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. $2.00 AT END OF YEAR.

GODERICH, ONTARIO, D. C., THURSDAY, OCT. 8, 1868.

VOL. XXI.—NO 37

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED.

AND

PROVISION STORE.

ARCHIBALD HODGE,

PRODUCE MERCHANT,

Cameron' Block, Kingston Street,

GODERICH.

GRAIN, FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, Bran, Shorts, Potatoes, Bacon, Butter, &c. Highest market price paid for grain and all kinds of produce, w41f

G. BARRY & BRO.,

CABINET MAKERS,

WOOD-TURNERS!

AND UNDERTAKERS,

Hamilton St., Goderich,

KEEP constantly on hand for sale all articles in their line, such as

Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Sofas, &c.,

All kinds of wood-turning done, such as Newel posts, stair bannisters, neckyokes, &c. Always on hand, a complete

ASSORTMENT OF COFFINS

and a HEARSE to hire on reasonable term

Goderich, May 3rd, 1866 15w6m*

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

THE undersigned having purchased the Planing Mill and Sash Factory owned, and occupied by Donald Cumming, are now prepared to carry on the business of manufacturing

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Flooring, Siding,

and all kinds of

CIRCLE WORK,

such as Circle and Gothic Sash and Frames They think from their experience in Factory Work, that they can give satisfaction to all who may favor them with a call.

N. B.—A libera discount to the trade.

JAS BUCHANAN, DAVID LAWSON, WM ROBINSON.

Goderich, March 4th, 1867. ew55

ALLAN P. MACLEAN,

TAILOR & CLOTHIER,

HAS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE

ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHS

Consisting in part of West of England Broad cloths, Beavers, Whitneys, Bearskins, Fancy English, Scotch, and French Tweeds, Cashmeres, Doeskins, and a variety of Canadian Cloths; Plain, Satin, and Flowered Vestings, Shirts, Gloves, Caps, &c., &c.

He feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who may favor him with their orders.

TWEED SUITS (all wool) $12 and upwards.

N. B.—Cutting done to Order.

Goderich, Sept 25th. 1866.

HURON SALT WELL

NELSON STREET, GODERICH

THIS WELL is in full operation, and the Company are prepared to supply FARMERS and OTHERS with

GOOD SALT.

Orders by Mail addressed to the undersigned, will receive prompt attention. TERMS CASH.

R. RUNCIMAN, Secretary.

Goderich, July 23rd, 1868. w27. tf

CHEESE! CHEESE!

Shephard & Strachan,

GROCERS, GODERICH.

HAVE been re-appointed sole agents at Goderich for the sale of the celebrated Exeter Factory Cheese.

Local dealers supplied at the Factory Prices.

SHEPHARD & STRACHAN.

Goderich, May 27, 1867. w18tf

LUCKNOW HOTEL AND STAGE OFFICE,

R. S. CUNNINGHAM, Proprietor.

SITUATED on the corner on the Northern Gravel Road, Lucknow. Stage leaves every morning for Goderich and Walkerton. The hotel is fitted up with every accommodation for commercial travellers. A large Hall attached. June 2, 1867

IMPORTANT TO MAGISTRATES.

BLANK RETURNS.

WE wish to inform magistrates throughout the County of Huron we have prepared and printed a large lot of Blank Returns of Convictions, which will be sent postage paid at 40cts per dozen.

Address your orders containing money or stamps, to the

SIGNAL OFFICE. Goderich.

Business Directory.

MRS. DAYS' HOTEL. WROXETER.

ON the direct road from Seaforth to Walkerton. Every necessary accommodation for the travelling public.

HANNAH DAYS.

Wroxeter, Nov. 5, 1867. w42

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 Shortest Notice 14y7

SOAP FACTORY.

ECONOMY FOR HOUSEKEEPERS

GOOD HARD SOAP,

6 cents per bar or 3 bars for 25 cents.

SOFT SOAP

$2.00 a barrel or 10 cents per gallon to be had at the SOAP and POT ASH FACTORY, at the Dock.

JOHN BARNES.

Goderich, March 20th, 1868. w9 6m.

Money to Lend.

ON very reasonable terms. Apply to

B. L. DOYLE, Savage's new Block.

Goderich, 9th Jan 1865.

MONEY TO LEND

ON IMPROVED FARMS.

AT 8 PER CENT!

—ALSO,—

Some to Invest in Town Property,

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

Goderich, Sept. 13, 1864 aw3-1

SALT TERRITORY FOR SLE OR LEASE.

WITHIN 150 yards of the present Goderich Salt Works. Also,

FARMING LANDS

convenient to that locality. Apply to

JOHN BELL GORDON, Solicitor Goderich

Goderich, 1st Dec., 1866. w45tf

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

STARTED AFRESH!

GODERICH

Steam Axe Factory.

JOHN McPHERSON,

BEGS to announce to the public that he is now prepared, with new and improved steam machinery, to turn out his superior axes in larger quantities than hitherto, and hopes to give the same satisfaction that has attended his efforts up to the present.

These axes have gained a wide-spread popularity throughout Huron and Bruce.

Remember the shop: Corner of Waterloo and Lighthouse streets.

Goderich, Dec. 2. 1867. w45tf

STOVES! STOVES

CISTERN PUMPS, LEAD PIPES, &c., &c.

TEAKETTLES & CONDUCTING PIPES.

PLAIN AND FANCY

TIN WARE,

COAL OIL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Coal Oil Lamps, &c. &c. Old Iron, Copper, Brass, Wool Pickings, and Sheep Skins taken in exchange. J. & J. STORY,

Sign of the Large Coal Oil Barrel, 6-tf

Goderich, March 1st, 1867.

Business Directory.

DRUGS, DRUGS!

F. JORDAN,

(Successor to R. S. Reynolds)

Medical Hall,

Court-House Square, Goderich

DISPENSING CHEMIST & DRUGGIST

Dealers, and Importers 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 Prescription carefully dispensed.

Goderich, Jan. 10, 1868.

LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT

ROCK & COAL OILS,

Burning Fluid, Lamp Oils.

For Sale by F. JORDAN.

Goderich Jan. 17, 1868 50

Malcolm Nicholson

SURGICAL OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL

DENTIST.

ELECTROPATHIST, &c.

TEETH inserted in either Platina, Gold, Silver, or Vulcanized Rubber on reasonable terms

Office over the Post Office, West Street Goderich. w

ISAAC FREDERICK

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,

WEST ST., GODERICH,

Next door West of Mr. Stotts' Saddlery.

And one door East of the Post office.

ALL KINDS OF

WATCHES CLOCKS AND JEWELERY

REPAIRED ON SHORT NOTICE.

In the best Style & Warranted.

ALSO A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

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

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

The stock will be sold cheap to make way for fresh goods. If you want a really good clock go to I. Frederick's.

Goderich, Oct. 22, 1867. w39.

LOOK HERE

THE subscriber having REMOVED to the store lately occupied by WM. DUNCAN, first door south of Bingham's, Market Square, wishes to inform his friends in the Town of Goderich and surrounding country, that he now has the largest and most complete stock of Fall and Winter

Boots and Shoes

of any house in the country, containing every style of Ladies' and Children's goods, and that he has also a very large assortment of GENTLEMEN'S

WINTER BOOTS

coarse and fine, both imported, and of his own manufacture, which he will sell

Cheap for Cash!

Call and examine, as he is satisfied that he has just the goods you want.

SAM'L FURSE.

Goderich, Sept. 24, 1867. w4

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale lot 6, con. 3, Goderich township,—88 acres, 55 cleared, frame barn, good land. The property is only a mile from present salt wells, and as the railway runs through it, better salt territory cannot be found.

WILLIAM ELLIOT, Goderich.

March 24, 1868. s.w 60 tf

INSURANCE.

Fire, Marine and Life Insurances

EFFECTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

Office—Kay's Block, corner Court House Square and West St., Goderich. C. W. JOHN HALDAN, JR., Agent.

Goderich, 27th Sept., 1866. w36tf

COLONIAL HOUSE.

THE Subscriber always keeps the largest variety and best Stock of

HOISERY & GLOVES!

IN THE COUNTIES.

CHAS. E. ARCHIBALD.

Goderich, August 22nd, 1866. ew103

1868. HENRY GRIST, 1868.

Patent Solicitor and Draughtsman,

OTTAWA CANADA,

TRANSACTS business with the Patent Office and other departments of the Government. Copyrights and the registration of trade marks and designs procured Drawings, specifications, and other Documents necessary to secure Patents of Invention prepared on receipt of the Model of the Invention.

REFERENCES:

The Hon. A. Campbell, Postmaster General; W. C. Smillie, Esq., President Bank Note Company, Ottawa; J. Langton, Esq., Auditor of Dominion; William Wade, Esq., Manager Ontario Bank, Ottawa; Hon. John Carling, Minister Public Works, Province of Ontario.

COARTWRIGHT,

SURGEON DENTIST

OF STRATFORD.

WILL be at the BRITISH HOTEL Goderich, on THURSDAY, Friday, and Saturday, Oct. 22nd, 23rd and 24th, 1868, for the practice of his profession.

Goderich, Aug. 22, 1868. aw104 7m.

GODERICH SALT COMPANY.

The Goderich Salt Company beg to advise their numerous customers and Canadian Dealers generally, that they are prepared to

Sell and Deliver

GODERICH SALT, F. O. B,

on the Cars at the rate of ($1.30) one dollar and thirty cents per barrel. For cheese Factories and general Dairy purposes, this salt cannot be excelled.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

The price of Salt has reduced warrants the Goderich Salt Company in the full confidence that a Canadian Public will patronize

HOME MANUFACTURE,

especially as their article is superior to any in the world it having been awarded the First Premium at the World's Exposition, held in Paris, 1867, and at the State Fair, of the State of New York, held in Buffalo, 1867.

All orders will receive prompt attention.

Yours, truly, GEORGE RUMBALL, Agent.

Goderich Ont., June 9th 1868. w21.

NEW EXCHANGE OFFICE, GODERICH, ONT.

Highest Price Paid for

ALL KINDS OF

AMERICAN BONDS.

Greenbacks, Drafts,

GOLD, SILVER, COMMERCIAL

AND BANK OF

UPPER CANADA BILLS,

BOUGHT AND SOLD

AT BEST RATES.

OFFICE—West Street, 3 doors East of Post Office.

J. DEAN.

Goderich, Sept. 10, 1868. 33w3m

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,

Westside of Market Square,

Goderich, Nov. 30, 1865. aw99

NEW GOODS

AT BUTLER'S

Stationery, Tov, & Fancy Goods Store.

BABY CABS!

of all kinds, styles and prices, excellent quality and first class finish.

The Dominion Clothes-Wringer!

The best in use; wholesale and retail.

50 Reams of Blue line cream-laid letter Paper. 150 Reams Cream laid, Blue laid, and

Variously Tinted Note Papers.

50 Reams Blue and Cream laid

FOOLSCAP!

OF ALL WEIGHTS AND PRICES

75,000 ENVELOPES!

All Colors, Quality, Sizes and Kinds.

All the Popular Magazines received as soon as published.

Miscellaneous Books

on hand always. Also, an extensive stock of the

Various School Books!

A very large and varied stock of Ladies' and Gentlemens'

FANCY & SPORTING GOODS

always on hand, all of which are bought and imported direct from the Best European and American Manufacturers.

Everything in Stock will be sold at a very small advance on cost.

All the Popular Ballads

Songs, Vocal and Instrumental Music, procured in two days' notice, and sold at Publisher's Prices.

At BUTLER'S.

Goderich, June 28th, 1867. w48

RETALIATION.

Some years ago, in the County of Penobscot,, there lived a man by the name of H. whose greatest pleasure was in tormenting others.

One cold, blustering night, he retired to bed at an early hour, his wife being absent at a neighbor's.

Some time afterwards, when returning, finding the door closed, she demanded admittance.

'Who are you?' cried Mr. H.

'You know who I am; let me in, it's very cold.'

'Begone, you strolling vagabond; I want nothing of you here!'

'But I must come in.'

'What is your name?'

'You know my name—it's Mrs. H.'

'Begone! Mrs. H. is a very likely woman—she never keeps such late hours as this.'

Mrs. H replied, 'if you do not let me in, I will drown myself in the well.'

'Do as you please,' he replied.

'She then took a big log and plunged it into the well, and returned to the side of the door.

Mr. H. hearing the noise, rushed from the house to save, as he supposed, his drowning wife.

She then slipped in, and closed the door after her.

Mr. H. almost naked, in turn demanded admittance.

'Who are you?' she demanded.

'You know who I am—let me in, or I shall freeze.'

'Begone, you thievish rogue; I want nothing of you here.'

'But I must come in.'

'What is your name?'

'You know my name—it's Mr. H.

'Begone! Mr. H. is a very likely man, he never keeps such very late hours as this.'

Suffice to say, she, after keeping him in the cold until he was satisfied, opened the door and let him in.

Billings on Cats.

Speaking of kats my opynyun iz, and will continue to be, that the old fashoned kaliko-kulered kats iz the best breed for a man of moderate means, who haint got but little muny to put into kats.

Thay propugate the most intensely, and lay around the stove more regularly than the Maltese, or the brindle kind.

The yellar kat iz a fair kat, but they haint reliable; they're apt to stay out late at night, and one once in awhile get on a bad bust.

Black kats have a way ov getting on the top ov the wood-houses when other folks have gone tew bed, and singing dewetts till their voices split, and their tails swell till it seems as if they must split.

If I wuz you I wouldn't go into the biziness until the phinances ov the country get more calm, for if there comes a big smash-up, kats will be the very fust things to dig.

What M. D. means.

Some time ago, Huntsville, Ala., was under municipal law, permitting only druggists to sell intoxicating liquors, and then only by a written order from a physician.

It happened on a cold, rainy day that a fast chap, whose name might have been Johnson, a drummer from a New York dry good house, dropped into Huntsville, and, after stopping at the hotel, wrote a note and sent a little darkey to the drug store for a bottle of whiskey.

The boy returned minus the whiskey, but with the information that a physician's order would bring it.

It only required a moment to add 'M.D.' to Johnson's name attached to the note, and the whiskey was then forthcoming.

The next day, in conversation with Johnson, the druggist addressed him as 'Doctor.'

'Beg pardon,' said Johnson, 'but I am no doctor.'

'But you put M. D. to your name yesterday?'

'Only intended for Mighty Dry, was the cool reply.

The Earth giving up its Dead.

Private letters from Valparaiso, and other parts subject to the recent terrible commotion, give many facts and incidents not alluded to in newspaper accounts heretofore published. One writer reports a singular and horrible sight that occurred in Africa, on the south side of the ruined city.

As the earth opened and yawned, there came up five hundred mummies, who stand in long lines facing the sea, every every one of the skeletons in perfect preservation—the hands doubled and supporting the chin—the knees drawn up and the feet supporting the fleshless body! This must be one of the most frigatful sights possible, and quite beyond description. The spot where the mummies now stand was once an old cemetery—some centuries ago, it is said—and these skeletons are doubtless the fabled Incas and Indians, who either buried themselves alive or were interred in this manner. They correspond exactly to the old mummies of the Incas which I described in a former letter as among the curiosities at Lima. As the ground receded what a ghastly spectacle, amid the throes of an earthquake, the coming up again to earth of these long-buried skeleton remains—five hundred ghostly mummies.

CANADIAN SHIP-BUILDING.—The petition of the Quebec Board of Trade to His Excellency the Governor-General, in favor of securing to the Canadian ship-builder free access to the American market, in the event of a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, is both opportune and important. Our neighbors must be prepared to give as well as take, in framing this treaty, and we are sure the majority of them are hardly prepared for the admission that, with all their resources in coal, iron, wood, and skilled labor, the very existence of their ship-building depends upon a rigorous, Japanese exclusion of Canadian-built vessels from their market. But even at present their law intended to operate against the purchase of vessels from British subjects, is, and can easily, be, got over by persons who don't scruple at a little perjury. We believe that perfect fairness and the interest of both countries demand the concession of our Board's petition: "That the vessels built or owned in the Dominion of Canada shall have the right of registration in the Unnited States, and free access to the coasting and lake trade, as is now enjoyed by the vessels of that nation in all the ports of the British Empire." This privilege would afford our ship-building trade great relief, by throwing open to it the United States for a new market, and by giving the necessary encouragement for such future development, improvement, and enterprise in this branch of industry as should enable Uuebec to become the ceief ship-builder for North America and a large part of Europe.—*Uuebec Chronicle.*

The Electric Clock.

The Kennedy electric clock was exhibited yesterday, at 481 Broadway, to a number of journalists and scientific men. It is an astonishing machine. So simple a clock never was invented before. Its mechanism consists solely of a pendulum, holding two magnets, and one wheel moving the hands on the dial face. Springs, weights, and winding up are dispensed with altogether. The pendulum is kept in movement by two wires connected with the earth. One is furnished with a piece zinc where it reaches the ground, the other passes through a piece of carbon. One of these wires supplies a current of positive, the other of negative electricity. Each is connected with a coil opposite to the magnets fixed on the pendulum on each side. The electricity of these magnets is of the same character as that supplied from the earth and concentrated in the coil on its side of the pendulum. Accordingly when it swings up to that coil it is repelled and made to swing back towards the other side where it is similarly repelled. An ingenious little arrangement cuts off the electricity from each coil as soon as it has performed its office of repulsion. and lets it on again as soon as the repulsive force is once more needed. The movement of the pendulum is regulated by screws, according to the intensity of the electric currents from the earth. The same pair of wires may be employed to move a number of clocks at great distances apart, making them keep time with absolute equality. For railroad purposes this will be of immense utility.—The clock can also be kept going by a stationary battery, if from any circumstance it should become difficult to connect the wires with the earth. Altogether, it seems to us that Mr. Kennedy's invention is one of extraordinary value. The cheapness with which his clocks can be made, and the long time that they will last, will not be among the least of their recommendations for common use.—*New York Sun.*

Cultivation of the Grape.

The cultivation of the vine in the Province of Ontario appears to be more generally engaged in this year that it ever has been before. In most cases, we are glad to hear that the attempt has been attended with highly satisfactory results. Of course, the first two or three seasons, the land is cultivated at a loss, the yield being comparatively trifling; but after that time the grape crop is an exceedingly profitable one. As an instance of what may be done in this direction, the Ottawa *Times* directs the attention of its readers to the example of a farmer who is engaged in cultivating ten acres of land at Merrikville, a place about fifty miles distant from Ottawa. This gentleman has about fifty hundred grape vines set out upon an acre and a half of his small farm, and has sold a large quantity of grapes this year to Montreal and Ottawa dealers. It is estimated that each of these fifteen hundred vines will yield at the lowest calculation 18 lbs of grapes, which retail at 26 cents per lb. The profit on such a crop must be immense, and the owners of warm stony soils will do well to give their attention to the cultivation of a few acres of vines.—*Montreal News.*

Influence of Newspapers.

A school teacher who has enjoyed the benefit of a long practice in his profession, and watched closely the influence of newspapers upon a family of children, states, as the result of his observation, that, without exception, those scholars of both sexes who have access to newspapers at home, when compared to those who have not, are:

1. Better readers, excellent in pronounciation, and consequently read more understandingly.

2. They are better spellers, and define words with ease and accuracy.

3. They obtain a partial knowledge of geography in almost half the time it requires others, as the newspaper has made them familiar with the locations of most important places and nations, government, etc.

4. They are better grammarians, for the newspaper has made them familiar with every variety of style, from the commonplace advertisement to the finished and classical oratory of the statesman; they more readily apprehend the text, and consequently analyze its construction with more alacrity.

5. They write better compositions, using better language, containing more thought and more clearly expressed.

From these important facts three important things can be deduced:—

1. The responsibility of the press in providing literature which is most healthful in tone and understandingly expressed.

2. The absolute necessity of personal supervision of the child's reading by the parents.

FENCES.—The materials and labor required to build and keep fences in repair are among the heavy items of farm expense. The cost of the land on which they stand is another item on which J. Harris, of Rochester, discourses as follows in the *American Agriculturist*: How much land does an old-fashioned fence occupy? I have always thought it took up a great deal of land but never had the curiosity to measure. But this summer we have been building a stone wall along the whole west side of the farm, and after it was completed and the old fence removed, I was surprised at the quantity of land we had gained. The ground, of course, might have been ploughed closer to the fence, but, taking the case as it actually was, the old rail fence with stones, weeds, rubbish, etc., occupied a strip of land one rod wide. A field thirty-one rods wide contains about six acres. If surrounded by such a fence, it would occupy a little over three quarters of an acre of land. A farm of one hundred and sixty acres so fenced would have twenty acres of land taken up in this worse than useless manner. Not only is the use of the land lost, but it is, in the majority of cases, a nursery of weeds, and, in ploughing, much time is lost in turning, and the headlands and corners are seldom properly cultivated.

HOW TO PREVENT ANIMALS JUMPING FENCES.—Various devices have been resorted to in order to prevent trespasses, and especially in regard to sheep, but none have succeeded, or only in a limited degree.—Now we have a new one, and if it is not cruel or painful, or will not greatly discommode the animal operated upon, and is a remedy, we can see no objection to employ it. It is to "clip off the eyelashes of the under lids, with a pair of scissors, and the ability or disposition to jump is effectually destroyed, as Samson's was by the loss of his locks. This animal will not attempt a fence again until the eyelashes are grown." This fact has been promulgated by that distinguished breeder of cattle, Mr. Samuel Thorne, of Dutchess Co., N. Y., who states that he tested it upon a very breachy pair of oxen with entire success. He considers a knowledge of the fact of great value to himself, and hopes it will prove so to others.

Physical Effects of Music.

Music communicates to the body shocks which agitate the members to their base. In church the flame of a candle oscillates to the quake of the organ. A powerful orchestra near a sheet of water ruffles the surface. A learned traveler speaks of a bell which swings to and fro to the sound of Tivoli Falls. In Switzerland it excited, at will, in a poor child afflicted with a frightful nervous malady, hysterical and cataleptic crises, by playing on the minor key of E flat. The celebrated Dr. Bertier asserts that the sound of a drum gives him the colic. Certain medical men state that the sound of a trumpet quickened the pulse and induced a slight perspiration. The sound of the bassoon is cold; the notes of the harp are voluptuous.—The flute played softly in the middle register, calms the nerves. The low notes of the piano frighten children. I once had a dog who would generally sleep on hearing music; but the moment I played on the minor key he barked piteously.—The dog of a celebrated singer whom I knew would moan bitterly and give signs of violent suffering the moment his mistress chanted a chromatic gamut. A certain chord produced on my own sense of hearing the same effect as the heliotrope on my sense of smelling, and the pineapple on my sense of taste. Rachel's voice delighted the ear by its ring before one had time to sense what was said, or to appreciate the purity of her diction. We may affirm, then, that musical sound, rhythmetical or not, agitates the whole physical frame, quickens the pulse, incites perspiration, and produces a pleasant momentary irritation of the nervous system.—[Exchange.

Annexation.

We are at a loss to imagine on what grounds certain of our contemporaries attribute to the people of the Dominion of Canada a desire to set aside Consideration in favor of Annexation. The policy of the New York *Herald* in keeping up a continual banter on the subject is intelligible enough. Nobody misconceives the motive, or attaches importance to the prediction. But when the *Tribune* so far succumbs to the delusion as to incorporate in campaign songs, and when a journal usually so temperate and staid as the Philadelphia *North American* actually discusses with its accustomed gravity the probability of further territorial additions northward, we confess ourselves puzzled. The annexation of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, the *North American* declares to be "more than contemplated." On one point we agree cordially with the Philadelphia journalist. "It is not worth time to waste argument upon mere report," he says, and we can but regret that he has in this instance departed from his own maxim. For we connot find even "mere report" in any quarter entitled to credence. Certainly there is nothing in the Press or the public opinion of the Provinces that affords the slightest pretext for gossip or speculation on the subject. It has been mentioned incidentally as one of the possible contingencies of the Nova Scotia embroglio, but even there not in a manner meriting serious attention. As for the other Provinces, we are persuaded that the annexation doctrine has seldom had fewer disciples than at this moment.—[Scottish American.

ONE WAY TO SUCCEED.—One of the largest and most successful shoe manufacturers of Lynn, worked seven years upon his seat to get a capital of $1,435, with which he commenced business. His earnings during these years were just $5 a week—$250 a year. He paid $2 a week for board, and made $1 pay all other expenses, thus saving $104 each year, which, with the interest added and small amounts gained in trade, amounted in seven years to the sum above named. The first year in business he cleared $2,000—all the time cutting his own shoes and keeping his personal expenses down to the old sum—$3 per week. As his means increased his operations enlarged, and for several years past he has done a very large and successful business, and is known as one of the best and most liberal of our citizens, giving large sums for charitable purposes. During the year 1867 he did a business of $200,000, the profits on which were 40,000, and the total loss by bad debts, one case of boots, worth $250.—[Lynn Transcript.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.—A meeting of the Board of Agriculture was held on Wednesday afternoon. Hon. Lewis Allen, a Commissioner from the State of New York, to report as to the restrictions imposed in Canada to prevent the spread of the cattle disease, was present. The question of the cattle disease was then discussed, and it was resolved that the Hon. David Christie should go at once to Toledo to examine the state of affairs there and in New York State generally; he is empowered to report on the restrictions under which the trade is placed there, and the necessity for either extending or contracting the embargo on cattle passing through Canada.

The Japanese have discovered that a few seconds previous to an earthquake, the magnet loses its power. They have ingeniously constructed a light frame supporting a horse-shoe magnet, beneath which is a cup of bell metal; to the armature is attached a weight, so that upon the magnet becoming paralysed the weight drops, and, striking the cup, gives the alarm. Every one in the house then seeks the open air for safety.

The Belgians are taking warning from the late catastrophe at Abergele. The official journal publishes an order issued by the Minister of Public Works, prohibiting the carriage by trains stopping at intermediate stations of packages containing inflammable matters. All such goods must henceforth be conveyed direct from point to point. The object of this order is to prevent as much as possible danger to the passengers.

There are 4,446 educational establishments in India.

Despatch of Duke of Buckingham on the Intercolonial Railway Route.

Ottawa, Sept. 30.

Lord Monck has received the following despatch from the Colonial Secretary, on the subject of the Intercolonial R. R. route:—

Downing Street, July 22nd, 1868.

"My Lord,—I have received your Lordship's telegraphic message that the route of the Bay of Chalour, has been selected by the Canadian Government as the one to connect Truro with Riviere du Loup, and thus complete the Intercolonial Railway, I understand three routes have been under the consideration of the Government of Canada, namely, one crossing the St. John River, either at Woodstock or Fredericton; the second in a more central direction, through New Brunswick; and the third following the line selected by Major Robinson in 1848. The route crossing the St. John River either at Woodstock or Fredericton is one to which the assent of Her Majesty's Government could not have been given. The objections on military grounds to any line on the south side of the St. John River are insuperable. One of the main advantages sought in granting an Imperial guarantee for constructing the railway would have been defeated if that line had been selected. The remaining lines were the central line, and that following the general course of the route surveyed by Major Robinson; and her Majesty's Government have learned with much satisfaction that the latter has been selected by the Canadian Government. The communication which this line affords with the gulf of St Lawrence at various points and its remoteness from the American frontier are conclusive considerations in its favour, and there can be no doubt that it is the only one which provides for the national objects involved in the undertaking.

"I have, &c.,

"(Signed),

"BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS.

"To Right Hon. Viscount Monck."

A SINGULAR BIRD.—James Henry, of Mound City, Illinois, on Sunday week, shot a new and comparatively unknown bird, on the Kentucky shore opposite that city, which is thus described by the Cairo *Democrat*:—"It is larger than the ostrich, and weighs one hundred and four pounds. The body of this wonderful bird is covered with snow-white down, and its head is of fiery red. The wings, of deep black, measure fifteen feet from tip to tip, and the bill, of a yellow color, 24 inches. Its legs are slender and sinewy, pea green in color, and measure forty-eight inches in length. One of the feet resembles that of a duck, and the other that of a turkey. Mr. Henry shot it at a distance of one hundred yards, from the topmost branch of a dead tree, where it was perched, preying upon a full-sized sheep that it had carried from the ground. This strange species of bird, which is said to have existed extensively at the time of the mastodon, is almost entirely extinct—the last one having been seen in the State of New York in the year 1812. Potter has it on exhibion in his office at Mound City. Its flight across the city was witnessed by hundreds of citizens."

A Desperate Negro.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 29.—The *Avalanche's* Helena, Arkansas, letter says:—On Saturday morning deputy Sheriff, Joe A. Malep, with a posse surrounded the cabin of a notorious negro named Lee Morrison, who had killed several persons last winter. He shot and maimed for life Sheriff Bart. Taylor, while he was attempting to arrest him, and he recently knocked a jailor on the head and escaped to the hills, where he has been the terror to all white and black people. No sooner had the sheriff's posse knocked at the door yesterday than Morrison fired, instantly killing Maley. The others then attempted to close on him when he made a desperate resistance, severely wounding Perry, Nagle, and Andy Baines, colored. He then escaped to the woods. The news spread like wildfire and soon one hundred men were scouring the woods, and succeded in finding Morrison, whose arms were wounded, and he was otherwise injured. The vote was taken on the spot in favour of hanging him, which was accordingly done.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* points out that the introduction of armour-plated ships into the service is beginning gradually but slowly, to produce effects which, probably were not foreseen. As fewer of these formidable vessels, in comparison with our old "wooden walls," will be required for the defence of our country, so in proportion will a less number of officers be requisite, and the consequence is that already do lieutenants and even sublieutenants find difficulty in obtaining active employment.

ABYSSINIAN MARRIAGES.—Marriages take place in Abyssinia at a very early age; brides eight or nine years old being very frequent. Here, as in many more civilized countries, marrying for money, or rather for oxen, is prevalent. The youth who wishes for a wife, looks about him until he finds a young lady possessing twice the number of oxen that belong to him. Her father is consulted, and the affair is always settled without the lady's consent being either asked or obtained. After a betrothal of three or four months, during which time the bridegroom never sees his future wife, the wedding ceremony and feast takes place. The customs on this occasion are characteristic of the country, and would scarcely be considered decorous by prejudiced Americans. When a person dies, the funeral takes place on the same day. The friends of the deceased follow, weeping and wailing, and the procession halts seven times on its way to the church; and on these occasions incense is burned, and the priests prav. The service includes the whole of the Psalms; but as the priests are very numerous, and each takes an alloted portion, which they all read at the same time, is got over quickly.

A PARALLEL CASE.—A clergyman, who enjoys the substantial benefit of a fine farm, was slightly "taken down" a few days ago, by his ploughman, who was sitting on his plough, in a cornfield, resting his horse. The reverend gentleman, being an economist, said, with a great seriousness "John, wouldn't it be a good plan for you to have a good stub scythe here, and be cutting the bushes along the fences while the horse is resting a short time?" "Wouldn't it be well, sir," said John, with quite as serious a countenance as the divine wore himself, "for you have a tub of potatoes in the pulpit, and when they are singing, to peel 'em awhile to be ready for the pot?" The reverend gentleman laughed heartily, and went on his way.