Curran's Wit.

Not long after his first brief, a circumstance occurred which elicited the scintillation of Curran's genius, and rendered him alike a terror to the bench and the bar. Lord Robertson, one of the presiding judges, was very unpopular, both as a man and a jurist. He had undertaken to edit an edition of Blackstone, but being afraid of the critics, he simply gave it the title of 'Blackstone's Commentaries, by a member of the Irish Bar.' Soon after the work appeared, Curran was pleading a case before his Lordship, when the judge interrupted him, and said :- 'Gentlemen of the jury, the learned counsel has mistaken the law of this case. The law is so and so.' To which Curran tartly replied : 'If his Lordship says so, the etiquette of the Court demands that I submit, though neither the statute nor the common law of the country should sanction his Lordship's opinion ; but it is my duty and privilege too, to inform you, gentlemen of the jury, that I have never seen the law so interpreted in any book in my library.' Lord Robertson sneeringly replied : 'Perhaps your library is rather small, Mr. Curran.' 'I admit,' said Curran, 'my library is small—but I have always found it more profitable to read good books than to publish a bad one—books which their very authors and editors are ashamed to own.' 'Sir,' said the judge ; 'you are forgetting the dignity of the judicial character.' To which Curran promptly replied :—'Speaking of dignity, your lordship reminds me of a book I have read—I refer to Tristram Shandy—in which, if your lordship has read it, you will remember that the Irish Buffer Roche, on engaging in a squabble, lent his coat to a bystander and after the fight was ended he discovered that he had got a good beating and lost his coat in the bargain—your lordship can apply the illustration.' 'Sir,' said the judge very petulantly, 'if you say another word I'll commit you.' 'If you do, my lord,' replied Curran, coolly, 'both you and I shall have the pleasure of reflecting that I am not the first thing your lordship has committed.'

Sizing Down the Ages of Man.

The man that dies youngest, as might be expected, perhaps is the railway brakesmen. His average age is only 27. Yet this must be taken with some allowance, from the fact that hardly any but young and active men are employed in this capacity. At the same age dies the factory workman, through the combined influence of confined air, sedentary posture, scant wages and unremitting toil. Then come the railway baggage man, who is smashed on an average at 30. Milliners and dressmakers live but very little longer. The average age of the one is 32 and the other 33. The engineer, the fireman the conductor, the powder maker, the well digger and the factory operative, all of whom are exposed to sudden and violent deaths, die on an average under the age of 35. The cutler, the dyer, the leather dresser, the apothecary, the confectioner, the cigar maker, the printer, the silversmith, the painter, the shoe cutter, the engraver and the machinist, all of whom lead confined lives, in an unwholesome atmosphere, do not reach the average age of 40. The musician blows all his breath out of his body at 40. Then come trades that are active, or in a pure air the baker lives to an average age of 43, the butcher to 49, the brickmaker to 47, the carpenter to 49, the furnace man to 42, the mason to 48, the stonecutter to 42, the tanner to 48, the tinsmith to 41, the weaver to 44, the drover to 40, the cook to 45, the inn-keeper to 46, the laborer to 44, the domestic servant (female) to 43, the tailor to 43, the tailoress to 41. Why should the barber live till 50, if not to show the virtue there is in personal neatness ; and soap and water ? Those who average half a century among mechanics are those who keep their lungs and muscles in health and moderate exercise and not trouble with weighty cares. The blacksmith hammers till 51, the cooper till 52, and the wheelwright till 50. The miller lives to be to be whitened with the age of 61. The ropemaker lengthens the thread of his life to 55 ; merchants, wholesale and retail to 62 Professional men live longer than is generally supposed. Litigation kills clients sometimes, but seldom lawyers, for they average 55. Physicians prove their usefulness by prolonging their own lives to the same period. The sailor averages 43, the caulker 64, the sailmaker 52, the stevedore 55, the ferryman 65, and the pilot 64. A dispensation of Providence that "Maine Law" men may consider incomprehensible is that brewers and distillers live to the ripe old age of 64. Last and longest lived come paupers 67, and "gentlemen" 68. The only two classes that do nothing for themselves and live on their neighbors, outlast all the rest.

Albert Edward to Alfred.

Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, has written a long letter to his brother Alfred, in India. In the following paragraph he strikes off the Mordaunt scandal :

'Blameless ! people here say I am not. —That Mordaunt business has given us a great deal of annoyance, as you may imagine. But, as I had done nothing to be ashamed of, I did not see why I should have my mouth gagged. *La Mere* begged Mordaunt to leave my name out of the proceedings. He would not, though, and I am not sorry now, as all kinds of rumors got abroad, which I pumped out of Harris with difficulty. So I told Gladstone I wished to be examined when the case came on, and he consulted the other ministers and went down to Windsor and so on, until at last it was agreed that the best course would be to take the public into our confidence. It was rather an unpleasant ordeal in court, but not so bad as I expected, as Penzance was civil and so were the lawyers. I told them exactly the truth, keeping in mind Hatherly's advice to be brief and to the point. The papers have been down upon me, of course —the *Times* thinking it worth while to read me a lecture. But I am getting accustomed to this kind of thing, and if it pleases the papers they are welcome. Alex. doesn't like it, but she can't suggest a remedy for the nuisance any more than I can. If I hunt and shoot I am called a butcher or a dolt, and if I exert the least influence in public matters I am told I am not yet entitled to do so Then poor father's name is constantly held up, and I am told to follow his example, just as if my position is the same as was his. I must not do this or that ; I must always be goody, because he was so good.—I wonder if other men are always thinking of their fathers who died long ago. I know some fellows who do not seem quite certain whether they ever had a father. Yet here, nine years after poor father's death, I am still expected to sit in sackcloth and ashes in his memory. Really it is hard lines, and I am getting weary of it, and so is Alex. You often say you would like to change places with me. But you would regret doing so, old boy, could we get our friends—and foes— to be sinister to agree to the little arrangement. I assure you I often think when I am in the train, hurrying past the snug houses of the gentry round London, and see how jolly they themselves look, that they need not envy me my lot. Nor need you ; for, as that poet Thyra says, 'Alfred is too good to be a king.' You had a narrow shave once, and George rushed in where you feared to reign. Poor George ! the Greeks are a tiresome lot, and don't know when they are well off.

—Nathaniel Hawthorne relates an anecdote of the origin of Franklin's adoption of the old-fashioned civil dress when going to court as a diplomatist. It was simply that his tailor had disappointed him of his court suit and he wore his plain one, with great reluctance, because he had no other. Afterward, gaining great success and prestige by his mishap, he continued to wear it from policy.

Telegraph Money Orders.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has, we notice, inaugurated a system of telegraph money orders which promises to be of great benefit to the business community. In its essential features it is similar to the system in vogue in the Post office Department, with the difference that payments can be made in distant places nearly as quickly as if the parties were in the same room. The plan is very simple—a person desiring to pay an amount of money to a party in another place deposits the sum in the office where he resides. The office receiving the money authorizes the office from which it is to be paid to pay the amount deposited and charge to the office giving the authorization, exacting a merely nominal fee for the service. The system has only just been put in operation, and it fills so important a want in the commercial community that it will undoubtedly become popular.

Yaller Dogs.

When Noah disembarked at Ararat he had scarcely touched the pier when he proceeded to tally his passengers. He had just checked his last item in the list—A Mr and Mrs Bedbug—when the cringing figure of a quadruped came sneaking down the gang-plank, with his tail between his legs. 'Drat it, if there ain't that yaller dog !" said Noah, aiming a vicious kick with his brogan at the brute. But, with a facility born of long a facility born of long and bitter experience, the brute dodged the projectile, and ejaculating 'ki-yi,' which is Syriac for 'declined with thanks,' or 'not for Joe'—he disappeared, while Noah, who had his sea legs on was unable to recover his equilibrium and sat down with emphasis on the back of his head.

Noah arose, and, in accordance with the style prevalent among the patriarchs, he proceeded to soothe his affronted dignity by pronouncing a variegated anathema upon the yaller dog, which had characteristically sneaked unobserved on board, in the confusion of putting to sea, and capsized the captain at the first port. He cursed that dog in body, limb, bark, hide, hair, tail and wag, and all his generation, relation and kindred, by consanguinity or affinity, and his heirs and assigns. He cursed him with endless hunger, with perpetual fear, with perennial laziness, with hopeless mange, with incessant fleas, and with his tail between his legs. He closed his stock of maledictions by a sparkling display of pyrotechinics, from the demoralizing effect of which the yaller dog has never recovered.

With this curse sticking to him like a revenue stamp, the yallar dog can't help being cussed. He don't try to help it.—He follows Noah's programme with sneaking fidelity. He is an Ishmaelite among dogs. He received the most oppressive courtesies in the form of brickbats, boots and hot water, which makes his life an animated target excursion. He boards around like a district school teacher, and it is meal time with him twenty-four hours in the day. The rest of the time he hankers after something to eat. He is too omnivorous for an epicure. Cram him at Delmonico's, and he would hunger tord essert from an Albany boarding house.

He can't be utilized. He is too tired.—As a swill-cart locomotive, a hunter, or a sentinel, he is an ignominious failure.—The dog churn was a strategic attempt to employ his waste energies, but he hadn't any waste energies, and butter had too much self-respect to come at his persuasion. So the dog churn was dropped.

No sausage-maker dare foreclose his lien on the yaller dog, lest his customers—no longer 'soothed and sustained by an unfaltering trust'—transfer their patronage to some less audacious dealer. The savages, who admire baked dog, and who can even attack tripe and explore the mysteries of hash without dismay, acknowledge the yaller dog to be too much for their gastric intrepidity.

He always manages to belong to ragged, tobacco-chewing, whiskey-drinking master, whose business is swapping dogs and evading the dog tax. The yaller dog is acquainted with himself, and he enjoys the intimacy with edifying contempt. He slinks along through life on a diagonal dog trot, as if in doubt as to which end of him is entitled to the precedence. He is always pervaded by a hang-dog sense of guilt, and when retributive tinware is fastened to his tail, he flies with a horrified celerity which ought to be very suggestive to two legged sinners of a similar ordeal in store for them.

The yaller dog is—well, to speak in italics, he is a *slouch*.—*Mark Twain.*

The Art of Advertising.

The following remarks, from the Indianapolis *Mirror*, are sensible and sound:

The advantages of advertising are generally conceded by business men. They all recognise the power of printer's ink, properly expended in building up fortunes. But advertising must be judiciously done, and through a proper medium, and there is no medium so good as a newspaper of large and general circulation, Business men, who spend thousands of dollars in experimenting with map advertising and advertising in newspapers for gratuitous distribution, sooner or later find that they have been swindled. People reason, very correctly, that a paper which can be given away is not worth reading ; and the publishers of such papers, although they may agree to distribute five thousand copies, are usually sensitive to the price of white paper, and content themselves with printing five hundred instead of five thousand copies, which are scattered in bunches about the saloons and hotels, and are found useful only for cigar lighters. A smooth, tongucy canvasser, not at all scrupulous in the matter of lying, can set up a board at the east end of White River Bridge, and persuade some business men to pay round ly for the privilege of having their names painted on it, while at the same time they could not be prevailed upon to advertise their business in a paper which is read by all classes.

Painting the advertiser's name and business on dead walls, sides of stables and fences, is another favorite mode of advertising with some people, but we have distrusted its remunerative qualities. People are apt to take unbrage at it. We remember some years ago to have seen an injunction to patronise a particular insurance company, of the 'mutual' variety, painted on the head of a water hogshead used in laying the dust on Washington street ; but it is also a matter of painful record that, in a few months, both the company and the advertising medium 'busted.'

Dicker s's Home.

Gad's Hill, where Dickens died, is a pleasant country place in Kent. When in London he lived mostly at the Garrick Club, where he filled as large a place as John Dryden used to fill at Will's coffee-house. His town apartments were comfortably fitted up, on the second floor of the house in Wellington Street, Strand, the lower part of which was occupied by the business offices of "All the Year Round." He was never presented at court ; but not long ago, since his long ago, since his last returned from the United States, the Queen invited him to come and see her, and he spent a day with her at Windsor Castle. He might be seen at dinner, more frequently than any where else, at Verry's restaurant in the upper part of Regent Street, where, often with Wilkie Collins, he sat at a little table in the corner, reserved for him by the landlord. He was given to hospitality, and was in life, as in his books, one of the most generous of men.

Two frigates and a corvette sailed from Cadiz on Tuesday. Destination unknown.

The Wesleyan-Cartier Snarl.

[From the Hamilton Times.]

The Government organ in Toronto defends Cartier and attacks Dr. Ryerson and the Methodist Conference. The excuse is that Sir George was extremely busy ; that he never saw the application made, and that the curt reply sent was from a clerk, who merely acknowledged the receipt of Mr Punshon's letter at the time, intending, as soon as possible to lay it before Cartier. We can hardly think so clever a man as Mr. Punshon, such astute and cautious men as Dr. F. Wood and Dr. Lachlin Taylor (The Missionary Secretaries), so keen a political wire puller as Dr. Ryerson, and so thoroughly honest and eminently able a man as Dr. George Douglass, would make themselves appear silly by growing indignant over an imaginary grievance. Admitting that the offensive reply did come from a clerk without Sir George's knowlege, surely that 'little busy bee' has not been so very busy ever since as not to be able to find time to supplement his clerk's curt style and insolent mode of address, with a few gracious words from his own pen. Or does Cartier leave the whole running of the machine, in so far as Dissenters are concerned to his subordinates, reserving to himself the right of consultation when the interests of the pseudo State Church are at stake ? With a very earnest desire to be charitable, we must confess to a tendency towards suspicion whenever a departmental clerk is thrust forward to receive the stripes intended for his chief's back. Reiffenstein is now in the Penitentary, but there is a strong feeling prevalent that a greater man than he should be there if full justice were done in the matter in which he is the sole victim. Twenty thousand dollars were wrongfully paid to Sir Allan Naenab, but the Government was, of course, innocent—it was a clerk who did the mischief. The Methodist body is insulted from Cartier's office, but he is guiltless—the inevitable clerk is dragged out to shoulder the responsibility and censure. It must be very pleasant for the clerks when praise is demanded, it goes to their superiors ; when a blunder is committed, they are expected to father it and bear with meekness the penalty. It is probably the price the Civil Service has to pay in return for their

'Plenty of money and nothing to do."

THE WATERFORD VIVIAN DIVORCE CASE—This case again come before Lord Penzance yesterday. Last year the Hon Captain Vivian M. P. of Truro, obtained a decree for a dissolution of his marriage, on the grounds of his wife's adultery with the Marquis of Waterford. There was no defence in the cause, but subsequently and when the time came round for the decree to be made absolute, Colonel Leslie interfered in behalf of the friend of the Marquis, but subsequently withdrew. The Queens Proctor then asked for time to make inquiries, and the Solicitor General stated that it was not a case in which the Crown ought to interfere. The Court now made the decree absolute, but with regard to costs it would be a matter for future consideration.

The Greenland Seal Fishing has, this season, been a remarkable success. Viotor and the Ravenscraig recently arrived at Dundee, the former with 140, and the latter with 110 tons of oil. The Esquimaux has come into port (Dundee) with a catch of 12,000 young and 1,200 oil seals, yielding 140 tons of oil, The Arctic has likewise reached Dundee with about 11,000 seals, which it is calculated will yield in all from 125 to 130 tons of oil. The following is the report brought as to the success of the vessels not yet arrived:—From Dundee—Narwhal, 140 tons; Polynia, 100 tons; Tay, 65 tons; and Camperdown, 60 tons. From Peterhead—Maginthieu, 100 tons; Windward, 80 tons; Alibi, 30 tons; and Polar Star, 20 tons. From London—Erik, 35 tons. The estimated value of the oil and skins is 70,000£.

Where Fenianism Begins.

The suppression of Fenianism in Canada is child's play as compared withe the extinction of that international epidemic in England. Liverpool, like New York, contains a vast number of poor and lively Irish, and their condition is not such as to make them love the British dispensation. It is in London, however, that Irish misery is most appalling. The small streets and alleys between Holborne and the Strand teem with Irish paupers, many of whom are in the most abject state of destitution.

Nothing indeed is more hideous and heartrending, amid all the terrors of London pauperism, than the aspect of the Irish huddled together in the fetid alleys and hovels that cluster around Holborn. Naked children covered with dirt, haggard women with blank despair written upon their faces, stupefied looking men, clothed in rags and reeling with drunkenness, are thrown together pell mell in these abodes of misery, and supply a contingent of desperadoes such as may well strike the West-end Londoners with dismay. Such is the fearful retribution of a civilization which aims to accumulate property in a few hands, and reduce the masses to a state of pauperism of which the poor Irish in London form the fagend.

Fenianism is regarded in London as a political evil originating with the Irish in America ; but in reality it gathers its most fearful intensity from the social condition of the Irish in England and in Ireland. Moreover, it threatens to in crease and not diminish in force as time rolls on and makes that condition more and more desperate and revolting.

Ideal Feet.

The celebrated anatomist, Professor Hyrtle, of Vienna University, recently opened one of his lectures to his class with the singular question :—"Which is the most beautiful foot, considered from the anatomical standpoint ?" and then said:—"It is remarkable that there can be so many divergent opinions on this subject. While the sons of men look upon a small, slender and graceful foot (a lady's foot) as an ideal one the anatomist utterly rejects it as beautiful, and only the large, long and broad foot is the ideal one in his eyes. Even the greatest classical writers of antiquity, Horace, Catulius and others, who had great appreciation of feminine beauty, never mentioned in the descriptions of their beloved—and, as is well known, they had many—their small feet. The people belonging to the Celtic race have small feet ; the Hindoos especially have such small feet and hands that they may be envied by many European countesses. The native troops of the English army in India possess in England their own armory where peculiar kinds of weapons are constructed for them. The sword hilts made for them are much too small for us to grasp with ease. The greatest beauties of Europe, the Italians, have really long and broad feet.'

The annual meeting of the Ontario Dental Association took place in Toronto.

The remaining two companies of the Quebec Battalion are expected to leave Toronto for Red River in a few days.

There still apprehensions of a drouth which may prove injurious to the crops in England.

Curiosities of Breathing.

The taller men are, other things being equal, the more lungs they have, and the greater number of cubic inches of air they can take in or deliver, at a single breath. It is generally thought that a man's lungs are sound and well developed, in proportion to his girth around the chest ; yet observation shows that slim men will run faster, and further, with less fatigue, having "more wind," than stout men. If two persons are taken, in all respects alike, except that one measures twelve inches more around the chest than the other, the one having the excess will not deliver any more air at one full breath, by mathematical measurement, than the other. The more air a man receives into his lungs in ordinary breathing, the more healthy he is likely to be, because an important object in breathing is to remove impurities from the blood. Each breath is drawn pure into the lungs ; on its outgoing, the next instant, it is so impure, so perfectly destitute of nourishment, that if rebreathed without any admixture of a purer atmosphere, the man would die. Hence, one of the conditions necessary to secure a high state of health is, that the rooms in which we sleep should be constantly receiving new supplies of fresh air through open doors, windows, or fireplaces. If a person's lungs are not well developed, the health will be imperfect, but the development may be increased several inches in a few months, by daily out-door runnings with the mouth closed, beginning with twenty yards and back, at a time, increasing ten yards every week, until a hundred are gone over, thrice a day. A substitute for ladies and persons in cities, is running up stairs with the mouth closed, which compels very deep inspirations, in a natural way, at the end of the journey. As consumptive people are declining, each week is witness to their inability to deliver as much air at a single outbreathing as the week before ; hence the best way to keep the fell disease at bay is to maintain lung development. It is known that in large towns, ten thousand feet above the level of the sea, the deaths by consumption are ten times less than in places nearly on a level with the sea. Twenty-five persons die of consumption in the city of New York, where only two die of that disease in the city of Mexico. All know that consumption does not greatly prevail on hilly countries and in high situations. One reason of this is, because there is more ascending exercise, increasing deep breathing ; besides, the air being more rarified, larger quantities are instinctively taken into the lungs to answer the requirements of the system, thus at every breath keeping up a high development. Hence the hill should be sought by consumptives.—*Hall's Health Tracts.*

Personal Recollections.

An interesting series of articles under the above head is being published in the *People's Journal*, Hamilton. From that in the issue of 18th we clip the following:—

"The last railway celebration I attended was at the opening of the Buffalo and Lake Huron, at Goderich, on the 28th June, 1858. I had beer over the line from Brantford on a trial trip the week before. Capt. Barlow, the manager, had made excellent arrangements, and the people of Goderich did their share in getting up a demonstration, worthy the occasion. A large pavilion had been erected along side the Town Hall, and connecting with it. Sir Edmund Head was also present at this demonstration, and a large number of Americans. An amusing episode occurred at the banquet, which took place in the pavilion. Some of the American gentlemen persisted in replying to toasts which did not concern them in the feast, and the late Dr. Hamilton, who was one of the vice-chairmen, jumped on the table and called out that he protested against "the Saginaw Yankees" speaking so often. The result was the frowning down of the exuberant gentry who were so fond of airing their oratory. A ball come off in the evening, which was largely attended. I saw Mr. Thomas McQueen for the last time at that celebration. Although he and I had been at variance politically, he came to my hotel, and arranged to call for me to go to the dinner, but he did not come. I afterwards saw him in the crowd, but he had to disappoint those present by not speaking as was intended, on account of illness. A few days after my return home I received a letter from Mr. McQueen, apologising for not keeping his appointment, and stating that he was too ill to do more than simply put in an appearance at the banquet.

Mr. McQueen was an extraordinary man ; originally a stone mason, he was self-educated, a deep thinker, and a fine poet. He mistook his vocation, however, when he took up newspaper life, for which he was ill adapted. He started the *Canadian* in Hamilton, which soon proved a sorry venture, and finally retired to Goderich, where he started the *Signal*, now so successful in the hands of Mr. Cox. The style of Mr. McQueen was more that of the essayist than the writer for a daily paper, and he must have been ill-advised, indeed, when he decided to publish a daily party organ. Had he been more widely known than he was, he would have been better appreciated ; but he died in comparative obscurity, considering he had been the editor of a daily paper, and a poet of high merit in his native country. There have been few men more worthy a niche in the temple of fame."

The Paris journals yesterday published Senor Castellar's speech on the Colonia slave questions.

The Hon. Dr. Tupper was sworn in as a member of the Privy Council, at Quebec, on Tuesday.

Mr. Seclve, of the "British Colonist," Vancouvers Island, will leave Ottawa in a few days.

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 liberally 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 Remedy. Sold by Druggists.

Frosted Feet, Chilblains, Corns, Bunions, Bad Nails &c., are positively cured by the use of Dr J Briggs Modern Curative. 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 affections 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 in 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 SUPPLIED ON SHORT NOTICE.

JOSHUA CALLAWAY. Goderich.

March 1870. 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. w47

THE CANADA

Permanent Building & Savings Society

IS PREPARED TO MAKE

ADVANCES ON APPROVED REAL ESTATE

SITUATE IN WESTERN CANADA,

ON THE FOLLOWING FAVORABLE TERMS :

Amount 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 2, 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 mortgagor may be redeemed in full at any time the borrower desires, onequitable 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 w38-w

IMPORTED SEEDS.

New Seeds ! New Seeds !

PARKER & CATTLE

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR ANNUAL STOCK OF

Imported Field and Garden Seeds,

Which for quality and price cannot be surpassed by any respectable House in Canada.—A liberal discount allowed to Country Dealers. Remember the stand,

PARKER & CATTLE'S DRUG STORE,

Goderich, Feb. 24th, 1870. w21 Market Square.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COM'Y

Established 1825.

WITH which is now united the Colonial Life Assurance Company. Head office for Canada : Montreal,—Standard Company's Buildings, No. 47 Great St. James Street. Manager—W. M. Ramsay. Inspector—Richard Bull.

ACCUMULATED FUND ..... $20,000,000.
ANNUAL INCOME ..... 3,500,000.

The Company having deposited the sum of $150,000 with the Receiver General, in conformity with the insurance Act passed last Session. Assurances will continue to be carried out at moderate rates and on all different systems in practice.

Referees :—Dr. McDougall, Dr. McMicking.

J. CALLOWAY, Jr., Agent for Goderich.

vol. xxi No. 49.

GODERICH 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

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. w12-tf

CHEAP LANDS FOR SALE IN TOWN OF GODERICH.

LOTS 1323, 1324 & 1325, $30 each, Sub-division Park Lots 2 and 3 in con A. Lots 116, 149 and 150 $40. Township of Wawanosh, North 24 acres lot 18, 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 1869. w481

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—Lot No. 6, Con 10. W. D. Ashfield, Co. Huron, containing 80 acres. 25 cleared, with house and barn. There is a living creek on the farm. It is a corner lot. Price $18.00 per acre rent $40.00 and taxes. MARTIN DURKIN.

London, Feb. 2, 1870 w 2.

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 Bed room ; 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. 7 miles from Clinton and 7 from Goderich. Good large orchard of over 200 superior fruit trees. Well, 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 25th January 1870. w1-tf

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

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. 1869.

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 24th, 1870. w.0tf

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 sceptical that the Great Medicinal Compound, armed 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 was 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 your selves.

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., DUNSFORD & WATSON, } TORONTO.
J. WINER & Co., HOLBROOK & STARK, W. NICHLS & SON, A. HAMILTON & Co. } HAMILTON.

To Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN & 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 ancles, 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 Shoshonees 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 Shoshonees 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 say, only to say try the Shoshonees 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 Shoshonees Remedy. Whatever may be the peculiar proprieties 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-y

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. w36t

Farm for Sale.

LOTS 53 and 54, Bayfield Concession, in the Township of Goderich Containing 68 acres; of these over 50 acres cleared with good Frame Barn, and Log House, about 2½ miles from Clinton. For Terms of sale apply at the Dymoch Court office at Goderich, or to Mr. WIGGINGTON on the premises.

Goderich, Ont. Sept. 21, 1868. w35 tf.

FARM FOR SALE.

LOT 10, CON. 10, W. D. COLBORNE, 100 ACRES, 90 cleared, good dwelling house, frame 22x26, 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 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 22st, 1870. w9-tf

FARM FOR SALE.

OF 147 ACRES, MORE OR LESS, ABOUT 110 acres cleared and the balance good hardwood timber, a comfortable house and first-class frame barns, a good orchard, and well watered. Most of the land is excellent clay. The farm is lot 30, 5th con., Goderich Township. 9 miles from Goderich and 7 from Clinton. On payment of part cash, good terms will be given for the balance. For particulars apply on the premises to

JOHN McKENZIE.

or, to G. M. TRUEMAN, Land Office, Goderich.

22nd Jan., 1870. w1tf Porter's Hills, P.O

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

RICHARD PIKE,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

CIGARS,

AND

Plug, Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF Pipes & Smokers' Fancy Goods etc., etc.,

THE BEST BRANDS of all the above named articles always on hand.

SUPPLE'S OLD STAND, MARKET SQUARE.

Goderich, April 1st, 1870. sw64-3m

TWO FARMS for SALE

FOR sale two very