberate them on bail, though any amount was offered by their friends. All of the young men interested in this extraordinary affair, occupy the position of gentlemen. Some of them have titles, and are 'men about town,' with large private incomes, and connected with some of the first families in England. The most peculiar feature of the case is the sudden death of three of the parties since the investigation commenced. Lord Arthur Clinton died a week or two ago, and it is generally supposed that he committed suicide, in order to escape the consequences of the crime. Mr. Peele, another of the party, died a few days after; and the death of still another is announced. It is thought that each of these poisoned himself. Three or four of the others have disappeared. In addition to Boulton and Parke, three others are held in custody, including the American Consul at Glasgow, Mr. Fiske. Altogether the case is a most extraordinary one. It is the greatest scandal of the day, and has occasioned more excitement in England than any case which has been before the courts for many years. The trial is looked forward to with intense interest.

Ancient Royalty at Dinner.

A correspondent sends to the Washington *Star* as illustrative of court table manners in Europe two centuries and a half ago the following promulgation of etiquette for the Royal and Imperial Court of Austria in 1624. It is translated from *Tages-Presse*, Vienna, of June 1st inst.:

His R. I. Majesty having graciously invited the officers of His Majesty's Guards to the Imperial table has been much gratified with the gallant demeanor and refined behavior of Messieurs, the officers; nevertheless H. M. thinks proper to issue the following admonitions for the information of Messieurs, the cadets.

1. They must present themselves to His Imperial Majesty in full military dress, with their boots cleaned. They must be polite and deferential to H. M., and not enter the place half drunk.

2. At the table they must not rock themselves on their chairs or lean back with their feet elevated, or stretch their legs at full length under the table.

3. They must not take a swallow of liquor after each mouthful, lest they become soon drunk or tipsy. They must, at one time, drink no more than half a glassful, and before putting the glass to their lips they must carefully wipe their mouths and mustachios and sip their liquor gentcelly.

4. They must not put their hands or fingers into the dishes or plates, or throw bones under the table

5. They must not lick their fingers or spit into their plates; or blow their noses on the napkins. They must not drink to such excess as to fall from their chairs; but must be able to stand up whenever so ordered.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS'S LAST LETTER.—A letter is published which was certainly one of the last written by Mr. Dickens—it may have been his very last—for it is dated the day of the fatal seizure, and, under the circumstances, it will be read with a good deal of interest. Somebody had called Mr. Dickens's attention to a passage in the tenth chapter of "Edwin Drood" as likely to wound the feelings of religious people, by the fact of its containing what the writer was pleased to consider a not quite reverent allusion to a passage in the Bible, supposed by many to refer to Our Lord, Mr. Dickens sent the following reply:

GAD'S HILL PLACE, HIGHAM,
BY ROCHESTER, KENT,
WEDNESDAY, June 8th, 1870.

DEAR SIR:—It would be quite inconceivable to me—but for your letter—that any reasonable reader could possibly attach a scriptural reference to a passage in a book of mine, reproducing a much-abused social figure of speech, impressed into all sorts of service, on all sorts of inappropriate occasions, without the finest connection of it with its original source. I am truly shocked to find that any reader can make the mistake. I have always striven in my writings to express veneration for the life and lessons of Our Saviour, because I feel it, and because I rewrote that history for my children—every one of whom knew it from having it repeated to them, long before they could read, and almost as soon as they could speak. But I have never made proclamation of this from the house-tops.

Faithfully yours,
CHARLES DICKENS.

—Last Saturday afternoon, the Papal Zouaves lately returned from Rome, held a meeting in the hall of the Institute Canadian and determined to apply to government for permission to form a battalion of Canadian Zouaves. The members of the corps will furnish their own uniform, which is to be Zouave. The headquarters of the battalion will be in Montreal, where the Canadian Zouaves will assemble once a year for the purpose of performing the annual drill required by the Militia Act.

OUTRAGE UPON CANADIAN VESSELS.—The Chatham *Planet* reports the seizure by the United States authorities on Monday of last week, of two Canadian vessels—the tug "Reindeer" and the scow "Campbell," on the ground that they were trading between Canada and the United States without license. The vessels, it is asserted, were seized in Canadian waters by a United States officer, and conveyed to an American port. This highhanded proceeding has been officially reported to the Canadian authorities, with a view to ascertaining what the *Planet* desires to know, "when this is going to be stopped."

Devotion *versus* Boots.—The Special Commissioner of the *Daily Telegraph*, who is at present describing some of the peculiar religious sects in London, tells the following story in connection with the habit of Primitive Methodist congregations to interpolate devotional exclamations in the midst of the sermon: "A lady sat at a Primitive Methodist Chapel, close by a poor man who was remarkably ill shod, and whose exclamations were in inverse proportion to his shoe-leather. He kept crying out, 'Glory be to God!' until he quite annoyed her; and, on leaving chapel the lady told him such was the case, promising him a new pair of boots if he would restrain himself within due bounds. He did so for several days; but afterwards some particularly exciting cause occurred, and he started up in chapel, shouting out, 'Boots or no boots, glory be to God!'"

Stout Old Lady (just alighted from the 'bus)—"Well, that's a relief!" Rude Conductor—"So the 'osses thinks, mum!"

Dr. J. Briggs' Throat, and Lung Healer is pleasant to take and unsurpassed for its efficacy in curing Cough, Bronchitis, &c. Sold by Druggists.

To those who suffer from Corns, Bunions, Bad Nails, Chilblains, Frosted Feet, &c., try Dr J Briggs' Curative. If used literally as directed, relief is immediate, and cure certain. Sold by Druggists.

For Colds, Cough, Bronchitis, Consumption, and all Diseases of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs, Dr J Briggs Throat and Lung Healer is a certain and reliable Medicine. Sold by Druggists.

Frosted Feet, Chilblains, Corns, Bunions, Bad Nails &c., are positively cured by the use of Dr J Briggs Modern Cutative. This Remedy has been compounded with great care, and, used as directed, never fails Sold by Druggists.

Catarrh, a disease which distresses us and disgusts our friends, can be instantly relieved and quickly cured by using Dr. J. Briggs' Allevantor, an invaluable Remedy for all pain and inflammation. Sold by Druggists.

Dr. J Briggs' Allevantor, for the Cure of Catarrh, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c., is unrivalled. In a thorough trial of its virtues, all will acknowledge its superiority. Sold by Druggists.

If with Piles you are much afflicted,
And sought for a cure in vain;
Use Briggs' Pile Remedy as directed
You will both health and peace again.

Dr J Briggs' & Co, No. 6, King Street, West Toronto

Dr J Briggs' Pile Remedy is acknowledged by all who have tried it (and their name is Legion) to be the best, most successful and efficacious Remedy ever used for that disease. Sold by Druggists.

All persons suffering from Piles, Internal, Bleeding, External, or Itching Piles, will be immediately relieved and eventually cured by using Dr J Briggs' Pile Remedy Sold by Druggists

Sufferers from Corns, Bunions, Bad Nails, and those torturing afflictions Chilblains, are well recommended to use Dr J Briggs' well-known Curative for certain relief and positive cure. Sold by Druggists.

Consumptives, try Dr. J. Briggs' Throat and Lung Healer. It will relieve and cure you. For all disease of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs, nothing can surpass its beneficial effects. Sold by Druggists.

R. B. SMITH,
HAS RECEIVED
NEW SPRING STOCK,
IN
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES, &c
Stock Very Large and Cheap—Call and See,
Goderich, April 19th, 1870. sw67

PIANOS, MELODEONS,
SHEET MUSIC.
THE SUBSCRIBER IN RETURNING THANKS FOR THE LIBERAL PATRONRGE He has received during the past year, respectfully begs to intimate that he is now prepared to furnish
Pianos, Melodeons, Cabinet & Church Organs
OF ANY MAKE MANUFACTURED
At prices and terms which defy competition, in this section.
EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS,
SHEET MUSIC SUPPIED ON SHORT NOTICE.
JOSHUA CALLAWAY.
March 1870. Goderich. f-m

THE MARKET GROCERY
North Side Market Square.
FLOUR AND FEED
OF ALL KINDS.
A very large Stock of Crockery.
Splendid China Sets.
GENERAL GROCERIES
of All Kinds,
CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.
Platform and Counter Scales of best make
FOR SALE.
ROBINSON & YATES.
Goderich, Sept. 29th, 1868. w67

THE CANADA
Permanent Building & Savings Society
IS PREPARED TO MAKE
ADVANCES ON APPROVED REAL ESTATE
SITUATE IN WESTERN CANADA,
ON THE FOLLOWING FAVORABLE TERMS:
A month required to redeem each $100 advanced in ..... 5 years. 10 years. 15 years.
If payable half-yearly $12.95 8.62 6.50
If payable yearly 26.55 16.46 13.34
Loans at proportionate rates for 3, 4, 6, 8 or 12 years.
The above instalments include a Sinking Fund, which pays off the Principal, as well as the Interest of the loan, so that at the expiration of the term agreed upon, the debt is entirely wiped out. The full amount of the loan is advanced, and no payment is required before the end of the half-year or year. Payments may be made in advance, and interest is allowed therefor; or the mortgage may be redeemed in full at any time the borrower desires, on equitable terms. *EXPENSES STRICTLY MODERATE.* For further information, apply (prepaid) to
HORACE HORTON ESQ.,
Appraiser to the Society, Goderich.
J. HERBERT MASON,
Secretary and Treasurer, Toronto.
Goderich, 16th Oct., 1866 w38w

GOODERICH WOOLEN FACTORY,
(KNOWN AS PIPER'S MILLS)
J. INGLIS & SONS,
RESPECTFULLY intimates to farmers and others that they are prepared to fill all orders in
ROLL CARDING, MANUFACTURING,
Cloth Dressing, Custom Spinning, Dyeing, Satinetts,
Fulled Cloths, Winceys, Flannels, Blankets,
On the shortest notice. Parties wishing to exchange their wool for good home made goods, will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we are satisfied we have the goods you require. Parties coming from a distance with wool to get carded may in nearly every instance rely on getting their wool home with them the same day.
☞ ALL WORK WARRANTED.
Goderich Woolen Factory,
June 8th, 1869. w11

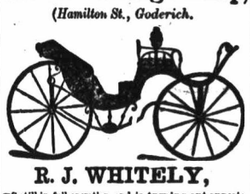
FARM FOR SALE
ON THE
BAYFIELD GRAVEL ROAD.
BEING lot 22, first concession Goderich Township 116 acres, 50 of which are cleared, a never failing creek runs through the land. The lot is situated on the Gravel road about 5 miles from the town of Goderich. The land is a rich clay loam, being very suitable for wheat or fruit growing. The lot will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Possession can be given 1st October, for particulars and terms, apply to G. H. PARSONS or to J. DAVISON, Esq. Goderich.
Goderich, March 21st, 1870. w9-tf

FARM FOR SALE.
LOT 10, CON. 10, W. D. COLBORNE, 100 ACRES, 60 cleared, good dwelling house, frame 22x36, with a commodious kitchen attached, also good barn and shed accommodation, good bearing orchard, well watered by two creeks running through the farm, and good wells. One mile from gravel road, 5 miles from Goderich. For particulars apply on the premises to undersigned, or to Mr. D Ferguson, grocer, Goderich.
C. STEWART.
October 11th 1869. w38-tf

FARM FOR SALE.
BEING COMPOSED OF LOT 21, GOSHEN LINE, Township of Stanley, County of Huron, 120 acres, 100 acres are in a high state of cultivation. The land is of the best quality and well fenced (a good board fence along the front.) There are on the premises a dwelling house, frame barn 36 by 57 feet, granary, stable and shed 100 by 34 feet, well fenced orchard of 100 bearing trees, two never failing wells with good pumps, &c. This fine property is situated on a gravel road, and connected by good gravel roads with Clinton (10 miles) and by a road, said to be the finest in the province, with the excellent markets of Bayfield (6 miles) and Seaforth (12 miles). For further particulars apply to D. McDougall, Auctioneer, Bayfield, or to FRANCIS MARTIN, on the premises.
Bayfield, 7th Dec. 1869. w46-6m*

TWO FARMS for SALE
FOR sale two very valuable FARMS in the Township of Goderich. For particulars apply to JOSEPH SHAW, Huron Road, Goderich Township
November 25th, 1869. w45tf

Ontario Carriage Shop,
(Hamilton St., Goderich.



R. J. WHITELY,
IS still in full operation, and is turning out superior
Carriages, Buggies, Wagons
of all kinds, SLEIGHS, CUTTERS, &c.
A number of first class Buggies on hand, and for sale cheap for cash. Prices of all articles in the line that will compare favorably with any in the County
☞ All work warranted
Particular attention paid to Wagon and Carriage Repairing.
R. J WHITELY.
Goderich, Nov 9th 1869 w42

1868.
THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON AND GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY
Has been in existence Thirty-two years, and during that period has paid Losses exceeding
Five and a half million pounds sterling.
The disbursement of this enormous sum over a wide area, has without doubt contributed to the establishment of this Institution, in the confidence of Public Corporations, Merchants, Householders, and business men generally, wherever it is represented.

In its 1st year, 1836, the Fire Premiums alone amounted to	£9,976
In its 10th year, 1846, " " "	£47,763
" 20th year, 1856, " " "	£222,279
" 30th year, 1866, " " "	£879,332
One year later, 1867, " " "	£818,055

The Fire Reserve Fund is now $4,727,464
The Life Reserve Fund is now $9,282,468
The company is represented throughout Ontario and Quebec, by influential Agents, to whom application for insurance may be made.
G. F. C. SMITH, Resident Secretary, MONTREAL
A. M. ROSS, Agent for Goderich; B. V Elliott, for Exeter; W. N. Watson, for Seaforth
Goderich, Feb. 11, 1869. w41

MONTREAL OCEAN
STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR TICKETS to and from Liverpool or London apply to the above Steamship Co'y, apply to
P. H. CARTER,
Agent, Grand Trunk Railway
Goderich March 9th, 1870. w 10tf

STOP AND SEE.
THE following remarks on Testimonials of most wonderful and extraordinary cures in Canada by the GREAT INDIAN REMEDY. They are stern, undeniable and incontestible facts, sufficient to convince the most skeptical that the Great Medicinal Compound earned after for ages is now accessible in the Great
SHOSHONEES REMEDY
for Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Digestive Organs, Kidneys, &c., as well as Scrofula, the various Skin Diseases, Humors, and all diseases arising from Impurities of the Blood, we boldly state that this great remedy has NEVER BEEN EQUALLED. Where one there ever such a cure as that in the person of Wilson Storms of Brighton, C. W., of Consumption; or that of Peter C. V. Miller, Earnestown, C. W., of Consumption, or that of Ambrose Wood, of Consecon, C. W., of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, or that of John Hosey, of Napanee, C. W. of Rheumatism, who had actually been on crutches for years, in spite of all treatment heretofore, and is now well. Scores of such cases might be mentioned had we space.
☞ Call at the Drug Store and get a Circular of unquestionable certificates on the GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY and PILLS, and satisfy yourselves.
Price of the Remedy in large pints $1
☞ For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine. Agents for Goderich, F. Jordan and Parker & Cattle
WHOLESALE AGENTS:
LYMAN, ELLIOTT & Co., DUNSPAUGH & WATSON, } TORONTO.
J. WINER & Co., HOLBROOK & STARK, T. HICKLE & SON, A. HAMILTON & Co. } HAMILTON.

To Messrs. CHAMBERLAI & SILL'S, Conway P. O., County of Lennox, Ontario Canada.
MADOC, County of Hastings, Province of Ontario, Feb. 9th, 1868.
THIS is to certify that during the winter of 1866 I was taken with a weakness of the ankles, which gradually, during the spring of 1867, extended to my knees, and on up to my hips, and I became so weak that I could not walk, but was confined to my chair. For about two years, while this weakness was coming on me, and afterwards, I sought medical advice, employing, at different times, three doctors, and medicines of different kinds, prescribed by friends, but to no avail. I continued to get worse and worse, until the summer of 1868, when I was induced to try the great Shoshoness Remedy by reading the cures performed, in a pamphlet. At this time I had begun to feel the weakness in my hands; in fact I was getting almost helpless. I have taken two bottles of the Shoshoness Remedy and two boxes of the pills and I am entirely restored to health. I never expected to get better, but simply tried the medicine as a sort of forlorn hope. This case of mine was not a private one, but known to all my neighbors and friends; and to any one afflicted as I was, I have only to say try the Shoshoness Remedy; I believe it will cure you. MARY ANN DOUGHTY.
Sworn to before me at Madoc, County of Hastings, this 9th day of February, 1869. A. F. Wood, J. P. &c.
I hereby certify that I have known Mrs. Mary Ann Doughty for the last fifteen years; she is a woman of probity and truth. I have known her before, during, and since her illness. I believe her certificate to be true in every particular. I know that while ill her case was declared hopeless; and I know that she has, since her recovery, always attributed her recovery to the Shoshoness Remedy. Whatever may be the peculiar properties of this medicine, one thing is certain, that in her case, it has acted almost like the performance of a miracle. A. F. Wood, J. P.
Warden the County of Hastings, Province of Ontario Dominion of Canada. w33 1y

FRUIT TREES &C
THE subscriber has now on hand at his garden, East Street, a large stock of Standard and Dwarf
APPLES,
PEARS,
PLUMS,
CHERRIES,
PEACHES,
CRABS,
APRICOTS, &c.
Also, Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Blackberries. Also, Ornamental Trees, including some splendid Kilmarnock Weeping Willows, Cut-leaved Weeping Birch, &c.
About the 20th inst., I will have a large addition to present stock.
Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.
WM. CAMPBELL.
Goderich, April 12, 1870, w13-tf

TO LET.
TO let in the Town of Goderich, for a term of years, Brick Cottage with a large orchard and six acres of good land. For particulars apply to
W. D. ALLEN.
Goderich Sept. 27th 1869. w36

CHEAP LANDS FOR SALE
IN
TOWN OF GODERICH.
LOTS 1323, 1324 & 1334, $30 each, Sub-division Part Lots 2 and 3 in con A. Lots 116, 149 and 150 $40. Township of Wawanosh, North 24 acres lot 16, con 1. 100, Township of Ashfield, Southerly 16 acres of East ½ of South ½ lot 1, con 4, W. D., $100;
Apply to
THOMAS WEATHERALD
P. L. Surveyor, Goderich
Goderich Dec. 18th 1868. w481.

TO
Farmers, Livery Stable
KEEPERS AND OTHERS.
Bring on all Your Lame Horses.
J. TAYLOR, at COLBORNE HOTEL, Goderich, after twenty-one year experience is prepared to Doctor Horses for all diseases
N. B.—Horses examined as to Soundness
Goderich, 10th Aug. 1868.

FARM FOR SALE,
LOT 24. CON 4.
Township of Goderich, containing 80 acres about 55 acres cleared,
2 STORY CONCRETE HOUSE, ON THE GROUND floor, Dining Room, Parlor, Kitchen, Hall and Bedroom; on the second floor, Sitting Room, Large Family Bedroom, and four other bedrooms; on the Basement, Dairy Room, Fruit room, Store room, Meat room. Frame Barn 52x32 feet. 3 miles from Clifton and 7 from Goderich. Good large orchard of over 300 superior fruit trees. Soil, deep clay loam, well watered by spring creek and flowing well. The property is situated 1½ miles from Lake Huron, of which a good view can be had from the door. Apply to James Wilkinson, Esq., on the premises or to
G. M. TRUEMAN
Land Office, Goderich
Goderich 28th January 1870. w1-tf

Farm for Sale.
LOTS 53 and 54, Bayfield Concession, in the Township of Goderich Containing 68