Poetr' Corner.

The Lord's Prayer of the Freemason

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN BY JULIUS FRANKEL.

I Will to Thee,
For which a myriad arms are burning,
To which a thousand hearts are turning,
In every land.
I behold in use all wonders of Thy hand,
I view thy Beauty, Wisdom, Strength,
Right I cannot see,
I hear the music of Thy eternal reign—
With the voice tones it does in Heaven rejoice;
Myself I cannot see.
O Thou Eternal Spirit! who has ever divined!
But yet I know that I can find Thee, father,
In hallowed sanctuary, or by night, or day,
There I will seek Thee, and Thy child will pray,
"Our Father who art in Heaven."

I praise Thee,
Where is the name preferred the Godhead's own?
Mine Thou on earth by many names art known
And though they call Thee Isis, Allah, Brahma,
Sesphinx praise Thee in Jehovah-Jirch,
A same unknown not Thy glory:
And while in pious zeal, the pagan's idols burn,
And Greeks to ardent for their Demyurgos yearn,
So! great Builder of the firmament, would call on
Thee,
With on my knees lie bent, and pray,
"Hallowed be Thy name."

Lord, I implore Thee!
Thou hast conferred Hi grace to see the Right
By granting me the favour of Thy light.
Oh! let do me!
Let all the brothers feel Thy glory and Thy might,
That among grow the links that unite
To one great chain that death can not destroy;
And if fellows we walk on life's long strand,
If on the people or in desert sand,
They all lose down before the living God,
And all the scattered brothers will at length
Devote their lives to Beauty, Wisdom, Strength,
Oh! let me pray, "Thy kingdom come?"

I trust in Thee!
Give me the heights endowed by Thy grace;
Within Thy compass let my foot take pace,
My guide be Thy omniscience;
If selfish pride the heart yet holds in chain,
Then let me seek an humble one regain.
Humility's the Mason's noblest duty,
Its holy breath may lend us strength and Beauty.
Therefore the prayer, "Thy will be done in heaven
and on earth."

What Thine is mine should be.
I do not pray for earthly power and gold;
They are but dust that leaves the heart so cold,
Thou gavest me much! but where
Distress and poverty their voice would rise,
And pity sheds from wan and suffering face,
Where I the wants of needy creatures see,
And into the cries of those in agony,
Then to my arms the needful power lend,
That with the Mason's trowel I spread cement;
Oh! let me give with open brother's hand,
Whatever may upon gathered jewels grant:
And for the sake of charity pray,
"Our daily bread, dear Lord, give us this day!"

Forgive us, Lord,
The paths of sin lie thick on every hand,
But give that in Thy strength we may withstand.
That nevermore my hen t a bitter wrath may call,
Against a another never let me bear ill-will;
Let me his faults with a white lamb's skin cover,
Let guardian angels even round him hover:
Whose heart is pure, whose life without alloy,
Thou hast with gracious love embraced us,
Now we call on Thee in prayer,
"Forgive us all our trespasses
As we forgive those who against us sin?
Let our hearts be purified within,

Guide us, O Lord!
The Mason's step, if life be dark or fair,
Must be within the compass and the square;
Oft in our temple, with a hand profane,
The light we crave, now let this be in vain;
Lead us from sin and from temptation far,
To fairer climes where all blessed brethren are.
O Thou who art, who wert, who e'er will be,
Protect, we pray, our pure Freemasonry,
So mote it be!
Great Master! Thy eternal pillars stand,
Though the great temple is not built with hand:
The structure reaches far beyond the land.
And million pulses beat beneath the firmament:
Onward by Thy guide Thou tak'st us to the far-off
orient,
Where a J. shall ope the gates up to the temple's hall,
Where worship evermore is our celestial call;
Taine is the wisdom infinite, Thine the power,
Thine the glory.
And from now to all eternity every creature will
adore Thee!
Amen.

The Perils of Circumstantial Evidence.

[From the Cleveland Herald.]

A remarkable case, showing the dange of trusting implicitly to circumstantial evidence, has been concluded in Toledo. Nearly three years ago Robert Sharp was found dead with shot and slugs in his brain. A man named Harrington, who had been on intimate terms with the deceased, was arrested for the murder. The testimony was wholly circumstantial, but "so skilfully worked up" by the detectives, that Harrington was convicted and sent to the Penitentiary. His lawyers had become interested in the case; and although Harrington was a poor man, they determined to fight his cause to the last. After a long and arduous struggle, through the District and Supreme Courts, an order for a new trial was obtained, and that trial has just closed.

The main points in the evidence on which he was convicted, were the apparent correspondence of the shot in the body of the dead man with that in the shot bag of Harrington; the correspondence of pieces of a newspaper found near the scene of the supposed murder, and assumed to be part of the gun-wadding, with a torn paper in Harrington's residence, and a piece in his vest pocket; and that the motive for the murder was to be found in the alleged fact of Sharp having come to Toledo with several hundred dollars of money, which Harrington knew; and that no one else was so intimate with Sharp. On the second trial it was rendered doubtful whether there was a similarity in the shot. It was clearly proven that the pieces of paper alleged to have been picked up at the scene of the murder were not there at the time the body was found, nor for a day or two afterward, and the inference was that they were put there by the detectives to aid them in "working up" the case against Harrington. It was further proven that Sharp was destitute when he came to Toledo, and that Harrington was doing his best to aid him in procuring employment. To crown all, an *alibi* was clearly and distinctly proven. Harrington was declared innocent, and the jury voluntarily gave him a letter, signed by every member, repeating in emphatic terms their belief in his entire innocence of any knowledge of the supposed murder, and bearing testimony to his uniform good character. The public sentiment unanimously coincided with the verdict. The former employer of Harrington accordingly took him back into his service.

It causes an unpleasant shudder to reflect that a perfectly innocent man, of good character, suffered two years of degrading punishment, and narrowly escaped an ignominious death, for a crime of which he knew nothing. It is another warning against implicit trust in wholly circumstantial evidence, and a protest against the detectives "working up a case" against one they choose to suspect.

The New Zealand Natives.

[From Scribner's Monthly.]

The men are tall and well formed, the features regular, complexion from a light brown to darker shades of that color, hair black and generally straight. Many of them are splendid looking fellows; with their muscular and well formed limbs they look every inch the noble savage. Their powers of endurance are very great; they are intelligent, quick to learn, and have spendid memories. In trade they are shrewd, in morals licentious.

They are a very inquisitive set. When I was living in Auckland a Maori was one day passing the store and saw me working a sewing machine; he appeared very much interested and watched some time, and went away. An hour after he came back with several companions, and I was requested to work the machine again. For a week I had no peace, all the Maoris, I think, for miles around came to see the machine, and at last they became such a nuisance that I would not allow them in the store.

Some of them are good speakers, and very clever in argument. They must have a clear space of at least thirty feet, and at every sentence the speaker runs, jumps and dances down this space. Running backward he gains time to think of what shall follow, and down he comes, dancing, with another sentence. As warriors, they are superior to any savage nation in the world. They have studied war as a science; have a good knowledge of engineering, and are brave and active.

At bush-fighting, one Maori is more than a match for five white soldiers. In all other countries that England has colonized little regard has been paid to the claim of the natives to their own land; but, in New Zealand, Government was forced to acknowledge the claims of the Maoris.

At Wellington I once saw a rather comical sight, showing how the chiefs ape the whites. The steamer was just about to sail, when hurrying down the wharf came a Maori, dressed as follows:—a black frockcoat, black waistcoat, black silk hat, white shirt and fancy necktie; in one hand an umbrella and in the other a new portmanteau, but without pantaloons or boots. They were probably in the portmanteau. All travellers carried baggage, so he thought he must do it, even if it necessitated the taking off of some of his clothing.

The Maori mode of salutation is somewhat peculiar and especially so when the friends have not met for some time. Instead of shaking hands or kissing, they rub their noses together for several minutes, and then, sitting on the ground, sway their bodies to and fro, all the time shedding tears copiously, and talking most mournfully in a sing-song strain. The crying is not necessarily because some friend or relative has died, it is simply a custom of the people.

They began their war-dance by jumping clapping the hands on the thighs, and giving utterance to a short, peculiar noise from the throat, like "Hu! Hu!" They all keep perfect time in this, and as they continue the motions become quicker and more exciting. Soon some horrible grimaces, rolling of the eyes until the white only can be seen, thrusting out the tongue and yelling; in their fury and excitement they sometimes tear off what clothing they may have on, and with violent gestures and contortions of the body they continue until exhaustion compels them to desist.

CUBA.

A MAN ROASTED ALIVE.

Havana, March 31—A rumor prevails here, which is generally credited, that the volunteers in the neighborhood of San Juan De Los Remedios roasted a man alive, first running a stake throught his body. It is said the volunteers were caught by the Spanish officers while engaged in this act of cruelty. The outrage has greatly incensed the people, and many murders on both sides have resulted. An American gentleman staying at a hotel one day in the beginning of the week heard of two volunteers being murdered in their beds in a single night. Four hundred persons, mostly negroes, who recently surrendered at Puerto Pprincipe, have returned to the woods, impelled by hunger. They thought it preferable to die by Spanish bullets than from want or of smallpox, which is raging so fearfully! A few were seized while attempting to escape.

Manitoba News.

Latest advices from Manitoba predict an early summer. Emigrants are pouringin, and the whole valley of the north is being rapidly settled. From present indications there will be a number of lines to Manitoba from Fort Abercrombie. First, the new steamboat of Hill, Greggs & Co., Canadian forwarders, which is being pushed rapidly towards completion, and will be ready by the time the ice is out of the river. She is fitted up with a view to the comfort of travellers, the officers being Captain Griggs, in command, and J. A. Dickenson, clerk, well known to the public as good, reliable and courteous gentlemen, and the tourist and emigrant are likely to be comfortable. The fare by this line is, it is $14,825 from St. Paul to Winnipeg, which, considering the distance, is very reasonable. The Northern Pacific Railroad men say their line will be open from Duluth to Red River in July next. Archdeacon McLean was to have left for Canada on the 16th March

The University Boat Race.

AN EXCITING CONTEST

CAMBRIDGE AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

London, April 1, 1871.

The great boat race for the championship of the Universities came off this morning on the Thames course, which was the usual one from Putney to Mortlake. The following were the latest weights of the Cambridge crew, giving an average of 12 st. 4lbs. per man:—

		St.	lbs.
1	J. S Follett, Third Trinity	11	2
2	J.B Close, First Trinity	11	10
3	H.J Lomax, First Trinity	12	5
4	E.A A Spencer, Second Trinity	12	7
5	W.H Lowe, Christ's	12	12
6	E.Philips, Sidney	12	2
7	E.S.L Radolph, Second Trinity	11	10
	I H D Goldie, St John's (stroke)	12	10
	E.H Gordon, (cox)	8	2

The latest weights of the Oxford Crew gave an average of 12 st 4½ lbs per man, as follows:—

		St.	lbs.
1.	A H Woodhouse, University	11	7
2.	E Giles, Christ Church	12	10
3.	T S Baker, Queen's	13	3
4.	E D Malan, Worcester	13	1
5.	J Edwards-Moss, Baliol	12	12
6.	J E Payne, St. John's	12	8
7.	J W Bunbury, Brasenose	11	9
	Stroke—J Lesley, Pembroke	11	11
	Cox—F H Hall, Corpus	8	—

Both crews were on the water promptly at the call of "time." The choice of position was won by the Oxfords, who took the Middlesex side of the river. Both crews got a splendid start, but the Cambridge men took a slight lead upon the initiatial and maintained it throughout the race. The tide was slack lumpy. The race was well contested from the start to the finish but there was no doubt as to the result, as it was early apparent that the Cambridge men were the better crew, Cambridge took her opponent's water at Barnsbridge and shot under the arch several lengths ahead. The time of the winning crew was 23 minutes 9½ seconds. Crowds lined the river banks and filled the bridges. Probably half a million people witnessed the race, and the wildest excitement prevailed among the spectators, who were all enthusiastic supporters of one or other of the contestants. The city of London was completely emptied of its people. The betting just before starting was two to one on Cambridge.

There are several discrepancies as to the time and distance by which Cambridge won the race to-day. Some parties say the distance was only one length, and the time five seconds.

TYPOGRAPHICAL ERRORS.—A daily paper, such as are published in the interior, cannot hope to be typographically correct. Every editor is his own proof-reader, and no editor in the hurry of composition can expect to be perfectly accurate either in the choice or arrangement of hissentences. The articles in the London Times are corrected by three different proof-readers before they are given to the world. Few men can read their own proofs well. They carry the thought that they wish to express in their mind, and in haste of reading proof they too often infer that the expression before them corresponds with the thought they comprehend so well. These two facts ought to silence criticism.

Some man living on the line of the Southwestern Railroad, near Drakesville, Iowa, who had taken a spite against the company, amused himself the other day covering the rails for a distance of a mile with soap. A single train was three hours in crossing the greased stretch.

Sucking calves and lambkins frisk and sport upon the vernal hillsides. H! for the veal cutlets and tender lamb chops!

The infant trout now sportively wags his caudal appendage in the purling rivulet, but there is a time near at hand when he will be "caught out on the fly."

A Curious Story.

A correspondent of *Notes and Queries* writes:—In the churchyard of Tewin, Herts, is a remarkable ash tree growing out of the tomb of Lady Anne Grimstone, nee Tufton, daughter of Lady Thanet, who died 1712. The tradition is that, being doubtful of a future state, she expressed a wish or prayer that if there were a future state a tree might grow out of her heart. What foundation is there for this tradition? The editor adds:—Oddly enough, the following paragraph, extracted from the *Spiritual Times* (December 23, 1865), treating on the same subject, reached us simultaneously with the above. To use the words of our correspondent, Mr. Axon, "Can any one elucidate this marvellous legend? No reference to it is made in Clutterbuck's History and Antiquities of the County of Hertford:—

An Atheist's Prophecy Fulfilled.—The churchyard of Tewin in Hertfordshire is a spot of some interest to the curious, from the fact of its being the resting place of the mortal remains of Lady Anne Grimstone. The "old wife's tale" of the neighborhood is to the effect that the said Lady Anne Grimstone was an Atheist, without a shadow of belief in the Deity, and that so firm was her unbelief, in the non-existence of God, that at her death-bed her last words were to the effect that, if God existed, seven elm trees would grow out of her tomb-stone. Whether such words were used, and in such a manner, it is impossible to determine: but whether the tale be correct or not, seven elm trees have sprung up through the solid tomb, and have broken away the solid masonry in all directions, making the reading of the inscription a difficult and almost impossible task. The iron railings that surroundad the monument are in many places firmly imbedded in the trunks of the trees. The numerous names carved in all available parts of the trunks attest the number of visitors curiosity has drawn to the spot. The trees are each distinct and separate, and, notwithstanding the strangeness of the locality, appear to thrive well. Many suppositions to account for their growth have been started, but some are of so improbable a nature that the country people still cling to their favorite old story of Lady Anne's Atheism."

There have been erected during the past year no fewer than 26 new light houses, three beacons and 5 fog whistles, and arrangements have been made for the erection of a first class dioptric light on sable island, about 100 miles from the Nova Scotia coast, where the navigation is at all times difficult; the extensive sand bars which extend a long distance into the Atlantic, rendering it one of the most dangerous localities in the Dominion.

The Cape Ann *Advertiser* says:—The Plymouth fishing fleet is falling off in numbers. Of the fifty-five engaged in the cod fishery four were lost last autumn, and one was seized and held by the Canadian authorities. The catch last year was valued at $211,800, and the oil $13,050 more; total, 224,850. The herring fleet, mostly belonged in Seituate, brought in 5525 barrels, worth nearly $30,000. The fishing fleet of Maine last year consisted of 786 vessels, employing 5228 men.

THE OLD FLAG.—A Scotch resident in Paris, who had very reluctantly to quit his shop when the siege commenced, happily bethought himself that in a country where so spurious flags or ensigns are allowed, the "Union Jack" would be respected. After locking up and taking an anxious leave of his property in the gay city of his adoption he caused to be hoisted over the tenement the British standard. When the gates of the beleaguered city were partially opened after the capitulation, he returned to find his whole property, "goods and gear", entirely intact, while other houses and shops in the locality had been thoroughly ransacked, even the floors torn up in the search of hidden treasure. An American who had neglected to float the stars and stripes had upwards of £210 worth of silver plate and other valuables carried off.

The young man who will distance his competitors is he who masters his business, who preserves his integrity, who lives clearly and purely, who devotes leisure to the acquisition of konwledge, who never gets in debt, who gains friends by deserving them, and who saves his spare money.

Among the members of the present U.S. House of Representatives there are one hundred and thirty-one lawyers, twenty-five farmers, twenty-four merchants, eleven physicians, eleven journalists, six bankers, five manufacturers, four lumbermen, three railroad managers, three general business men two clergymen and one teacher.

The North Adams Chinamen have been giving the New Englanders some new wrinkles in regard to the causes of earthquakes. They say that 'Once all alive; then the outside die, but the inside still alive, sometimes he gets tired and turns over,' which to them is satisfactory explanation of how the old thing works.

Kissing him for his mother—During the troubles a young Confederate man was passing through one of the hospitals, when it was remarked that a prisoner, a lieutenant, died that morning.

'Oh, where is he? Let me see him! Let me kiss him for his mother!' exclaimed the maiden.

The attendant led her into an adjoining ward, when discovering Lieutenant H——, of the Fifth Kansas, lying fast asleep on his hospital couch, and thinking to have a little fun, he pointed him out to the girl. She sprang forward, and bending over him, said:

'Oh, you dear lieutenant, let me kiss you for your mother!'

What was he surprise when the the awakened 'corpse' ardently clasped her in his arm, returned the salute, and exclaimed:

'Never mind the old lady, Miss; go it on your own account. I have not the slightest objection.'

The Lord Chief Justice of England, says the London *Freeman*, has decided that a Bible, even though it be a large one, is personal luggage such as a traveller may reasonably require to take with him, and the value of which, if lost by the railway company, must be made good by them. It would be a good plan to have such a law in this country, although we do not remember to have heard of losses of this character.

A meeting was held in Washington on Tuesday, at which delegates from England were present for the purpose of promoting the union of all Evangelical denominations of Christians for catholic work.

A Mississippi paper, describing the effects of the recent tornado in a portion of that State, says in its report that "some of Mr Quinn's hens were subsequently discovered miles away, part of them entirely stripped of their feathers by the force of the hurricane."

A young lady, running as a Republican candidate for school committee in Nashua, N. H., recently, was defeated by her father, who was on the Democratic ticket.

There have been erected during the past year no fewer than 26 new light houses, 3 beacons and 5 fog whistles, and arrangements have been made for the erection of a first-class light on Sable Island, about 100 miles from the Nova Scotia coast, where the navigation is at all times difficult; the extensive sand bars which extend distance into the Atlantic, rendering it one of the most dangerous localities in the Dominion.

One T M Badger, of Brownsville, Texas, has been a candidate for the Legislature thirty-nine times, and has never had the remote st chance of success. He threatens to continue running while he lives, from the mere force of habit. He believes that to be elected would cause his death from the shock of surprise.

Challange Accepted.

To the Editor of the Signal.

SIR,—Robert Gibert Marshall can get a race according to his challange of Sept 25th, for $500 or $1000 aside, 200 yards against any man in the Dominion. If he means business let him send articles to me, and put up a forfeit in some man's hand in Clinton, and I will make the match.

M. BURGESS.

Woodstock, April 4th, 1871.

The Suez Canal.

From a return which has recently been pulished we learn that during the year 1870 two hundred and ninety-one vessels passed through the canal. Of these 374 were British, 74 French, 20 Austrain, 18 Ottoman, 10 Italian, 2 American, 2 Russian, 3 Spanish, and 1 Danish. It thus appears that fully three-fourths of the whole number were British. Even this, however, fails to convey a correct idea of the overwhelming proportion which the trade of Great Britain with the East bears to that of all other nations. As it is well known that the average tonnage of the vessels which she employes in that trade is greater than that of the other countries we have named, we may safely assert that of the whole tonnage which passed through the canal last year, at least seven-eighths were British.

The revenue of the canal was about $1,014,000—a most inadequate return on the enormous cost of construction, to say nothing of the expense for repairs and further necessary improvements. We daresay, however, that the present year will exhibit a great increase of income, even if a heavy falling off has taken place in French commerce with the East.

We commend these returns to the attention of the press of this country, which for years has rejoiced in predicting that the opening of the Suez Canal was to signalize the speedy decline of Great Britain's superiority in Asiatic commerce. Never was prophecy more fully falsified. To show how prompt our countrymen are 'to take occasion by the hand,' we shall mention one fact. A Glasgow firm, had a dozen ships of 1,000 to 1,500 tons each regularly employed in the Calcutta trade. When the capabilities of the canal were duly ascertained, they set to work to build several large steamers of light draught on the Clyde; and more than one of these is already making regular trips between Glasgow and Calcutta. Many other firms have done and are doing the same thing. This is but a solitary instance of British maritime and commercial enterprise; and we may venture to ask if there has been anything like it in this country during the last ten years.—*Scottish American.*

The Extravagance of American Women.

Every month or so newspapers contain accounts of some bride's outfit for married life, her jewels, her silks, her satins, her various finery, all which looks and reads very much like extravagance, and leads often to grave moralizing upon the wastefulness of American women. No doubt there are extravagant women; but after all, look at this: The value of silk and the manufactures of silk imported into the United States for the year ending June 30, 1869, was $22,334,624. Now in this state of New York, 1865, there were 1,467,636 women and girls over ten years of age. The sum of $22,334,654, the total value of imported silks, divided among these women and girls, of our State alone, would give only fifteen dollars and twenty-two cents United States currency to each. This is the value of two gallons of fine brandy imported from France, but in fact oftenest made at home. This simple fact seems to show that, as a class, American women are not extravagant; as a whole, they are in fact, the best of economists; for they make small means go farther in their own expenses and in their households than any women in the world.

No organ of thought or action can be employed without the assistance of the blood, and no organ can be employed safely or with impunity without a supply of healthy blood. With healthy blood the exercised organs become well developed, whether they be muscular or intellectual. By the use of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites the blood is speedily vitalized and purified, and so made capable of producing a sound mind and a sound body.

There have been 47 steam vessels added to the list owned by the Dominion during last year at an average value of $20,000 each, giving an aggregate value of $940,000. The number of wrecks on the Canadian coasts last year were 231; estimated loss, $500,000. Wrecks of lake and inland vessels, 104; estimated loss, $357,000.

Extensive New Premises AND SPLENDID NEW STOCK

C. Barry & Bro.

Cabinet Makers, Undertakers & Wood Turners,

HAMILTON ST.

Have removed across the street to the store next door to Wm. Acheson's Harness Shop, where will be found

A GOOD ASSORTMENT!

of Kitchen, Bedroom, Diningroom, and Parlor Furniture, such as

TABLES, CHAIRS (hair, cane and wood seated) CUPBOARDS HEADSTEADS, WASH STANDS, MATTRESSES, SPRINGS, SOFAS.

WHATNOTS, LOOKING GLASSES GILT FRAMING.

☞ C. B & B. are prepared to sell everything in their line

Cheap for Cash.

N. B A complete assortment of Coffins and Shrouds always on hand and a Hearse to hire; all on reasonable terms.

A CALL SOLICITED.

Goderich, 15 w32-1

PIANOS,

MELODEONS, HOUSE ORGANS, CHURCH ORGANS, Piano Stools, &c., &c.,

Manufactured by the celebrated Firm of R. S. WILLIAMS & CO., TORONTO.

The most extensive makers in the Dominion.

THE undersigned begs to intimate that he has been appointed agent for Goderich and the surrounding country of the above justly celebrated firm, and is prepared to sell all articles made by them, at

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.

Sample may be seen and terms ascertaine at Warc-Rooms, West Street.

DANIEL GORDON,

Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 w30

Wanted to Purchase.

A GOOD SALT WELL, if with buildings erected, preferred. Address with full particulars and price, "J." SIGNAL Office.

Dec. th, 1870. w34-tf

THE LITTLE WANZER.

THIS LITTLE FAVORITE IS THE MOST COMPLETE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, EVER INTRODUCED INTO NORTH AMERICA OEUROPE

OVER 15,000 FAMILIES HAVE BEEN SUPPLIED WITH THIS MACHINE within the last two years, and have made for themselves hosts of friends, and earned the reputation of being an indispensable article. These Machines are patronized by all grades of society from the modest Farmer's Wives and Daughters to the Nobility and Royal Families of Europe.

THE LITTLE WANZER

is the simplest, will do the greatest variety of work, is more easily managed, less liable to get out of order, and runs lighter, than any other shuttle Sewing Machine manufactured. Every Machine is complete, with Tucking Gauge, Quilting Gauge, Hemmer, Self-Screwer, Filler, Bobbinholder, "Thread Oiler," Oil Can filled with oil, Screw Driver, 4 Bobbins, 5 Needles, 1 spool of thread, and Printed Instructions so full as to enable any person to use and keep the Machine in order.

Every Hand Machine is mounted on a Marble Slab, and packed in a neat little case, and is sold for.....$28 00

THE LITTLE WANZER, on a nice Iron Stand, with Treadle.....30 00

" " large Stand and Wood Case, with Drawer.....32 00

" " large half Case.....40 00

" " full Case.....50 00

R. M. WANZER & CO,

FACTORY—CORNER KING AND CATHARINE STREETS, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

SHOW ROOMS—64 KING STREET, EAST.

AGENT AT GODERICH

ABRAHAM SMITH, MERCHANT TAILOR.

Hamilton, Aug. 30th, 1870. sw4-8mos

HURON FOUNDRY!

East Street — Goderich.

R. RUNCIMAN,

MANUFACTURER OF

GRIST & FLOURING MILLS,

Muley and Sash Saw-Mills, Steam Engines and Boilers,

Thrashing Machines, Seperators,

Horse Powers, Drag Saws,

IRON AND WOODEN PLOUGHS!

With Cast or Steel Boards, Drill Ploughs, Gang Ploughs,

Cultivators, Land Rollers, Straw Cutters,

Agricultural Furnaces, Potash Kettles, Sugar Kettles, Salt Kettles, Wagon and Pipe Boxes,

COOKING, PARLOUR AND BOX STOVES,

of the most improved kinds. Brass Castings made, and Blacksmith Work and Repairing done on short notice. Call and see the STEEL MOULD-BOARD PLOUGHS, as you can get one very cheap for Cash.

Goderich, Aug. 15th, 1870 w30

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, Aug. 15th, 1870 w11

NEW CABINET AND UPHOLSTERING SHOP,

WEST STREET

OPPOSITE BANK OF MONTREAL, GODERICH.

ERIC McKAY,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce that he has opened a new shop in the above line, on West Street, opposite the Bank of Montreal, where he will keep constantly on hand or make to order

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS.

Having on hand an assortment of Upholstering material, he will be prepared to fill promptly all orders in that line.

☞ A quantity of Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings on hand.

Picture Framing to Order.

☞ He trusts by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 30-tf

HURON HOTEL,

ZURICH, CO. HURON,

JOHN PRANG, - - Proprietor.

This house is fitted up with every convenience for the travelling public,

☞ Good Stabling and prompt attendance

COLBORNE HOTEL, GODERICH.

E. MARTIN, Proprietor.

Good Accommodations. Ample Stable Room.

☞ This is admitted to be a First class house kept in Good Style.

August 15th, 1870. sw1-tf

MONEY TO LEND AT LOWEST RATES.

J. B. GORDON,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, GODERICH.

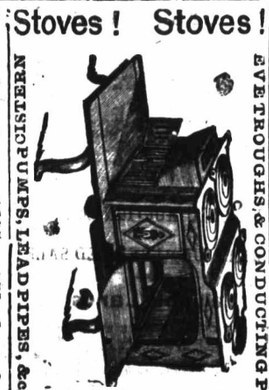
Goderich, March 30th, 1871. w9-tf

NOTICE OF REMOVAL,

R Frederick Armstrong, Land Agent, has removed his office to Mr. Hugh Dunlop's building, next door to the Post Office, first flat. Farms and Wild Lands for sale on Money to Loan on very reasonable terms

Goderich, Nov. 26th 1870 sw26-tf—w49

Stoves! Stoves!



EAVE TROUGHS & CONDUCTING PIPE.

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

PLAIN AND FANCY

TIN WARE,

COAL OIL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

☞ Coal Oil Lamps, &c. &c. Old Iron Copper, Brass, Wool Pickings, and Sheep Skin taken in exchange.

☞ Sign of the Large Coal Oil Barrel, Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 sw1

NORWAY OAT.

THE SUBSCRIBER, RESIDING ON LOT 29, 3rd Con. Tuckersmith, has for sale a large quantity of the celebrated NORWAY OATS, also, Early Rose, Harrison, Early Goodrich and Gleason POTATOES for seed, which he will sell for $1.00 per single bushel And upwards in proportion, ten bushels or upwards can have them at 90c. per bushel. The Norway Oats are true to name and free from other seeds.

EDWARD TURNER.

Jan. 20th, 1871. w-2m

MRS. DAYS' HOTEL WROXETER.

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

HANNAH DAYS.

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. 1419

BRANTFORD BREWERY

THOS. SPENCER, PRO.

Spencer's XXX Ales & Porter

Spencer's Bottled Ale in Fine condition,

Spencer's Ales in Puncheon, barrels and Half barrels, at the

GODERICH DEPOT,

MARKET SQUARE.

GEO. GRANT.

Goderich, Jan. 10th, 1871. sw1-1y

FARM FOR SALE.

A RARE CHANCE.

THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE ANDREW Harvey, being the South Half of Lot, No. 26 north of the town Plot, Ashfield, Co. Huron, 100 acres; 8 fireplace land. 70 acres cleared; with buildings and orchard.

Terms Very Reasonable. Full particulars as to price &c., &c. to be had at the Office of DOYLE & SQUIRE, Barristers Goderich.

Goderich December 23rd 1870

FOR SALE.

AN OPEN BUGGY, AS GOOD AS NEW FOLDING seat behind, for Sale cheap.

L. CARBY,

Goderich March 2nd 1871. w7-

TO LET, A TWO STORY house, near the Market Square. Apply to

L. McINTOSH.

Goderich 20th, Feb. 1871. sw22-tf

TWO FARMS for SALE

FOR sale two valuable FARMS in the Township of Goderich. For particulars apply to

JOSEPH SHAW, Huron Road, Goderich Township

August 15, 1870 w30

HOUSE TO RENT OR SELL

WITHIN 10 MINUTES WALK OF the COURT HOUSE, containing 8 rooms, kitchen and pantry, with good garden, cellar and well. Apply at this office, or to

ROBERT WILSON.

Goderich, Feb. 28th, 1871. sw34-1m

VALUABLE TOWN & PARK LOTS FOR SALE,

LOTS 290, 389 and 387 on Brittania road, and about thirteen acres on lot No. five on Maitland Concession in Township of Goderich, within one mile of the Town. For particulars apply to A. M. ROSS, Goderich.

Goderich, Feb. 6th 1871 sw18-tf—

TO SELL

THE EAST HALF OF LOT NUMBER 8, FOURteenth concession of Hullett, on the boundary line between Blythe and Walton, post office each way—Good hardwood; watered with a never failing creek and never failing spring. Also well built log house. Forty acres cleared, well fenced, 77 acres in all. Log house and barn, a thriving orchard, 8 kinds of plums, black, white and red currants, pears, red and yellow gooseberries. For further particulars apply on the premises. TO RANKIN LAWSON and his Mother

Aug 15th, 1870. w30-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, 9 miles from Goderich. For particulars apply on the premises to undersigned, or to Mr. D Ferguson, grocer Goderich.

C. STEWART.

August 15, 1870 w30

LAND AND LOAN OFFICE.

Money to Lend on Mortgages. At as low rates as can be obtained anywhere. Lands bought and sold. Town and village lots for Sale.

Sales of Canada Company's Lots Necessarily and latest lists of Lands to be seen at the office of the subscriber.

LEWIS W. ORD, West Street, Goderich.

December 2nd 1870. sw30-tf

BARGAIN.

50 ACRES, East ½ lot 29, 10th con. Colross, Co. Bruce 7 acres cleared and good log house. Clear title for $300 cash or for $600 one third down and the remainder in 4 annual instalments with interest at 6 per cent per annum.

Apply to

ABRAHAM SMITH

Lumley 5 Sept 1870 w33-tf Merchant Tailor

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 3 miles from Clinton. For Terms of sale apply at the Division Court office at Goderich, or to Mr. WIGGINGTON on the premises.

Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 w30

LANDS FOR SALE AT BAYFIELD.

LOTS NO'S. 71 & 72 BAYFIELD CONCESSION Township of Goderich, comprising 146 acres of the best quality of land, within about 2 miles of the Market place of the Town of Bayfield. There is a clearance of 25 acres which could readily be prepared for crop. The remainder of the land is closely covered with the best of beech and maple timber of splendid growth, an excellent road passes on two sides of the property, which is situated in an old and well settled neighbourhood.

ALSO—Lot 14, Range A Township Stanley, containing 39 acres of well reserved timber land, which would produce a large quantity of firewood to the acre. The lot runs to the River Bayfield with a considerable water fall which could be made available for mining or manufacturing purposes.

For terms apply to, JAMES D. ALLEN, Guelph. or W. W. CONNOR, Esq. Bayfield.

Guelph, Aug 15, 1870 w30

Salt & Flour Barrel HOOPS.

CAMPBELL BROS of Watford have constantly on hand, and are continually buying Green Hoops. We have over 200,000 for sale at present. Apply by letter to Campbell Bros, Box 28, Watford.

Watford, January 1871. w52-tf—

Feed! Feed!!

JUST RECEIVED AT

Shephard & Strachan's,

20 TONS OF BRAN, SHORTS & Midlings,

WHICH THEY WILL

Sell Cheap for Cash.

Goderich, Aug 15, 1870. sw1

NOTICE TO CHOPPERS.

AS THE SUBSCRIBER WANTS A LARGE QUANtity of COLDWOOD. He now offers to choppers, for each figure per cord than has been paid yet by any one.

H. HINCKS.

Lot 11 4th con. Goderich Town'p.

Goderich, 1st Feb. 1871. w3-1

Notice to Debtors.

ALL PARTIES INDEBTED TO THE LATE FIRMS of Robinson & Mole and Robinson & Howell, are requested to settle up with me on or before 31st Dec. and save costs, as after that date all accounts will be sued.

Wm. ROBINSON.

Goderich 12 Dec. 1870. sw33

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, Aug 15 1870 w30

FARM FOR SALE ON THE HAYFIELD GRAVEL ROAD,

BEING PART OF LOT NO. 29, 10th CONCESSION, Tuckersmith, to be sold in one lot or more, adjoining the Village of Hensall, containing about 80 acres, 60 acres cleared and free from stumps, the balance in good pasture, well watered by never failing creeks running through the land. The lot is situated on the Gravel road about 3 miles from the town of Goderich. The land is a red 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. & J. PARSONS or to J. DAVISON, Esq. Goderich.

Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 w30

A MERRY CHRISTMAS

TO

ROBINSON & CO.,

HAVE PLEASURE IN INTIMATING THAT THEY ARE NOW SUPPLIED WITH EVERYTHING SUITABLE FOR THE COMING CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR