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] GODERICH, C. W., THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1867. [VOL. XX.—NO 16

Business Directory.

ROBERT J. SLOAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., &c.

THREE years surgeon in the U. S. A. during the late war. One of the resident surgeons on U. S. Hospital Steamer "D. A. January." Assistant operator for the 15th Army Corps at Vicksburg, Miss., &c., &c.
Office and Residence.—Mr. T. G. Jackson's Lower Wingham.
N B.—Consultations on surgical cases attended in all parts of the county.
Wingham, C. W., March 9th, 1867. w13 6m*

Ira Lewis,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT Law, and Solicitor-in-Chancery, County Crown Attorney, Goderich, Canada West. Office a Court House v14n40

M. C. Cameron,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c., Kingston street, Goderich, C.W

Sinclair & Walker,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, CONVEYANCERS, &c. Office, over the Store of V. Detlor & Son, Goderich.

John Davison
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR in Chancery, &c Office, Market Square Corner of Kingston Street, Goderich. 9:42

John B. Gordon,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., &c., Goderich, Canada West. Office—on the South side of West Street, third door from the Court-House Square.

D. Shade Gooding,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c., Goderich, C. W. —OFFICE: Up Stairs Watson's Block, West St.; entrance First Door west of Glasgow House.

Toms & Moore,
ATTORNIES, SOLICITORS, &c., Goderich, C. W. Office—GRABB'S NEW BLOCK
TOMS. LEWISC. MOORE.
Goderich, August 27th, 1864. sw103w31

William T Hays,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., Goderich, C. W.—Office, over C. E. Archibald's Store, Grabb's Block. v15n29
Money to Lend on Real Property

B. L. Doyle,
BARRISTER, &c., GODERICH, C. W. OFFICE—Savage's New Block.

J. Y. Elwood,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT LAW, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Blake's Block, opposite the Post Office, Goderich.
January 3, 1866. sw37

J. Francis C. Haldan
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c., Goderich, C. W., and Bayfield, C. W. Offices—Kay's Block, Goderich, and Mr. Patte son's Store, Bayfield.
Mr. Haldan will be at his branch office, Bayfield, every Monday from 10 a. m. till 5 p.m. sw&w36

William R. Bain, B. A.
CHANCERY AND LAW OFFICE.
GRABB'S NEW BUILDINGS, KINGSTON STREET GODERICH.
N.B.—Conveyancing. Money lent on reasonable terms. Disputed and defective titles to real estate Quieted. sw34
Goderich, Dec. 24, 1866.

C. P. Clarke,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., Clinton, C. W. w34

S. Malcomson,
BARRISTER, Attorney, Solicitor, &c &c., Clinton, C.W.
MONEY TO LEND.

William Fraser,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Walkerton Co. of Bruce. v16n15ly1y

Thomas Weatherald,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor. Toronto Street, Goderich. v15n3

L. R. Hamlin,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR Land Agent and Conveyancer, Kincardine 11:

Consulate of the United States of America.
DARK'S HOTEL.
Office hours from 9 o'clock, a. m., to 3 o'clock, p. m.
JAMES SMAILL,
ARCHITECT,
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS of Buildings, &c., got up in a neat and correct style. Office at the Huron Auction Mart, Market Square, Goderich. (sw v15n7)ly

D. McDougall
BORNS EDAUCTIONEER, BAYFIELD County of Huron. Sales in village or country actually attended to. w9-1yr8

John Campbell,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT Commissioner in Queen's Bench, for taking Affidavits, Conveyancer, &c., &c. Office on Broad way, Village of Kincardine, C.W. 9:p

Peter McRae,
FORWARDER AND COMMISSION Merchant, INVERHURON, C.W. Notes and Accounts collected. Business of any kind entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. w40-1y&onx

GEO. RUMBALL & CO.,
FORWARDERS,
And COMMISSION Merchants
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE, COAL, SALT, WATER LIME, &c.,
Agents for first class Marine and Fire Insurance Companies.
HARBOR QUAY, Goderich, C.W

[1859] **HENRY GRIST,** [1866
Departmental, Parliamentary,
AND PATENT AGENT,
OTTAWA.
Transacts business with the Crown Lands and other Government Departments. Takes out Patents for Inventions; Obtains Incorporation for Companies by Letters Patent; Drafts and takes charge of Private Bills during the Session, &c., for parties residing elsewhere.
REFERENCES:
Hon. A. CAMERON, Commissioner of Crown Lands. W. M. WILSON, Esq. Simcoe.
Hon. J. GALT, Toronto. R. BURN, Esq., Hamilton. Hon. J. CROS, Esq., Inspector of Agencies, Colonial Life Assurance Co.
Messrs. R. LEWIS & SON, Toronto.

Business Directory.

INSURANCE.
Fire, Marine and Life Insurances
EFFECTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.
Office—J. F. C. Haldan's Law Chambers, Kay's Block, corner Court House Square and West St., Goderich, C. W.
JOHN HALDAN, JR., Agent.
Goderich, 27th Sept., 1866. w36tf

MONEY TO LEND.
THE HURON & ERIE SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY.
The above Society is prepared to make
ADVANCES
ON IMPROVED
Farm Property,
ON MOST ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.
The cost of effecting a Loan will be found much lower than in other Societies of a similar nature. The attention of the Borrower is called to the fact, that he will receive the full amount of the Loan, without any deduction being made for interest or payments in advance.
Advances may be repaid Monthly or Yearly, extending over a period of from one to fifteen years.
FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO
S. POLLOCK,
Agent and Valuator for the Society at Godeich
Goderich, C.W., 1866. rw13

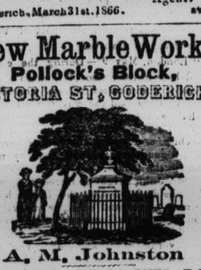
BY EXPRESS!

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,
West side of Market Square,
Goderich, Nov. 30, 1865. sw99

FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE.
PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE Company of London England, established in 1782, one of the oldest, largest and best offices in Canada.
HORACE HORTON, Agent
PROVINCIAL INSURANCE Company of Canada, Head Office Toronto. Will take risks on County and City Property. Marine risks taken at as low rates as any other first class office.
HORACE HORTON, Agent.

MONEY TO LOAN
$20,000 on good farm security payable from one to twelve years. No interest retained in advance.
HORACE HORTON, Agent.
Goderich, March 31st, 1866. sw70

New Marble Works
Pollock's Block,
VICTORIA ST., GODERICH.



A. M. Johnston
MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, Table Tops, Posts, &c., Tombs, of every description and style of workmanship, furnished on short notice and at the lowest prices. Liberal reduction made for cash. All orders punctually attended to. Designs of Monuments, &c., may be seen at the shop.
Goderich, Dec. 19, 1865. w47-1yr

GEORGE FORBES.
AGENT of the C. W. Farmers Mutual and Stock Company, Hamilton, C. W.
G. Forbes, Lot 26, Con 3, Morris.
w81v6 Dingle P. O

J. D. CAMERON,
HAS REMOVED FROM THE CENTRAL TO
The Bayfield Hotel!
(formerly kept by Mr. Luby.)
CONSTANTLY on hand, the best of Liquors, Cigars, &c., and an attentive Ostler, and by strict attention to business hopes to merit a share of public patronage.
Bayfield, March 8, 1867. w76m

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 14:y

FARM FOR SALE.
CONTAINING 50 acres of good Farming Land about 35 acres, of which are cleared, it is well watered, log house and barn, situated 2½ miles from the village of Teeswater on the gravel road, will be sold. A bargain! For particulars apply to
JOHN LOGAN,
Teeswater p. o.
Culross, March 10, 1867. w8

ROYAL OAK HOTEL, LUCKNOW.
JAMES CAMPBELL, Proprietor.
BEST OF WINES & LIQUORS.
Good Accommodation for Travellers,
GOOD STABLING AND ATTENTIVE HOSTLERS
Lucknow, 5th March, 1866. w8tf

Business Directory.

Malcolm Nicholson.
SURGICAL 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

The Liverpool and London and Globe INSURANCE COMPANY.
Invested Funds, - - - $15,000,000
Invested in Canada, - - - 250,000
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
INSURANCES EFFECTED ON ALL CLASSES OF PROPERTY AT CURRENT RATES.
FARM RISKS AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
No EXTRA Charge for Military Service in Defence of the Country.
Life Policies for the benefit of Wife or children are secure from seizure by Creditors.
A POLICY for $1000, by the Guaranteed Bonus System costs at age 30, $24.70 a year. Should it become payable after 5 years, one-fourth of the Premiums are returned, and the Sum assured; if after 20 years, one-half are returned; after 30 years, three-fourths; after 51, the Sum Assured is doubled, and the heirs may claim $2000!!!
Claims payable one month after Proof of death.
G. F. C. SMITH, Resident Secretary, MONTREAL.
A. M. ROSS, Agent for Goderich; B. V. Elliott, for Exeter; W. N. Watson, for Seaforth.
Goderich, Nov. 2, 1866. w4!

W. M. SAVAGE,
BUYS and sells New York Drafts—Greenbacks—National currency—State notes, and uncurrent money, at current rate of exchange.
19th Dec., 1865. w47-1yr8

NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY
OVER

CRABB'S BLOCK, D. Campbell, ARCHIBALD'S STORE,
GODERICH.
SUPERIOR LIGHT AND TASTEFUL ROOMS.
PICTURES taken in every style and in all kinds of weather. Porcelain or Opalotype Pictures, and
THE HELIOARISTOTYPIA,
OR "BEST SUN PICTURE,"
Taken in various styles from $1 50 to $20 (colored in water colours or oil.
Life-Size Photographs taken on reasonable terms—either plain or colored.
PRICES LOWER than elsewhere in Canada.
D. CAMPBELL.
Goderich, June 1, 1866. sw27

Auction & Commission.
GODERICH & CLINTON
Established 1852.
SALES of Miscellaneous Property in Goderich every Saturday, and in Clinton every Wednesday.
Money advanced on Property for immediate sale and prompt returns made.
Farm Stock and other Sales punctually attended to throughout the County.
G. M. TRUEMAN'S Auction Mart,
w61 Market Square, Goderich

Money to Loan on Real Estate,
APPRAISER to the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada.
G. M. TRUEMAN,
w6 Market Square, Goderich.

Land Office,
A REGISTER of Improved Farms and Wild Land for Sale,
G. M. TRUEMAN,
Goderich, March 1, 1867. Market Square.

MONEY TO LEND.
ON FARM PROPERTY,
AT FROM 8 TO 10 PER CENT.
Costs very moderate.
J. FRANCIS C. HALDAN,
Solicitor, &c., Kays' Block.
Goderich, April, 1867 w11tf

Division Courts.
MAY, 1867.
SITTINGS of the several Division Courts for the County of Huron.

1st Division, Goderich, Monday, 27th May.
10th " Clinton, Tuesday, 28th "
2nd " Seaforth, Wednesday 29th at Downey's Hotel.
11th " Ainleyville, Thursday, 30th May.
5th " Exeter, Saturday, 1st June, at Drew's Hotel.
7th " Bayfield, Monday, 3rd June.
6th " Dungannon, Tuesday, 4th "
At 10 o'clock a. m. each day.
Friday, 29th March, 1867.
(Sd) S. BROUGH,
J. C. C. Huron.

I certify the above to be a true copy as entered in the Division Court Record Book, pursuant to the Statute.
DAN. LIZARS,
Clerk of the Peace, Huron.
Office of the Clerk of the Peace,
Goderich, 29th March, 1867. w47

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN TOWN.

MARTIN AMANN
BEGS TO INFORM HIS OLD CUSTOMERS, that he is still able to sell for cash, at the lowest rates,
ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE
At his shop on Kingston street, opposite the Huron Hotel, Goderich. Give him a call.
Goderich, Oct. 3, 1866. sw11w27

MONEY to Loan at reasonable rate Apply to
M. C. CAMERON.
Goderich

Business Directory

Dr. P. A. McDougal
WILL BE AT HOME FOR CONSULTATION up to 11 o'clock, a. m., every day. Will visit patients at any hour afterwards, night or day.

G. C. Shannon, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., &c., GODERICH, C.W. 13:40-1y

DR. McLEAN,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, CORONER &c. Office and Residence third door east of Central School

Medical.
Richard Moore,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Manchester, C. W.
February 7th, 1867. w3yr

Dr. Stanbury,
GRADUATE of the Medical Department of Victoria University, Toronto, and late of the Hospital and Dispensary, New York. Residence D McDougall's (Bailid) Bayfield. w49 4m*o

DENTISTRY.
Dr. PHELPS,
SURGICAL & MECHANICAL DENTIST, Goderich, C. W.
Rooms over Mr. F. Jordan's Drug Store
Teeth extracted without pain by use of narcotic spray.
January 13th, 1866 sw38-yly

MAITLAND HOTEL, GODERICH
E. HOSKER, PROPRIETOR. THE above is most pleasantly situated on an eminence 120 feet high, overlooking the Harbor and Lake Huron;—good Orchards, Gardens and Rural Walks attached. Board $1 per day; single Meals or Beds, 25 cents v1n510ylv

PRINCE OF ORANGE HOTEL
DUNGANNON.

A BLACK, Proprietor.
Ample accommodations, choice liquors and good attendance.
Dungannon, Mar 21, 1867 w9 tf

CANADIAN HOTEL,
CLINTON, C. W.
W. TUDSBURY Proprietor.
THE establishment is furnished with all the requirements essential to the comfort of guests. w341

THE BRITISH EXCHANGE HOTEL
EXETER.
ANGUS McDONALD, Proprietor.
NO effort will be spared on the part of the proprietor of the above hotel to render his house all that can be required by the travelling community. Give him a call.
April 17th, 1867. w12

AT
JOHN HARRIS'S
CHEAP CASH STORE!
THERE HAS JUST ARRIVED a large and elegant assortment of
CHOICE SPRING DRY GOODS!
which have been selected with the utmost care. The leading novelties of the trade may now be seen in great variety at his establishment. He is determined to please, if possible, alike in price, quality and good goods. And as his facilities for carrying on the business are equal to any house in this dominion, he confidently solicits the public to call and examine his stock, which is comprised in part as follows, viz:
PRINTS, fast colors, in immense variety, from 10 to 20 cents per yard.
FANCY DRESS GOODS, scarcely equalled in this section in style and quality, from 10 to 50 cents, per yard.
JUSTINES AND COBURGS, in all grades, both colored and plain.
BLEACHED COTTONS very, very cheap, from 10 cents per yard.
WIDE FACTORY COTTONS, from 8 cents per yard.
Several bales celebrated Canadian Manufactured Cottons for sale, either by the bale or at retail, at wholesale prices.

Shawls,	Shirting
Mantles,	Toweling
Mantle Cloth,	Woolens
Ribbons,	Tweeds
Silks	Cottonades
Velvets	Drilling
Ginghams	Kentucky Jean
Flannels	Denims
Blankets	Regatta Shirting
Hosiery	Shirting Stripes
Gloves	Ticking
Trimmings	Flannels
Buckles	Curtains
Hoop Skirts	Window Hollands
Bagging	&c., &c., &c.

Bales of Grain Bags in both cotton and linen very cheap.
Hats and Caps in Endless Variety!
CLOTHING.
GROCERIES!
Hogsheads of Muscovado Sugar, very cheap.
10 Barrels Montreal Refined Sugar, very cheap.
10 Barrels Broken Loaf and ground Sugars, very cheap.
An immense stock of Tea, embracing:—

Young Hyson,	Congou,
Japan,	Souchong,
Twankay,	Pekoe, &c., &c.

COFFEE of various qualities.

Currants	Vinegar
Raisins	Mustard
Rice	Snuff
Sago	Oils
Spices	Essences
Peppers	Corn Starch
Pickles	Starch
Capers	Blue
Sardines	Soda
Lobsters	Liquorice
Syrups	Nutmegs
Molasses	&c., &c., &c.

TOBACCOS OF ALL GRADES!
Field and Garden Seeds.
The principle of the Business is: Cash or Produce.
The Subscriber begs to acknowledge his thanks for the very flattering recognition received for the past, and hopes the conduct of the business for the future will be such as to merit continued favors. No effort will be spared to sell Good Goods Cheap.
An inspection is solicited on the part of intending buyers.
JOHN HARRIS.
Goderich, Corner of Market Sq. and West Street. 1st April, 1866. w29

POETRY.

[Written for the Huron Signal.]

LANG LEEZIE LUGGIEHEAD

AIR—"Niel Gow's Second Wife."

Lang Leezie Luggiehead, that lives in Minnibole;
Seven Joe's are woon' her, and ilk o' them is dull.
I wonner whilk she means to wed, or what the lave wil do?
For there's nae lassie in her wits wad hae them, I wad trow.
Lang Leezie, &c.

There's bowt Benjie wi' his back as roun's a cunnock cheese;
He's our parish betherel, and lives on scanty fees;
Ha'twa feet like flaughter-spades and teeth like harrow pins—
His nose is like a rempin' heuk, his beard like withered whins
Lang Leezie, &c.

Nieat comes Walty Waddispole, a webster frae Kilmars;
His noddle stuffd wi' politics, and tales o' foreign wars;
Five days in ilka week he rakes for news and ale;
I wat gin Leezie marry him, she'll fare on muslin kail.
Lang Leezie, &c.

Bicer't Bauldy Whip-the-cat, wha' shapes our hoddin' claes,
He's oft at Leezie's ingle neuk, a toastin' o' his taes;
Whare'er scandal lens a lang, a ready tongue has he,
And if the claith o' truth rin short, he eke it wi' a lee.
Lang Leezie, &c.

Our clachen dominie, wi' visage grave and stern;
His wild toosie auld brown wig, has fricht'd mony a bairn;
Baith his o'en leuk ow're his nose, but wha like him can speak?
He's lang gaen owre his mither tongue, for ane that's maybe Greek.
Lang Leezie, &c.

Fechin Forgie Ferguson that drives the nowte to Ayr
And blackens a' the drover's een, at ilka tryst and fair;
A' the buckster's sweetie stans, an' rowin's owrie pies,
Pice like spindrit 'mang the crowd, the dreid o' skull and skins.
Lang Leezie, &c.

Paidler Geordie, wi' his pack aye stuffd wi' tawdry toys,
Kings and kanes for gaeky dames, and knives and trumps for boys;
Saun-buks for the serious, and picture-buks for bairns;
A crafter rogue ye wadna fin' 'twgen Maidenkirk and Mearns.
Lang Lizzie, &c.

Lean Luke, the Mormonite, that preaches at the brigg
Tho' beer a hair grows on his pate, he winna wear a wig.
If a' gifts were gifts o' grace, his ample feck o' jaw
Might bear the gree frae Balaam's ass, or any ass avo.
Lang Leezie, &c.

But Lang Leezie Luggiehead, tho' ta'ayont her teens,
Has mair caution in her pow than onybody weens;
If our parish minister should ask her to himself
O'ony drolier match than that could onybody tell?
Lang Leezie, &c.

Ashfield, March 22, 1867. WM. BANNATYNE.

A Devil-Caught Parson.

In one of the small interior towns of New England, where the superstitions of our ancestors still possess a hold on the people, the facts occurred, a few years since, of which the following is a true narration:

An honest farmer and his family, preparing to celebrate Thanksgiving at his wife's father's in an adjacent town, were harried and confused extremely on the day preceding that festival by the multiplicity of things that must be done before they could leave home with safety. The house was to be "banked up," and the gleanings of the harvest—cabbage, turnips, and so forth—put into the cellar, that the external entrance thereto might be closed for the season. Having carried in the vegetables, the boys were dispatched to the barn for straw to fill the passage with, while the good old man himself was busy on the opposite side of the house.

An old ram, the horned patriarch of a large flock of sheep kept on the farm, having got a taste of the scattered cabbage leaves, unobserved entered the cellar and silently continued his feast. The avenue through which he had entered was immediately closed up, and all the necessary work and arrangements being completed, the larger boys and girls set off on foot in high glee, the dog running and barking before them.

Soon after, the parents and their little ones having put out the fire and fastened the doors and windows to keep out thieves, started for the same destination.

On the afternoon of the day following the festival the family returned home accompanied by some young cousins. Some of their youthful neighbors of both sexes were invited in, and quite a merry Thanksgiving carousal was in full tide of successful operation when one of the boys, who had been sent into the cellar with a little tow wick candle, which gave enough light to make darkness visible to draw cider, ran back into the room, with eyes glaring wildly, uttering the half-suffocating exclamation!

"The devil is in the cellar!"

"Pooh!" said the father; "you have only been frightened by your shadow. Give me the light."

Saying this, he seized the candle—leaving the candlestick fast in the hand of the boy—and boldly rushed to the cellar stairs; but before he had descended half of the steps, the large saucer eyes and enormous horns of the ram caused him to retreat, as much terrified as his son, saying:

"Sure enough; the devil is in the cellar."

The good man seized the great Bible, and attempted to read, but the candle burnt blue and threw such a feeble light on the pages, and the book trembled so much in the hands of the reader, that he could not distinguish one word from another. The little children cried and clung to their mother; the girls nestled close to their favorite swains, and the house was shaken with agitation of its half demented inhabitants. One bright thought, however, occurred—and a messenger was sent for the minister to come and "lay the devil."

The parson, more celebrated for piety and credulity than for talent and heroism, slipped a small Bible into his pocket, put on his bands and surplice, that he might appear as formidable to his foe and and antagonist as possible, and hastened to the relief of his distressed parishoners.

On coming to the house, the reverend man was hailed as a deliverer, and implored by at least a dozen voices at the same moment to drive the devil away. But few moments were lost in asking questions which no one could answer, before the parson pushed forward as a leader, with the same penurious light, into the cellar, the most courageous of the company keeping close behind him. He reached the foot of the stairs. The eyes of fire, the shadowy outline of the enormous horns, magnified ten-fold at least by the terror of those that beheld them, removed all doubt, if any had existed in his mind, as to the infernal nature of the being with which he had to contend.

The divine instantly fell on his knees, and with uplifted hands, began to pray in his most fervent manner. The ram, not understanding the pious man's motives, but supposing by the motion of his hands that he was daring him to a butting contest, made a pass with all his might at his supposed adversary, but, deceived by the swelling dimensions of his drapery, missed the slender body of the priest, and drawing hastily back to renew the assault, hooked one of his horns into the belt of the surplice, and pulled the priest back with him into the cellar.

While thus in the power of his victorious foe he lost hope as it regarded himself, and the natural benevolence of his disposition, burst forth in the exclamation:

Brethern, take care of yourselves, the devils has got me."

The exhortation was better obeyed than any he had delivered from the pulpit—his friends all fled and left him to his fate.

Among the company was a shrewd farmer, who had from the first supposed the fiend to be some domestic animal, but, being a lover of fun, and willing to see a comedy, kept his thoughts to himself, and pretended to sympathize with others in their fears. He thought it time to interfere, and, snatching a pitch knot from the fire, expressed his determination to rescue the preacher or perish in the attempt.

"Don't! don't!" shouted several.

"Take along the Bible, if you will go!" suggested another.

"What does the devil care for fire?" said another.

But, unheeding the suggestions and manifestations of concern for his safety, he pushed into the cellar, seized the animal by one of its horns, and dragged the struggling ram up stairs, calling to the astonished parson "Follow me!" The horned devil was led in triumph, followed by the ecclesiastic, in the midst of the company. A momentary sighing and hanging down of heads ensued, but the past scene was too ludicrous to admit of sober reflection, and loud peals of laughter burst from every side, during which the ram was turned out at the door, the parson absented himself without ceremony, and the sports of the evening were resumed with better spirits than before.

Mr. Gladstone as a Leader.

The *Saturday Review*, which has said as many hard things as anybody else about Mr. Gladstone's management as a party leader, gives the following judgment of his claims to that position.—"If he is not to lead the Liberals, who is to lead them? It is seriously meant that he is to be placed under a worn out Whig peer, who is to "conch" him, and show him the secrets of Whig art? Let us hope that at least this stage of political decrepitude is over, and that the Reform Bill, if it does nothing else, will make such an absurdity impossible. Not only is there no rival to him in the Liberal party, there is not even a second to him. And in many respects he is one of the very chief of Liberal leaders. No English statesman since Fox has had as much of the popular fibre. No living statesman can, in his best moments, strike out words that breath and thoughts that burn so vividly in the heart of the nation. The real distinction which separates one politician from another in these days is the mode in which he regards the poor; and no one surpasses Mr. Gladstone in the truth of his perceptions about the poor, the largeness of his views as to what can be done for them, not as a patron and benevolent being, but as a man who sees the state of the poor the tragic side of English life. No one else can in any way approach him in most of the first requisited for the leadership of the Liberal party, and it is not to question his pre eminence to ask him to restrain himself, to keep down the fury and passion of his language, and to understand what those about him are thinking and saying.

Canada Not Defenceless.

The Quebec *Mercury* has the following:—"The Dukes of Cambridge and Buckingham and Earl Russell, in speaking of the expediency of England's guaranteeing the interest on the loan necessary for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway have most plainly indicated the immediate and chief object of "Confederation." That object was such united colonial legislation with reference to a road so necessary for military as for commercial purposes as would enable the Imperial Government with safety to home interests to guarantee the amount of interest on a given capital. Without a consolidation of British American interests no sufficient action could have been taken. What share Nova Scotia should have had, what New Brunswick, and what Canada might only with difficulty and not without discontent have been ascertained. Now the case is different. England has only to do with Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick having been merged into it, politically, commercially and legislatively. The whole country has become one, for better or worse, all interests are identical, their hopes and wishes the same, and this must certainly tend to the good of the whole whatever may have been the chief motive for bringing such estate of things to pass. That the road will contribute largely to our means of defence cannot be disputed and that it must open up a vast extent of at present almost wilderness territory to the husbandman, the lumberman and the merchant is beyond question, while it will reconcile all classes to each other, uprooting prejudices and extending that knowledge of each other's excellencies and requirements, which centuries of semi isolation could not have effected. In Earl Russel's speech there was a little something worthy of special attention. The noble lord virtually laughed at the bugbear of our "extended frontier" inviting aggression, and being, in a military sense, incapable of defence, in instancing the gallant and successful defence of Portugal against the well disciplined military hordes of the First Napoleon by Wellington. There cannot be a doubt that more numbers do not invariably win battles, nor are exposed countries always subdued. Were that so, where would even France at this hour be? But the experiences of 1811, '12, '14 and '15 cannot yet surely be forgotten. Then, as now, the United States, in wealth and military strength, much surpassed Canada, but the result was that for a year Canada, in the name of England, held possession of Michigan, and, on the declaration of peace, was in actual military occupation of a portion of Maine. War taking place there would, of course, be much suffering in Canada, as there would also be in the United States, but such suffering is a concomitant of every war—the conquering and the conquered suffer. The only question is—would Canada, be after a contest of longer or shorter duration, conquered? That surely admits of doubt. With the means of obtaining men, money, and material of war from England quickly, Canada would be better furnished for the strife than the United States, with all their vast resources, could possibly be. They would be crippled on the sea-board; England's coast would be clear, and if the ocean highway for the passage of her troops could be kept unimpeded, her greater monetary resources would ultimately give her the advantage, the very increasing civilization of the United States being a disadvantage to herself and an advantage to an invading force, compared with the time when her territory was one vast wilderness, ten miles from the seaboard, and impenetrable as an Indian jungle for cavalry, infantry or artillery. It is surely gratifying to know, from the best sources of information, that Canada is not to be denuded of Imperial troops, and that in high quarters—not being military even—the defence of Canada with willing hearts and hands is not looked upon as hopeless.

A Fearful Austrian Tradegy.

A Vienna letter gives the following account of an appalling tradegy, which recently occurred at Wilhelmsdorf, near Medung. Ernest Pasqua, forty-two years old, married, and the father of three living children, all boys, had served for eight years in the Imperial army, where he distinguished himself alike for good conduct and bravery, and obtained the great silver medal for valor. In 1855 he received his *conge* and entered the service of the General Gas Company in Pesth, which he quitted in 1865 for the engineering department of the Southern Railway. In 1865 the Southern Railway reduced its staff, and Pasqua was dismissed from its employment, and compelled to seek his bread elsewhere. A gentleman whose whole family he had saved from death by a courageous act at the risk of his own life, promised to get him a place in the Franz Josef Railway; other hopes were held out to him, for he was known and respected; but nothing came of them. His savings, and a small sum of money resulting from a lawsuit which he gained last May, gradually melted away, and it appears that a few days ago his whole worldly wealth consisted of two or three florins. On Sunday evening, at seven o'clock, he came home, after an absence of some hours, in extravagant spirits, and informed his wife that at length he had obtained employment in the Schellenhefer Tile Manufactory. He further declared his determination to celebrate this good fortune by a little feast, and sent his wife to purchase beer and the materials for a brew of punch. The two elder boys, Pasqua and his wife ate and drank together, laughed, joked, and were merry. At nine o'clock the father and his sons went into the bedroom with the avowed intention of retiring to rest, but Pasqua declared he would have one more glass before going to bed, and ordered his wife to fetch another jug of beer. She at first refused, but at length went out, brought in the beer, and then went into her sleeping room, where the youngest child, a boy of four months old, was crying, and endeavoured to soothe it to sleep. The two elder boys had already undressed, and were in bed. Presently she fancied that she heard her son Frederic, a child of seven, gasping. Taking the baby in her arms, she rushed into the adjoining room, and asked her husband what was the matter. 'Let him alone,' answered Pasqua, 'it is all over. My children are already cured for.' He had given both boys a strong dose of poison, mixed with beer to drink!—Taking his wife's hand he invited her to drink with him, saying, 'It is all over with me; nothing can save me. Our feast to day was not one of joy, but death.' She struggled with him to get loose her arm and snatch the half emptied glass from his hand; but he tightened his grasp, and swallowed the rest of the poison at a draught. He then sat on the bed and tried to undress himself; but the poison was sudden in its effect, and he fell back dead. The two boys were already lifeless, and the poor woman was so horrified by the terrible spectable, that she was seized with convulsions, and the sacrament was administered to her during the night, no hopes being entertained of saving her life. All that was found in the apartments was two or three 10 kreuzer notes, the empty poison bottle, a table, two beds, and a few old clothes.

SUNDAY IS PARIS.—The Belgravia *Magazine* has an article on the observance of Sunday by the working people of Paris. We quote:—"Thousands of decent shopkeepers, with their wives and children, troop out to the pleasant little villages round Paris and make themselves thrugt happy under the simplest conditions. Perhaps their destination may be Sceaux or Fontenay aux Roses. There are a dozen other places beside Sceaux to which the *Habitues* of the Boulevares soon learns to bend his steps when in search of a change or fresh air. Paris, beloved of journalists and politicians, is within very easy reach. For six sous an omnibus conveys one from any part of the city; and once arrived, there is a restaurant, with a deliciously fresh garden in which to eat, and with a cook who might be coveted by some of the pretentious hotels in the heart of the town. A short walk through the park where on fine days the great Rossini may be seen pacing about in the sun while describing to a casual friend his inimitable method of cooking macaroni—brings one to the village of Boulogne, from which the Bois takes its name. Thence another stroll of half an hour or so through the by-paths of the wood carries the voyageur to St. Cloud. From the first to the last Sunday of that month, a fair of the most obstreperous kind is held within the park, almost under the very windows of the palace—a fact which makes it easy to understand why the Emperor should had the waters of Vichy beneficial to his constitution during that month, and why the Empress should be so anxious to refresh herself after the fatigues of the season by the mad seawaves at Biarritz. The fair itself is the noisest of all conceivable gatherings."

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

QUEEN'S PROCLAMATION EXPECTED EARLY IN JUNE.

ELECTIONS TO COME OFF IN AUGUST OR SEPTEMBER.

Ottawa, May 8.

It is probable that the Queen's proclamation, creating the Dominion of Canada and appointing members of Senate, will be issued in about three weeks, and that the act will take effect the first week in July, when Lord Monck will be sworn in as the first Viceroy of Governor-General. Then will follow the appointments of Privy Councillors and Lieutenant-Governors, and general organization of the departments of the Confederate and Local Governments. It is supposed the elections can hardly take place before August or September.

EXECUTION OF PROVENCHER.—A despatch from Sorel, dated the 3rd, says:—"Provencher was executed this morning at half-past 11 o'clock. He did not make any declarations, kept a good countenance, and died in three minutes, without being convulsed. Ten thousand persons from all parts of the country were present. Provencher walked firm and erect to the scaffold, betraying no sign of emotion. Before he ascended the scaffold he requested the executioner to put the rope as loosely as possible around his neck until he had received the last kiss of the church, when he said it might be made as tight as possible. The cap being put over his eyes, the bolt was drawn, and the body dropped heavily the length of the rope. Death was almost instantaneous, the pulse ceasing to beat three minutes after the fall. The scaffold was erected in rear of the jail, and it is said that his companion in crime (Sophie Bouclair,) who is awaiting a like doom, had to be dragged from the window of her cell, so anxious was she to witness the execution of Provencher. A report busily circulated that an attempt would be made by the people to destroy the gallows, as they objected to have the execution take place there, is untrue. The immense concourse was perfectly and quiet."

The Richardson Mine.

The Madoc correspondent of the Montreal *Gazette*, in his report of the raid on the Richardson mine says:—"From one of the blasts, I learn from what I consider a reliable source, (so far as you can ever say one, when gold stories are being told) that the second blast detached a piece of quartz or spar, he could not say which, about the size of a potato, all perfectly studded with, and held together by gold. The value of this lump is variously estimated. Mr. Cameron has made the statement that there was one seam in the mine, from which he believed he could cut out a slab four feet long, and 6 x 4 inches wide, which would be held together by the gold, and all who have had any chance to see the interior of the mine, pronounce it the most wonderful object in the history of auriferous discoveries."

Peace feeling in Prussia—the People opposed to War.

A Berlin letter in the *Siecle*, says:—"The present political situation in the capital, and consequently in all Northern Germany, is much less strained than the Paris journals seem to think. Even in the army war is not desired. In the country districts people still remember the burdens which the communes had to support to enable the Government to undertake its last campaign. If the war had lasted six months the trade and finances of Prussia would have required many years for their re-establishment. Whatever the German and Prussian journals may say, Austria is not alone in still feeling the effect of the events of 1866. If on one side are found the fine talkers of the Nationalverein, who already see in their dreams the whole universe controlled, or at least guided by the German race; on the other, sound thinkers are not wanting either at Berlin, or in the large commercial towns of North Germany, who ask with good reason what would become of the trade of Hamburg, Bremen, Lubeck, &c., in case of a war with France. Could the Prussian navy keep the sea for a single day in face o' the French vessels? I have not been, therefore, much surprised to find it observed in the *Monthly Gazette*, a popular journal of large circulation, that only the enemies of Germany and France could possibly desire such a war."

Free Masonry.

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