Huron Signal.

TEN SHILLINGS IN ADVANCE. "THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER." TWELVE AND SIX PENCE AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

VOLUME VI. GODERICH, COUNTY OF HURON, (C. W.) THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1853. NUMBER 14.

THE HURON SIGNAL

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BY GEO. COX.

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☞ Book and Job Printing executed with neatness and dispatch.

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Cards.

DR. P. A. McDOUGALL,
CAN be consulted at all hours, at *Mr. L'Throe's Boarding House.* (*formerly the British Hotel.*)
Goderich, April 29th, 1852. v5

IRA LEWIS,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &c. West-street, Goderich.
June 1848. 2vn25

DANIEL GORDON,
CABINET MAKER, Three doors East o the Canada Company's office, West-street, Goderich.
August 27th, 1849. 2vn30

DANIEL HOME LIZARS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Conveyancer, Solicitor in Chancery, &c. has his office as formerly in Stratford.
Stratford, 2nd Jan., 1850. 2vn49

J. DENISON,
CIVIL ENGINEER, &c.
GODERICH, C. W.
Aug. 25th, 1852. v5n31

JOHN J. E. LINTON,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Commissioner Q.B., and Conveyancer, Stratford.

HURON HOTEL,
BY JAMES GENTLES, Goderich.—Attentive Hostlers always on hand.
Goderich, Sept. 12, 1850. v3–n30

STRACHAN AND BROTHER.
Barrister and Attornies at Law, &c.
GODERICH C. W.
JOHN STRACHAN Barrister and Attorney at Law, Notary Public and Conveyancer.
ALEXANDER WOOD STRACHAN, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer.
Goderich, 17th November, 1851.

WILLIAM HODGINS,
ARCHITECT & CIVIL ENGINEER
Office 27, Dundas Street,
LONDON, C. W.
August 16th, 1852. v5n30

HORACE HORTON,
[*Market square, Goderich.*]
AGENT for the Provincial Mutual and General Insurance Office, Toronto.—Also Agent for the St. Lawrence County Mutual, Ogdensburg, New York. Local Agent for Samuel Moulson's Old Rochester Nursery. July 1850. 22

A. NASMYTH.
FASHIONABLE TAILOR, one door West of W. E. Grace's Store, West Street Goderich.
Feb. 19, 1852. v5–n4

THOMAS NICHOLLS,
BROKER AND GENERAL AGENT.
Agent for Ontario Marine & Fire Insurance Co.
NOTARY PUBLIC, ACCOUNTANT AND CONVEYANCER.
COMMISSIONER IN Q. B. &c.
INSURANCE effected on Houses, Shipping and Goods.
All kinds of Deeds correctly drawn, and Books and Accounts adjusted.
Office over the Treasury, Goderich.
July 22, 1852. v5n26

E. H. MARLTON,
FORWARDER and Commission Merchant, Storehouse Keeper, general Agent, for the sale of Wild Lands Cleared Farms, Household Furniture and Produce of every description.
Office, next door, North of the Kincardine Arms, Goderich,
March 24th 1852. v5–n9

F. & C. H. BUHL,
MANUFACTURERS of Hats, Caps and Fancy Furs, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Furs, Buffalo Robes, Deer Skins, Gloves, Mittens, &c. &c.
Cash Paid for Furs.
The highest price paid, at all times in Cash, for all descriptions of Shipping Furs by F. & C. H. BUHL.
Detroit, Michigan, Aug. 1851. v5n28

WASHINGTON
Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co.,
CAPITAL $1,000,000.
EZRA HOPKINS, Hamilton, Agent for the Counties of Waterloo and Huron.
August 27, 1850. 3v15

DR. HYNDMAN,
QUICK'S TAVERN, London Road.
May 1851. v4n12

MR. JOHN MACARA.
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c. &c. Office: Ontario Buildings, King-St. opposite the Gore Bank, and the Bank of British North America, HAMILTON. 4 10

MR. T. N. MOLESWORTH,
CIVIL ENGINEER and Provincial Land Surveyor, Goderich.
April 30, 1851. v4n11

JAMES WOODS,
AUCTIONEER, is prepared to attend Public Sales in any part of the United Counties, on moderate terms.
Stratford, May 1850. v4–n14

CARDS, &c.

DR. BURNHAM.
CLINTON,
Huron Road.
(West of Mr. Thwaits' Store.)
Dec. 30th, 1852. v6n46

WILLIAM SHARMAN,
BRICKLAYER AND PLASTERER.
WEST STREET, GODERICH.
IS prepared to furnish DESIGNS and PLANS, on the most reasonable term
Goderich, Nov. 18th, 1852. v5n43

JOHN RALPH.
TIN AND COPPER SMITH, next door to the Victoria Hotel, West Street, Goderich, has constantly on hand, a choice stock of Tinware, Cooking and Box Stoves, &c., which he will sell at considerably reduced prices.
The highest price paid in trade for old copper, brass, pewter, sheepskins, calf and beef hides, feathers and rags. All kinds of Merchantable produce taken in exchange at cash prices.
Goderich, Feb. 19, 1852. v5–n4

ROBERT SNODGRASS.
FASHIONABLE BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURER.
(One door East of C. Crabb's Store.)
WOULD inform the inhabitants of Goderich and neighborhood that he is prepared to make to order or otherwise, any kind of Ladie's and Gentlemen's Fine or Fancy work, in the neatest and most fashionable style. And will also furnish heavy Boots and Shoes, to suit the necessities of those that may favor him with their custom. His prices will be moderate.
Goderich, July 29 h, 1852. v5n29

ROBERT REID.
BOOK-SELLER & STATIONER, (opposite Balkwill's Hotel,) Corner of Dundas and Talbot-streets, London, C. W.—School Books, Common and Classical Books, Reading and Ruling of every description of Paper, printed on the Premises.
☞ Orders for Account Books, from the Trade or Country Merchants, punctually attended too and a liberal discount allowed.
London, March 1851 4v4

R. W. CANA, MITCHELL.
AUCTIONEER, Accountant and General Agent. Books and accounts adjusted, and all kinds of Deeds drawn.—Sales attended in any part of the country.
Letters addressed to Mitchell or Harpurhey, will be attended to.
April 5th, 1853. v6n10–1y

W. & R. SIMPSON,
(LATE HOPE, BIRRELL & Co.,)
GROCERS, Wine Merchants, Fruiterers and Oilmen, No. 17 Dundas Street, London, C. W.
February 25th 1852. v5–n5

ROWLAND WILLIAMS,
AUCTIONEER, is prepared to attend Sales in any part of the United Counties, on the most liberal terms. Apply at the First Division Court office, or at his house, East Street, Goderich.
N. B.—Goods and other property will be received to sell either by private or public sale.
January 6, 1852. v4n17

RICHARD MOORE.
HAVING during the past two years acted in the capacity of GENERAL AGENT for the collection of debts, desires it to be generally understoon that he will accept the Agency for the collection of dues in any part of the Upper Province, between Cobourg in the East and Lake Huron in the West. In making this announcement, he would beg to express his thanks to his friends for past favours, and now respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.
All communications on business, addressed (post paid) to Ayr P. O., North Dumfries, C. W., will be promptly attended to.
April 1, 1852. v5n10

PETER BUCHANAN, TAILOR.
NEXT door to H. B. O'Connor's Store, West Street, Goderich. Clothes made and repaired, and cutting done on the shortest notice, and most liberal terms.
December 3rd, 1851. v4n42

FARM FOR SALE.
LOT No. 50, in the Maitland Concession of the Township of Goderich, containing 137 acres of the best land, of which 60 are cleared and well fenced, situated on the banks of the River Maitland, 8 miles from Goderich. There is an excellent House and Barn on the premises, with an Orchard of the choicest fruits, selected from the Nursery in Upsilanti, United States. For terms apply to the Subscriber.
I RATTENBURY,
British Exchange Hotel,
Goderich.
26th January, 1853. v5n52–3m

New Grocery
AND
PROVISION STORE.
THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the Inhabitants of Goderich and surrounding Country, that he has opened in the above line, two doors north of Doctor McDougall's new Brick House, Market Square, Goderich. His stock includes all kinds of GROCERIES, consisting in part of *Tea, Tobacco, Raisins, Currants, Spices, &c.*
Also:—Apples and Cider of the very best kind.
In the Provision Line will be found Flour, Oatmeal, Butter, Eggs, Ham, Beef, Pork, Potatoes, Oats, &c.
Being determined to keep none but articles of the best quality, and to sell cheap at the same time, he trusts to receive a share of public patronage.
Farmers and people from the country would do well to call, as he intends purchasing every description of Produce, for which he will pay the highest market price.
A choice assortment of Whips to be sold cheap.
JOHN ARTHUR.
Goderich, Nov. 30, 1852. v5n46

Poetry.

WHEN THE MORNING SWEETLY BREAKING.

When the morning sweetly breaking
O'er the hill and meadow shines,
And when nature, freshly waking,
Rock and grove with joy resounds;
Let us 'mid her beauties roving,
Catch the truth her form inspires,
She, the youthful spirit moving,
Can rekindle all its fires.

When the evening shade is falling,
And its voice is low and sweet,
Other days long past recalling—
Other scenes we love to meet:
To glad nature's path repairing,
By the streamlet and the grove;
Let us dream, together sharing,
Her sweet voice and song of love.

Thus to hearts all freshly glowing,
Morning lends its gladder light,
And the lovely stars are throwing,
Beauty o'er the fragrant night.
Thus for all who truly love her,
Nature hath a magic spell,
Wooing every heart to love her,
In the woodland, rock, and dell.

Literature.

ZE GRANDE PLANT!

BY TOM TWIGGS.

'Ah, ha! *monchere* Ned, vere you been my boy, eh! Me no see your boo-tiful counte-nance zis—let me see—one, two, yes, tree weeks! Vere you been eh!

'Why, the fact is, Monsieur Gregorie,' replied Ned, 'I have been employed for some time making several little necessary arrangements previous to my departure for———.'

'Departure! Vere you go, Ned, my boy? tell me.'

'Why is it possible that you have not heard that I am going to Turkey. Yes, sir, in three days, I'll bid good bye to you, for at least one year!'

'No! you dot say zat, Ned. Vy it is vary—vary strange I did not hear zat before zis. Ven you go, you say my boy?

'In three days, Monsieur,' was Ned's answer.

'Vell, I be not very glad, Ned, my boy. But beford you go, vill you come to my house, and take ze little dinner vis me, eh? Come to-morrow, Ned, vill you my boy?'

Ned promised, and the two separated.

Monsieur Gregorie was a little valuable Frenchman, about forty years old,—kind, jovial, and possessed of various other excellent qualities. He had emigrated to this country several years previous for the same reason probably, that thousands of others of his countrymen had for quitting *la belle* France. But unlike a larger portion of those countrymen, Monsieur Gregorie had brough with him an immense 'pile,' of that article which contributes so largely to the ease, comfort, and happiness of man's existence. Monsieur Gregorie was also an educated man—well posted up in the arts and sciences. Of the latter, Botany was his favorite & on the collection of rare plants, he not only expended a large portion of his time, but an immense amount of his ample fortune. His garden which occupied about three acres of ground was filled with an immense number of plants, one would suppose, with every botanical specimen that the earth ever produced. And Monsieur G. always took the greatest delight in exhibiting to every visitor the most rare plants, of all his collection, at the same time giving a description of them in broken English, which was not a little amusing.—But notwitstanding the immense collection Monsieur Gregorie possessed, he was constantly adding to it—importuning every acquaintance who might be going abroad to bring him some 'grande plant.' This he did with his friend Ned, when that individual the next day paid his promised visit. As Ned was about departing, says Monsieur Gregorie—

'Ned, my boy, bring me ze grande plant—something vat you not see here—someing vary *extraordinaire*!'

'Yes, Monsieur—depend upon it, I will bring you something nice,' was Ned's promise.

Well Ned finally went to Turkey,—was absent about a year. About two or three days after his return, while taking a stroll, who should Ned come in contact with but his old friend Monsieur Gregorie; and then for the first time since he had made the promise, Ned thought of the plant he was to bring home for Monsieur G. Ned was puzzled—he knew an acknowledgement of the fact would only incur the displeasure of the Frenchman, and he didn't choose to do that. Ned tried to avoid him, but it was 'no go'—the little Frenchman espied him, an dcanning up to Ned, siezed both of his hands, appeared to be ecstasies at his old friends safe return.

'When you come, my boy, vhy you not come and see your old friend, eh?—*have you brought ze plant*, my boy? were all uttered by the apparently delighted Monsieur G. in almost one breath.

The last question was what Ned termed a 'deadener.' He was at a loss for a reply, finally he answered—

'Oh! yes, Monsieur, and a fine one it is too—the rarest one in whole kingdom of Turkey!'

The little Frenchman almost danced with joy.

'Were be 'im, my boy—tell me—I vill go and get him, right away off,' exclaimed Monsieur, and it was with the greates difficulty that Ned could prevail upon him to wait until the next day when he promised to send it to his residence.

'I *vill* vait, Ned, my boy, till ze morrow—send 'im to me early—vary early—you hear my boy—vary early. *Au revoir* and Ned was glad to see the little Frenchman depart.

'What shall I do,' soliquised Ned, 'I must 'sell' the Frenchman, that's certain. But how's the question. The fellow is acquainted with every plant in existence.—What the devil shall I do! I have it.'

The next morning Ned despatched his servant to the house of Monsieur G. with 'ze grand plant'—and a curious looking one it was, too. It was about six inches long, a little thicker than a pipe stem, round and tapered off to a point. Not a branch or blossom was visible on it—nothing but a sort of fuzz, which if it had not been of a greenish hue, would have been taken for fine hair. It was planted in black soil, contained in a pot about the size of a quart measure. Altogether it was the most sigular looking plant that a Botanist ever admired.

'*Sacre!* got tam! vat is zis,' exclaimed the Frenchman, when Ned's servant handed him the present. 'Bootiful, eh! By gar! I see no-*sing* bootiful—it is von tam 'umbug. I vill not take 'im—I vill send 'im back!'

Monsieur G. was evidently displeased with the present.

'Vat is zis?' he suddenly exclaimed, observing a note attached to the pot, 'vat is zis? I will read him—let me see,' and Monsieur G. read the note which Ned had addressed to him as follows:

MY DEAR FRIEND: 'The plant which I send, you will doubtless observe possesses no beauty, but believe sir, when I tell you that in Turkey it is considered one of the rarest Botanical species of that country.—Its name I disremember, although the Sultan who kindly presented it to me, informed me at the time. It blossoms every five years. Three months from now you will see it in full bloom, when I feel certain you will be better pleased with it.

Yours Ned——.'

The perusal of this note seemed to dispel all the dissatisfaction that the little Frenchman had before evinced.

'From ze Sultan of ze Turkey. By gar it *magifique*—one grand curiositie—I will keep 'im! Let me see—tree months zee little blossoms vill come and ze-n he will be *bootiful*. Ah, ha! by gar! zen I will have ze *grand curiosite*. Yes, sare, I will keep,' and Monsieur Gregorie was profuse in his thanks to Ned, for *ze bootiful* present.

Monsieur Gregorie took particular pains to make known among his friends, the fact that Ned had brought him a rare plant from Turkey, and of course all were anxious to see it, but not a sight would the Frenchman give them until the six months had expired when he was certain it would blossom.

The six months expired and no blossoms were visible. Another month went by, and still ze grand plant was the same in appearance as when Ned presented it to him.—At length the Frenchman became impatient. He was anxious to know the name of the rare plant, and for that purpose he applied himself diligently to his books, but in vain. If it would only blossom he might be enabled to gratify his curiosity, or if he could only see the root of it, that he thought would enable him to learn its species. But he was afraid to disturb it,—fearful that he would destroy it.

Well, he waited for another month, and no blossoms appearing he was determined to gratify his curiosity by a sight at the roots of the plant. So one morning after he had partaken of his coffee, he went to work carefully displacing the dirt in which the plant was imbedded. Suddenly he started up with an exclamation of horror peculiar to Frenchmen, and horror, astonishment and rage depicted upon his countenance. Seizing his hat and placing it upon his head, out of the street door he rushed. Down the street he went like a maniac, astonishing all who met him. Turning a corner, he came in contract with a friend; up to him he rushed, exclaiming in an excited tone—

'Ave you seen 'im—ze scoundrel—ze ze—ze 'ave you seen him, sare?

'Who—who do you mean, Monsieur asked his asked his astonished friend.

'I vill—I vill kill—yes, by gar! I vill cut him in ze leetle pieces. Vere is the tam scoundreile, Ned?'

'Ned! Oh your friend—?'

'No, by gar, sare, he it no-no friend of me—he is one poultroom—yes, sare, one very bad rascalle; I vill find him, I vill 'are satisfaction,' exclaimed the excited Frenchman.

'But, my dear Monsieur, you are excited—pray tell me the cause of it, said his friend, endeavoring to quiet him.'

Yes, by gar! I am vary mooch exeite—I vill kill ze tam rascalle.'

'But, my dear sir, you can't have the pleasure of doing that,' interrupted his friend, 'Ned is out of town, been gone these three months.

This news seemed to increase the excitement of the Frenchman, but after a while, with a great deal of coaxing and trouble, he was brought back to his senses. Vell, sare, I will tell you!' said he to his friend. 'You know the grand plant, vich I 'ave ever so long time, from ze Turkey,—veli, it is one tam 'umbug! Ned, ze scoundrelle! he tell me to vait one, two, six months.—Ze lettle blossoms vill come.—Vell, sare, I vait, and vait, and vait ever so long, eight, nine months, for ze leetle blossoms, and there come no such thing. Zen I 'ave great curiosite to find ze name of ze tam zing, and I could no do zat.—Bimebye I dig him for ze root, when, sare, vat you zink I find, eh, vat you zink.

'Why, really I couldn't guess, Monsieur.'

'*One got tam leetle* R-A-T! Yes, sare, one got tam leetle RAT,' excizimed the Frenchman with as much excitement as ever.

'But the plant, Monsieur, tell me what the plant was,' said his friend who with difficulty could keep from laughing.

'Ze plant, Sare, zere was no plant, it was the got tam RAT'S TAIL. Ha, *sacre!* I will kill ze tam rascalle.

And off the Frenchman rushed, leaving his friend to indulge in an immense amount of laughter.

It was a good joke, and after Monsieur got cooled of, he acknowledged the fact and after Ned's return they became as good friends as ever.—*N. Y. Duchman.*

THE SIAMESE TWINS.

Tired of a life of retirement, conjugal felicity, and domestic enjoyment, the celebrated Siamese twins, created in one of the freaks and freaks of nature, have determined to come back to the busy world from which they have remained so long shut out, and to astonish the present generation of mankind, as they did their father a score of years ago. Acting on this resolve Chang and Eng, who have themselves become the respected heads of families left their plantation, their wives, children and slaves, in North Carolina, a short time since, and arrived in this metropolis on Friday last. We had the honour of a visit from the distinguished party on Saturday afternoon. They had heard on their excursion of the existing process of the *Herald*, and had come to see the wonders created by mechanical art. They came to our office in a carriage, escorted by a crowd of sightseers attracted by their strange appearance, and among whom they seemed to create a great amount of interest and excitement.

While they remained, we had an opportunity of collecting facts about the social and manners of this wonderful pair of human beings, joined together by the most indissoluble of all bonds. Having made a large fortune in their eleven years of exhibition they resolved to devote the remainder of life to the enjoyment of *otium cum dignitate*. But come long that they did not enough led a life of celibacy, they agreed to take to themselves wives of the dignified and fair sex, and having induced two young ladies (sisters) of North Carolina to lend a favorable ear to their proposals, the matrimonial knot was tied, and as they could not have separate and distinct establishments, they become heads of a double household. They purchased a plantation of some five hundred acres in the native State of their better halves (North Carolina), where they have been since increasing and multiplying in family, man servants, and maid servants, and all material wealth. They now possess an estate, a mansion of thirty rooms, and a family of eleven children, of whom six are referable to Chang and the other five to Eng. They attended very industriously to the business of their plantation—kept the negroes to their work—were a-[illegible] plant was imbedded. Suddenly he started up with an exclamation of horror peculiar to Frenchmen, and horror, astonishment and rage depicted upon his countenance. Seizing his hat and placing it upon his head, out of the street door he rushed. Down the street he went like a maniac, astonishing all who met him. Turning a corner, he came in contract with a friend; up to him he rushed, exclaiming in an excited tone—

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HEAVY ROBBERY OF GOLD DUST.—The Police authorities of our city have been furnished with information respecting a heavy robbery of gold dust on board the steamship Union, which reached this port on Wednesday night. Upon opening the wooden boxes, they were found to contain shot and iron weights instead of gold dust. The boxes were double cased, and banded with iron, with seal nearly as good as new showing that the operators were skilled in their business. The amount of missing dust reaches nearly $20,000, the insurance of which falls upon two or three banking houses in this city. The consignment to one firm is covered by insurances in London. It is thought that the robbery was committed at some point where the steamer touched during the homeward passage.—*N.Y. Times.*

THE BRAVE MAN.—We love a brave man. Not your hardened musket bearer, who stalks like a puppet, to the battle field and pops a ball or two in the air and then retires, but the man who has inherent in the inmost recesses of his soul that fortitude of character, that invincible Spartan spirit which spurns the base prompting to evil, and chooses only the true path whose milestones are virtue. The soldier is well in his place; he is a necessity. So is the bull dog. Excellent both of them, in case of hostility. But the man whose stern purpose is not to bend from the right is the angel of earth. But alas! like an angel's visits they are very few. It is seldom you see a man bear the ills of life, its miseries and cares, and come out from the ordeal pure. It is told in history that during the celebration of the festivals of Diana in Orthia youths were whipped before the altars, and he who bore the lash of the whip with the greatest patience and without uttering a groan, was declared victorious and received upon his brow the chaplet of victory. There are such trials in human life. 'Men fell the whips and stings of outrageous fortune'—some to fall and sink in oblivion, others to rise triumphant through the ever present influences of that fortitude of character which receives as its meed, the praises and plaudits of the world.

SUICIDE.—A correspondent from Woodstock, mentions the melancholy fact that Mr. Samuel Gugleshury, late of the Township of Blenheim, committed suicide, by cutting his throat with a razor, in Woodstock Gaol, on the 22nd instant. He was confined there as a debtor and his incarceration produced an attack of nervous illness which no doubt was the precursor of that temporary insanity which prompted the commission of the rash act. The unfortunate man seemed to have acted with the utmost coolness, even after he had inflicted upon himself the fatal wound.—The razor was found carefully enclosed in its scabbard, on the window sill of the cell, where it must have been placed by the suicide while the life blood was flowing from his body.

MELANCHOLY CASE.—We beg to call the attention of parties residing in Sydenham to the following extract from one of our American exchanges, that relief may be sent from relatives or friends to the youthful sufferer without delay:

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—Wm. Turner, about 16 years of age, while attempting to jump on the freight train going East yesterday fell under the cars and had one of his legs cut of at the knee joint, and the other so badly broken that amputation will be necessary. His parents he supposes resided, and an aunt he has one brother and three sisters living in Sydenham, Canada West. He wishes the Canadian papers would copy this article that his friends would know his situation. There can be but little hopes of his recovery.—*Utica Gazette.*

GAS IN LONDON, C. W.—At a meeting of the Town Council of London, C. W., on Thursday, the 14th inst., a contract was completed with the firm of Baker & Stimson of Cleveland, for supplying the inhabitants with Gas on reasonable terms. The price for the two first years is fixed at [illegible] after that period it is to be reduced to the rate charged in Hamilton and Toronto. A petition from the Company for the Gasocrary Charter, has been awarded to the Legislature.

SEWING MACHINE.—Have [illegible] the Sewing Machine, and [illegible] the journal before (not [illegible]) [illegible] of Indian rubber paper, and placing it below the line of stitches and work, but not to sewed [illegible] upon a table, and with a piece of India rubber, give it twelve or fourteen [illegible] (I will fall like a lump of lead.) On presenting the needle to the edge of the tray, a spark in much long may be obtained; remove the paper (by holding the corners as before), and touch the knuckle again, you will now receive a second spark (or rather the negative brush); replace the paper, and you get the positive spark again. This plan of touching and replacing the paper may be repeated several times, with once rubbing; but the electricity should be perfectly discharged by touching the tray each time after drawing the spark.

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPRES

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BARON LOCOCK.—There is a talk that the forthcoming interesting event in the domestic circle of royalty is to be signified by the conversion of the Court accoucheur into a peer, recognition of his multitudinous service in the philoprogenitive line, and "welcome little stranger" will be pronounced by Lord Locock, or whatever is to be the title of his obstetric eminence who, if this be true, will be the first envobled physician in this country; it being a remarkable fact that not one of the faculty ever won a coronet, notwithstanding the immensity of the emolument of many of them, and the high social position they otherwise attain. George the Fourth's acknowledgment for the removal of a sort of wen from the head, which prevented his peruke from being comfortably cocked, wanted to make a baron as well as a baronet of Sir Astley Cooper; but there being no precedent for the thing, the First Gentleman in Europe feared to offend the gold-headed canes and the silver-sticks in waiting, and so sacrificed the gratitude of a king to the etiquette of a flunkey. [Lord Sidmouth], though he did stump up for the amputator to the princely tune of one thousand pounds.—*Cork Examiner March 2.*

A ROAD WELL WATCHED.—The Hudson River Railroad, 150 miles in length employs 225 "flag men," stationed at intervals along the whole length of the line. Just before the train is to pass, each one watches over his "beat," and looks to see that every track and tie, every tunnel switch, bolt, clamp and rivet is in good order and free from obstruction. If so he takes his stand with a white flag and wave it to the approaching train as a signal to "come on." If there is anything wrong he waves a red flag, or at night a red lamp, and the engineer on seeing it promptly shuts off the steam and sounds the whistle to "put down the breaks."

A VALUABLE SUGGESTION.—The following hint from the New York "Times" should not be lost sight of by our agricultural friends, for whose special benefit it is here inserted:—

While the farmers are wondering what to do to prevent the rot in their next crop of potatoes, we would suggest the propriety of early planting. In our own experience we have noticed the early potatoes seldom rot. Get the ground ready at the earliest possible moment, and slip in the seed even in March. The danger of freezing in the grounds is very little, and as we believe, your crop will stand a very fair chance of remaining sound and hard, while your slacker neighbours' are rotting.

ENGLISH AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

At the last annual Smithfield Club Show London, we find some of the undermentioned implements particularly noticed:

THE NORTHUMBERLAND CLOD CRUSHER

Had claimed for it, that it reduced the land to fine tilth, did not clog in damp weather, left no small clods, did not cut the weeds, but left them to be raked off afterwards; gave to light land the degree of solidity required, fastened the young wheat after frost, and admirably prepared the ground for grass and clover seeds.

UNIVERSAL GRAIN MILL

For splitting beans, kibbling oats, and grinding barley, attracted attention. This machine has two plates, and the roller is cut both ways; so that by placing grain large or small, in the proper compartment of the hopers, and turning the fly-wheel, it will perform either operation without frequent adjustment.

THE COMPANION SUB-SOIL PLOUGH

Is said to accomplish two important objects simultaneously. It performs the act of ordinary ploughing, it performs the operation of sub-soiling by means of a forward share attached to the beam, and following immediately in the horse's track, which breaks up and mulverizes without turning over the soil that has been pressed by the horses' feet, thereby rendering it fit to receive the earth, which is cut and thrown over upon it by the breast or turn furrow.

COLEMAN'S PATENT EXPANDING HARROW

Attracted much attention from its fewness of parts, and multiplicity of accomplishment. It at once combines a wide or narrow, coarse or fine harrow, either of which may be obtained in an instant at the will of the workman, simply by alteration of the place of the hooks in the longest chain thus obviating the necessity of a variety of harrows. Being constructed on the principle of a parallel ruler, the lines always retain their relative distances from each other with mathematical exactness at whatever width the implement is worked.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—An engine has recently been invented in Scotland, the motive power of which is water. This element is conveyed from great elevations through iron pipes, and by its own pressure or density it acts upon a piston enclosed in a strong cylinder, in nearly the same manner as high pressure steam. The invention is patented, and is in successful operation in the town of Sterling, where a cylindrical printing machine is operated by the power thus applied, which prints the Sterling *Observer* with great rapidity. It is said to be applicable to saw and grist mills &c.

A blacksmith was lately summoned to a county court as a witness, in a dispute between two of his workmen. The judge, after hearing the testimony, asked him why he did not advise them to settle, as the [illegible] amounted to three times the disputed sum. He replied, "I told the fools to settle; for I said the clerk would take their coats, the lawyers their shirts, and if they got into your honors court you'd skin 'em.'

THE BEST STRIKE YET.—It is said that the keepers of six-cent drinking shops in New York will strike for 12½ cents after May 1st. This the Journal of Commerce well remarks, is the best strike yet, and if the three centers would strike for three cents a drink, we would have no objections. It would no doubt prove a very healthy kind of 'moral suasion.'