Huron Signal
27th June 1860
Schedule of Conviction
March to June Sessions

Huron Signal.

"The Greatest Possible Good to the Greatest Possible Number."

VOL. XIII.—No 53. GODERICH, C. W., WEDNESDAY FEB 8 1860. PRICE 52 PER ANNUM In Advance

The Huron Signal
is Published every Wednesday,
BY THOMAS McQUEEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR
MARKET SQUARE,
GODERICH, C. W.
The Huron Signal
Being one of the oldest established Newspapers in Western Canada, and commanding a down circulation which warrants its being ranked with any other paper in the province as affords to business men an advertising medium not surpassed by any other paper.
All items of local interest will be duly noticed in the columns of the Signal.
Subscribers and others throughout the Huron Tract, are earnestly solicited to advise the Signal of all matters worthy of notice, with as little delay as possible.

TERMS FOR SIGNAL.

The Signal is published at 52 per annum in Advance. If not paid till end of the year 2 50 will be charged. Clubs of ten supplied with the Signal for 20 00.

To Advertisers and Others.

The Advertisements in the Signal of last week (viz: 11th May, 1859) are to be paid to Mr Keays, late proprietor—insertions subsequent to that date will be payable to Thomas McQueen. And in order to avoid all further possible misunderstandings, the following rules will be adhered to:—

1st. Advertisements not exceeding twelve lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and charged one penny a line for subsequent insertions.

2nd Yearly and half-yearly Advertisements will be allowed twenty per cent discount—(Business and professional Cards excepted.)

3rd. Single Advertisements amounting to ten Pounds or upwards will be allowed ten per cent discount.

4th In every instance, Advertisements will continue to be inserted and charged for till a request to discontinue is left with the Clerk in the Office.

5th. Discount is entirely optional with the Publisher, unless payment is made within three months after the advertisement is withdrawn.

If these Rules are properly attended to, (and especially the 4th one), a great deal of disagreeable squabbling will be avoided; and as Advertising is the main-stay of a Newspaper, we shall endeavor to make the matter as plain and as easy as possible.

☞ All parties having paid Mr. Keays for the Signal in advance, will have the paper supplied to them till the end of the term for which they have paid, without further cost or trouble. And all arrears of subscriptions and parts of subscriptions owing to Mr. Keays, at this date, are to be paid to Thomas McQueen, or to the Clerk in the Office, for him.

We have now to encounter a heavy weekly outlay; and as only prompt payments can enable us to meet it, we trust that all our subscribers will endeavor to come up to the mark once a year.

☞ TAKE NOTICE ☜

Many of our readers may not be aware that among the numerous injuries of the present oppressive Government is the imposition of postage on Newspapers. Like most of their acts, or like the souls of the men, this is going *sideways*, but we must submit. The postage is to be *one cent* on each paper, and the Act comes into operation on the first day of July. Now we wish it to be understood that every Subscriber *receiving the Signal through the Post Office, IN MY CASE IN ADVANCE, will be charged only One Dollar and seventy five cents a year, instead of two Dollars.* And all *those who will pay us punctually at the end of the year*, will be charged only two Dollars and a quarter instead of two Dollars and a half. Or in other words, *all those who pay punctually either in advance, or at the end of the year*, will be allowed a discount of *twenty-five cents on the regular charges.* We can ill afford to make such a reduction in these times, but as we have a heart-and-soul hatred to all taxes which tend to check the progress of knowledge, we are willing to bear this iniquitous burthen of our iniquitous Government, rather than allow our Subscribers to suffer. We will thus pay 25 cents of the year's postage and the subscriber will pay *two cents*, and thus, the gross, narrow-souled blunder of the corruptionists will take something like *fifty pounds a year out of our pocket!* But it must be perfectly understood, that *this discount can only be allowed to those who have postage to pay and who also pay the Printer punctually, once a year.*—It will be a heavy tax on us, but we are willing to try the experiment for *one* year, and perhaps a wise and just Government may, by that time, repeal the obnoxious law.

JOB PRINTING.

Owing to the wonderful increase in the demand for Job Printing, the proprietor will use every exertion to respond to the demand promptly and expeditiously, and in a manner and style that will surpass anything in the Huron Tract and will bear comparison with any other office in Western Canada.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Constantly on hand, a large assortment of Staple and Fancy Stationery, School Books, Magazines &c., &c.

All Communications on matters of business must be pre-paid and addressed to

THOMAS McQUEEN.
Editor and Proprietor of the Huron Signal,
Goderich C. W.

☞ To the Majority of our Subscribers we would say, that having already paid the late proprietor of the *Signal*, a considerable amount of the arrears which you owed him on the 12th May last; and, having arranged to collect the balance, so far as it is collectable, we hope you will excuse us for "*dunning*" somewhat sharper than our usual practice.—Pay up the arrears due to Mr. Keays, and for which we have become responsible. Help us out of this responsibility—out of this debt, and you will not be troubled with sharp *dunning*, afterwards.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Medical.

G. C. Shannon M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., &c., Goderich, C. W. v12n40 1y

J. BURCH, M. D.
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Particular attention paid to diseases of the Eye and Ear,
Residence: Cobourg's Hotel, Brucefield, C.W.
Aug. 26, 1859. 28*9m

Dr. P. A. McDougall
CAN be consulted at all hours at his residence on North Street, next door south of the residence of the Rev. Mr. Elwood.
Goderich, Feb. 12th, 1857. v10n1

Dr. Claridge,
North Street, Goderich, C. W.
Feb. 8th, 1856. 9-1

Dr. J. F. Mercer,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON and ACCOUCHEUR, can be consulted at all hour at his residence in the Cottage lately occupied by Ira Lewis Esq., on Montreal Street.
Goderich, Sept. 2nd, 1856. v9-n33

Dr. Cole,
(LATE of Stanley), CLINTON, Huron Road (Mr. Thwaites's former Store.)
August 7, 1854. v7n27

Dr. Geo. J. Donnelly,
INTIMATES to his friends that he has Removed his office from Auburn P. O., to Black's Hotel, Dungannon.
Dungannon, August 23, 1856. 29

Richard Moore, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR. CLINTON, C. W.
June 28th, 1859. v12-n21-1y

Attornies, &c.

JAMES PATTON,
(Formerly of Amherst, Nova Scotia)
BARRISTER, Solicitor, Attorney, &c.—Office over the Wesleyan Book Store, Street Toronto.

SHAW & SINCLAIR,
ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS, CONVEYANCERS, &c. Offices, Market Square, Mr Watt, Macnab's Store Goderich, and Town Street, Kincardine.
A. SINCLAIR, Goderich. | A. SHAW, Kincardine.
July 11, 1859. 23-1

[illegible] Attorney, Solicitor, &c. Office [illegible] Public, &c., West Street, Goderich.
February 6th, 1857. v10-n1

John Davison,
ATTORNEY at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c. Office Market Square, Corner of Kingston Street, Goderich.
Goderich, Nov. 25, 1856. 9-42

Malcolm C. Cameron,
SOLICITOR, Attorney, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office up stairs in the new Buildings adjoining the Huron Hotel.
Goderich, C.W. Jan 14th, 1859 9-1y

Ira Lewis,
BARRISTER, &c., County Crown Attorney, Huron and Bruce, Goderich.
Office, Court House Sqr.
Feb. 8th 1856. v9n1

Lefroy & Macleod,
BARRISTERS, Attorneys at Law, Notaries, Conveyancers, &c. Office McKay's corner, West Street, Goderich.
May 31, 1859. v12 4

Richard N. Lyster.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Conveyancer, &c., Penetangore, County of Bruce.
Penetangore, Oct. 28th, 1856 v9-n37

General Cards.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, Commissioner in Queen's Bench, for taking davits, Conveyancer, &c., &c. Office on Broadway, Village of Kincardine, C.W.
July 7th, 1859. 23-tf

Molesworth & Weatherald,
CIVIL ENGINEERS, Provincial Land Surveyors and Land Agents. Office West side Market Square, Goderich.
Feb. 9th, 1856. v9n1

John Kaine,
COMMISSIONER in the Court of Queen's Bench, Conveyancer, &c. A Registry kept of Farm and Town Lots for sale; parties having lots for sale, or desiring to purchase will please send full particulars.
Dungannon, Feby. 20th 1857. v9-n9

Gilmour & Lynch.
PROVINCIAL Land Surveyors, Civil Engineers, Land Agents, & Conveyancers Saugeen and Kincardine.
April, 28th, 1856. 9-12-1y

L. B. Hamlin,
CIVIL ENGINEER and Surveyor, Land Agent and Conveyancer, Kincardine.
Aug. 6, 1858. 11 27

A. Naesmyth.
FASHIONABLE TAILOR, one door West of W. E. Grace's Store, West St, Goderich.
Feb. 7th, 1854 v7n1

Charles Aspinall,
WEST St., Goderich, Dealer in CLOCKS, WATCHES & JEWELRY. Repairing done in a Superior Manner and warranted
April 1, 1859 vxii 9-1y

C. R. Parker,
NOTARY Public, Commissioner in B. R., General Commission Agent—Durham Street, Penetangore, Kincardine.
March 27th, 1857 v10-n8

G. M. Trueman,
LAND AGENT, Market Square, GODERICH.
Goderich, April 17th; 1855. n10

G. M. TRUEMAN,
AUCTIONEER,
Goderich and Clinton,
ATTENDS CLINTON EVERY WEDNESDAY from 11 a.m. till 3 p.m. Sales respectfully solicited.
N. B.—Licensed Auctioneer for all the Townships throughout the United Counties of Huron and Bruce.

Marine Insurance.
THE ÆTNA of Hartford, Conn.,
Benj. Bagnall, General Agt., Buffalo, N. Y.
JOHN HALDAN, Junior, Agent, Goderich.
August 10th, 1858. 27tf

VanEvery & Rumball,
FORWARDERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, general Steamboat Agents, Custom House Brokers and dealers in Flour, Salt, Pork, Whiskey, Coal, Lumber, &c.
Hanson Quay, Goderich, C. W.
Thos. B. VanEvery. *Geo. Rumball.*
Dec. 7, 1859. v12n45

STORY & DAVIS.
TIN, Copper, and Sheet Iron Smiths, West Street, Goderich, has always on hand a well assorted Stock in their Trade, also,
Japanned Ware, Cooking, Parlor and Box Stoves!!
N. B. Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Sheepskins and Rags, taken in exchange.
JAMES STORY & G. N. DAVIS
Goderich, 19th June, 1857.

THE COURTS—HURON and BRUCE.

County Court and Quarter Sessions open on Tuesday, 13th December, 1859, at 12 noon.

1860.
County Court Term, Monday January 2d.
County Court and Quarter Sessions, Tuesday March 13, at 12 noon:

And the following days have been appointed by the Judge for holding Division Courts.

HURON.
Bayfield, Monday January 9th, at 11, A.M.
Carmichael's, London Road, Wednesday 11th, at 10 A.M.
Flanagan's, Thursday 12th at 10 A. M.
Clinton, Monday 16th at 10 A.M.
Harpurhey, Tuesday 17th at 10 A.M.
Ainleysville, Wednesday 18th at 10 A. M.
Dungannon, Saturday 21st at 11 A. M.
Goderich, Monday, 23rd, at 10 A M.

BRUCE.
Walkerton, Tuesday, January 31 at 1 A.M
Southampton, Thursday, February 2d 2 P M
Kincardine, Monday 6th, at 10 A. M
Riversdale, Wednesday 8th at 10 A. M
Judgment Summonses will be heard in Judge's Chambers immediately after Court
R. COOPER,
J. H. A. B
Goderich, 21st Nov., 1859. 42td

WHISKEY!

WHISKEY!
AT WHOLESALE ONLY!
MONTGOMERY & KEELING,
Proprietors of the Goderich Distillery,
HAVING leased Mr. Grace's Large and Commodious Warehouse, for a WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE, are now prepared to offer to the trade, a superior article of WHISKEY at very moderate rates, and on reasonable terms.
Goderich Distillery, 8th Oct. 1857.

Insurance Agencies.

HOME INSURANCE Co
NEW YORK.
SH CAPITAL $1,000,000—SURPLUS OVER $400,000.
This Company continues to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Ships in Port and their Cargoes, Household Furniture, and Personal Property generally, against Loss or Damage by Fire, on favorable terms.
Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
Officers.
CHARLES J. MARTIN, President
A. F WILLMARTH, Vice President
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary
THE undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above highly respectable Company, is prepared to accept both Fire and Marine risks, at moderate rates of premium.
G. M. TRUEMAN, Agent,
v12n40 Goderich, C. W.

British America Assurance COMPANY.
CAPITAL £100,000.
THE whole of which is taken up and a large portion paid in and invested.
The Subscriber still continues to grant Assurance, at the current rates of Premium, against
LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.
On Houses, Furniture, Goods, Produce, and other descriptions of property, also against loss or damage by the
DANGERS OF NAVIGATION
On Cargoes or vessels, as well as on the Inland Waters of this continent as beyond sea, to and from the Ports of Great Britain.
Forms of application, with all requisite information, furnished by
W. BENNETT RICH, Agent.
Goderich, June 30th, 1853. n22-v1

The Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Comp'y.
CAPITAL £2,000,000 STERLING.
ACCUMULATED FUND $5,651,728.

Brittania Life Assurance Company of London.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above highly respectable Companies, is prepared to accept both Fire and Life risks, at moderate rates of premium.
A. M. ROSS, Agent.
Goderich July 1st, 1859 v12n2

MUSIC!!

B. F. CHEISBRO, Professor of Music Teacher and Tuner of the Piano Fortes Melodion and Organ. All orders left at this office will be punctually attended to.
Goderich, August, 1859. n28

Quebec Agency for the Transaction of Business with the Government Department.

H. J. GIBBS,
HAS OPENED AN OFFICE IN QUEBEC for the Transaction of the Business of Parties, residing in Upper Canada, or elsewhere, with any of the Government Departments.
Persons desirous of securing Patents for Lands, or having Claims of any kind against the Government, or requiring any information obtainable at the Crown Lands' or other Public Offices, may have their business diligently attended to by a Resident Agent, without the expense and inconvenience of a journey to Quebec. Patents of Invention taken out
All Prepaid communications, addressed to box 236, Post Office Quebec, will receive immediate attention.
H. J. GIBBS.
*v12 n35 1y

R. WHITELY,
MANUFACTURER of every description of Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Valises, &c., &c. Opposite the Huron Hotel, Kingston St., Goderich.
May 30, 1859 v12 15

A Large Assortment of
COAL OIL LAMPS,
NEW STYLES.
ALSO,
COAL OIL,
LAMP SHADES,
Lamp Glasses, Lamp Brushes, and Coal Oil.
VERY CHEAP—FOR SALE AT
PARSONS'.
Jany. 10, 1860. n49

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL £100,000 or $400,000 Head Office Church Street, Toronto.
Isaac C Gilmor, Esq., President.
George Michie, Esq., Vice President.
DIRECTORS.
R Lewis, M Rossin, Wm Henderson
James Beaty, T Haworth, W Macfarlane
T. P. Roberts.
Secretary and Treasurer, Bernard Haldan
Inspector, Benjamin Switzer.
A Morrison, Solicitor.
Bank Upper Canada, Bankers.
The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above highly respectable Provincial Company, are authorized to assume Risks against Loss or Damage by Fire on all descriptions of Property, such as BUILDINGS, MERCHANDIZE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c., &c., particularly FARM PROPERTY, on terms most favorable to the assured. All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at the Head Office, or Branch Office, Toronto.
JOHN HALDAN, Agent, Goderich.
R. THWAITES, Agent, Clinton.
Goderich, 8th Jan. 1856

INSURANCE AGENCIES.
D. SHADE GOODING, Agent for the following Responsible Insurance Companies:
The British America Marine Insurance Co.
The Goodhue Fire Insurance Co.
The Equitable Fire Insurance Co.
The International Life Assurance Co.
Risks taken in above companies at very low rates of premiums. Applications received at Mr. Lewis's Law Office.
Goderich, 12th October, 1859. n37 1y

GODERICH MARBLE WORKS.
W. C. TRELEAVEN,
HAVING just received a large and Complete assortment of
Headstones, Tombs, Monuments
&c., is prepared to furnish the above articles at reduced prices. Also on hand a quantity of white SILLS and CAPS, which will be sold cheap.
W. C. TRELEAVEN.
Goderich, C. W., Jan. 25, 1860. [1 y3t3pa14

PARKER & CATTLE,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS! KINGSTON STREET, GODERICH!!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
DYE STUFFS, &c.
Imported Field and Garden Seeds, Oils, Paints, Colors and Varnishes, Lamp Oil, Coal Oil, and Burning Fluid.
PATENT MEDICINES,
Perfumery, Toilet Preparations and Fancy Articles, Trusses, and Shoulder Braces
Physicians' Prescriptions accurately Dispensed.
A liberal Discount allowed to Physicians and Country Merchants.
HORSE & CATTLE MEDICINES
P. & C. in presenting the above, beg to assure their customers that every article is of the best quality and will be offered at the very lowest remunerative prices.
☞ Remember the address,
DRUG STORE,
Kinston Street,
Opposite Mr C Crabb's Store.
Goderich, Jan. 20, 1860. v12n51 1y

Goderich Cabinet Warehouse
D. GORDON,
CABINET MAKER & UNDERTAKER
BEGS to announce to the inhabitants of Goderich and the surrounding Country, that he has now on hand at his Ware Rooms,
WEST STREET, GODERICH,
A complete assortment of Furniture of every description, such as
Tables, Bedsteads, Sofas, Bureaus Chairs, Mattresses, &c.
Of Home Manufacture and Imported.
Furniture made to order on the Shortest notice.
Goderich Nov. 13th, 1855. [illegible]

DRUGS.
F. JORDAN,
Successor to R. B. Reynolds,
Medical Hall,
COURT HOUSE SQUARE, GODERICH,
Dispensing Chemist & DRUGGIST;
DEALER IN AND IMPORTER OF
GENUINE DRUGS,
Chemicals, Perfumery, Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oil Colors, Dye Stuffs,
HORSE & CATTLE MEDICINES
Garden Seeds, &c., &c.
Orders from Medical men punctually attended to at lowest trade prices.
N. B.—Physician's Prescriptions carefully dispensed.
Goderich, Jan. 10, 1858. 49(3m3p, af1)

Light! Light!! Light!!!
KEROSENE OIL,
BURNING FLUID,
LAMP OILS,
For sale by F. JORDAN
Goderich Jan 17th, 1859 50

Miscellaneous.

A STORY-TELLING PARTY.

Terrible Day in a Railway Carriage.

'But first, to appreciate the incident,' I began, 'you must know my friend. He is the most bashful of men and he stutters: under the influence of excitement he can hardly speak. Afflicted by a sense of shame he would be gladly dead and buried. To such men life may be a deadly struggle.

My friend also is liable to misfortune; so that with a light heart and a great capacity for enjoyment, he is usually as miserable as any Manichean would desire. I might tell you many extraordinay adventures that have befallen him. This was his last:

'My friend you must know—we will call him Harry Saxon—is a very amiable amateur cricketer out of his bank. He will take the train at six o'clock in the morning to be down a hundred miles north or west to a match. On the occasion which led him to the disaster, he had journeyed down north and played his game with success and satisfaction. But the next morning he had to be up in time for the first official hour at his bank, so he made over night, and escaped to bed at half past 1 a. m. breakfasted hastily at 5½ and hurried to the station as quick as he could, arriving there 20 minutes too early, which cooled him, so much so that, when he entered the carriage, he bethought him that he had on his light cricketing trousers, and might as well—since he had a warm pair and was alone in the carriage—change them and comfort his limbs.

He remembered also that he could not appear at his bank in light flannels. I hope no one will see any harm in that resolve. If the British public should suggest that there were modest cows in the pasturages he was flying by, and young corruptible heifers, I have only to remark that Mr Saxon was much above their level. As it was day, moreover, it could not offend the moon. Of course I share the popular belief that we were born in trousers, and never get out of them. I would merely observe that the case of Mr Saxon was an exception to the rigid rule.—Had he done all the honors to the renowned modesty of this island, he would have drawn a second pair over the first. I can only excuse his oversight by the declaration that he did not think of it.

Unfortunately the thought of a change had not struck him till he had shot ahead some miles. And, again, very unfortunately, as we say when he would cite instances clearly fated, the young gentleman took off his tight flannels before he opened the carpet bag to disengage his thick tweeds.

Mr Saxon is of somewhat hasty temperament, slow to conceive,—quick to execute; a fine quality which occasionally leads to trouble—for while he was unstrapping his bag the train insensibly slackened speed and suddenly stopped.

On perceiving this alarming fact Mr Saxon pulled at the straps with tremendous vigor a second or so, and then looked out of the window with a face outwardly as composed as any ordinary traveller with no burden on his mind and with clothing to his legs, may wear. What the feelings of a bashful man so placed must have been I need not tell you. Analysis, if we wished to defend him before a jury of prudes, might be justifiable; but you will not require it. Mr Saxon's heart gave a bound

There was a lady addressing the guard, who pointed down in the direction of Mr Saxon's head and led her swiftly on.

Mr Saxon made a final effort to array himself in one or the other pair, gave despairing up, and thought it best to block the window and look extremely uninviting. He could not believe that his fortune could be so cruel as to send this lady straight to him at a time when, without wishing to be uncourteous, he profoundly wished her at Jericho.

Now Mr Saxon should, no doubt, have spoken and warned the lady off. He stuttered, as I have told you. He did speak but he was unintelligible.

The guard wrenched at the door. Mr Saxon had just time to hide his nether-failings under a rug which he had providentially with him, when the door opened and the lady became his companion. The train whistled, and off they went.

'Now my friend Harry Saxon tells me he considers it a curious thing that the lady, after a little while, began to regard him with something like astonishment.

'M-adam! said Harry, after several important efforts.

The lady replied, 'Sir' or 'Yes'. He chronicles it exactly, but I forget.

'Ha. . . ha—*are* you going the whole way to T. . .Town? said Harry, gasping and holding on his rug with both hands.

'No sir,' said the lady haughtily, coldly and shortly.

'What a blessing!' thought Harry, sinking back.

The lady opened a book.

At the next station, Harry looked at her imploringly. She would not go. Perhaps, thought he, she's going on to the last station but one. There he was sure the carriage would be filled.

'He begged politely of her to tell him when it was her intention to quit the train:

'Really, sir!' said the lady sharply, may I inquire why you are so anxious to find out.

'Not at all,' said he, speaking as enigmatically as he looked.

'The lady resumed her reading. An old gentleman, with two young ladies now entered the carriage. Harry tightened and compressed the rug, and sat glaring wildly at them.

'At all events,' thought Harry, 'they can't make me move.' This consolatory notion had hardly whispered its barren comfort to him when a slight shock was felt. He saved himself from going into the old gentleman's arms.

'What's the matter? enquired the old gentleman.

The train had been brought to a stand still.

'Oh! what is it? cried all the ladies in a breath.

'Stop a minute my dears,' cried the old gentleman. 'Don't be alarmed. Perhaps one of us had better get out and speak to the guard.'

'Oh papa you shall not go!' exclaimed the young ladies; and the one who was alone exclaimed,

'Perhaps we shall be safer outside than here.'

The young ladies reiterated that their papa should not go. A common eye was directed to Harry, who sat with a fiery face trying to appear perfectly unconscious.

'Well if I mayn't go, perhaps this gentleman will be kind enough to do so,' said the old gentleman.

'Here was a direct appeal. Harry pretended not to hear.

'Oh! it must be something dreadful,' cried the ladies.

'Will you oblige us, sir?' said the solitary lady, by getting out and speaking to the guard.'

She addressed poor Harry.

'Mr Saxon grimaced horribly. 'I should be h....happy,' he began.

'Just ask him if there is any apprehension of danger,' said the old gentleman thinking that he had spoken in the assenting tense.

'I ....I k....can't, says Harry despairingly.

The ladies regarded him with wonder. All Harry's hopes were that they would get out and leave him. Danger, ruin, dreadful smashes, he was indifferent to; anything was better than his present torment.

'Can't speak, sir!' said the old gentleman.

'Can't m....move,' says Harry.

'No legs—eh!' Dear me!' the old gentleman observed. And yet the rug displayed a pair in outline. 'Paralysis—lower limbs!—Dear me!'

Several people were out of the train by this time. The old gentleman and all the ladies got out too.

Word was passed that all were to leave the carriages.

Harry heard the old gentleman say, 'We mustn't leave that poor fellow. We must help him out.'

'Meantime he was at his carpet bag again. One clear minute to himself, and Harry would be a man. He cared not to risk his life for one clear minute to himself. Before a quarter of the time had expired and while the garment dangled unfilled, the old gentleman opened the door, and informed Harry that he was prepared to help him out. There also stood the ladies looking on most charitably.

'Do p....please shut the door,' cried Harry.

'Come now, sir!' exclaimed the old gentleman, 'you must come out. Give me your arm.'

'I k....can't I tell you,' says Harry imploringly.

'But I will help you, sir,' said the old gentleman.

'I won't!' says Harry.

'You must be mad sir, you must be stark mad,' said the old gentleman.

Pushed to extremity Harry answered, 'So I am.'

Then you must be dragged out, sir, dragged out by main force, sir. Guard!' shouted the old gentleman.

'The guard came up but only to say it was a false alarm. The train had shaken off one of the carriages and turned a few sheep into mutton.

Off they went once more.

It is really cruel to dwell on Mr Saxon's misfortunes, and the incidents which were perpetually aggravating them and driving him to frenzies of distraction. At one place a lady entered who could not ride with her back to the engine. He was positively—being the only gentleman facing it—asked to favor her by changing seats; and, gallant by nature and obliging, he had to stutter a downright refusal. But realise his position, and I think you will admit that, for a bashful man Mr. Harry Saxon endured four hours of mortal misery that it would be hard to match. It may seem rather unkind to leave him in the state I have left him in. I will justify this artistic stroke, by assuring you that Mr Saxon is, at the moment I speak to you, perfectly prepared to make his bow in the most refined society.

The gentlemen discussed what might have happened to Mr Saxon.

'For a bashful man' said Mr Lawson, 'that was about as great a dilemma as I have ever heard of.'

Mr Spence believed he would have made a confidant of the first lady—women are, as a body, very considerate under such circumstances.

'That's what I should have done,' said Mr Simmons, 'she would have looked out of the other window, and all would have been over in a trice.'

The H. E I. C. H. thought so too, and cited the indifference of the ladies of India to those garments.

Mr Lorquison excused himself from making any remark seeing he had none to offer. But the punch was a performance far excelling our flimsy efforts to please, and I only wish every good man and true, may have as good this Christmas season.

Lord Rose' great telescope is a reflector—the concave mirror or speculum is six feet in diameter, 8½ inches thick at the edges, and 5 inches thick at the centre, and weighs about three tons. It is composed of copper and tin—120 parts of copper to 57½ of tin. Its focal is about 54 feet. It was ground with emery under water by the power of a small steam-engine, and the process of grinding occupied six weeks. The whole telescope weighs 15 tons.

Earthquake in South Carolina and Georgia.

From the Charleston Courier, Jan 10.

At 7 o'clock on Thursday evening our city experienced an earthquake of more violence than any felt or recorded for 50 years. The duration of the greatest force of the motion is stated by various [illegible] at one, and the whole of the [illegible] was from the east, westward, or north [illegible], and the greatest impression was felt along the line of Broad street.

From the Charleston News, Jan. 21.

Among the accompaniments of the shock of the earthquake we have to record one not the least surprising of the subterranean phenomena by which it may have been attended.

The tubing of the Artesian well has been prosecuted to a depth of 910 feet, on the 31st of March last, when it was arrested by an obstruction which it was impossible to remove by pressure, the boring having previously reached 940 feet.

The weights placed on the tubing amounted to several hundred tons, without any perceptible effect, when, on Thursday afternoon, it began to settle, and it entirely disappeared, so that the materials employed in the operation rested on the ground; on removing the rubbish it was found that the tubing had descended 30 feet.

Prince Alfred, Queen Victoria's second son, who is midshipman in the British Navy, while in the port of Jaffa, received a severe thrashing from a brother middy, whom he had insulted; and it is related of him that after his defeat he begged the victor's pardon for commencing the quarrel,

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The New York Commercial reports that Lady Franklin will pay a visit to this country within a few weeks, and that she will be the guest of a leading citizen of that city.

The Paris correspondent of the 'Advertiser' says it was rumored in Paris that Lord Cowley had gone to London with the Emperor's proposals that France and England should at once declare that they will neither interfere themselves nor tolerate any interference with the affairs of Italy.

Cotton Factory.

We understand that arrangements are now complete for the establishment of a cotton factory in Dundas in a few months.

The machinery, has, we believe, been ordered in England, and a number of operatives are likely to come from the same place to work in the factory.

We have long thought that this branch of industry might be carried on with profit in Canada, as we certainly are placed naturally in a better position for engaging in the manufacture of cotton goods of all kinds than some other countries where the business is carried on extensively.

An Invulnerable Ship.

Late English papers state that a remarkable vessel of war is now being designed by Mr Page to be submitted to the British Government of such a nature as to defy the utmost efforts of existing ordnance, and which will be capable of throwing with accuracy 700 shells per hour into any dockyard three miles distance.

The ships which England possesses for using the heavy ordnance of the present day, consist of 464 steam vessels of all classes, and 296 sailing ships, making a total of 760 vessels afloat.

On the other side of the channel France owns 180 sailing vessels and 265 steamers, or a total of 545 vessels afloat.

In the steam navy of France there are 86 line of battle ships and frigates, which carry 5294 guns, and have 46,890 horse power.—England can oppose them with 84 ships and frigates, with 5,984 guns, and 47,740 horse power.

England has 296 sailing vessels to 136 of France, the majority of 200 being made up of a fleet of screw gunboats, screw floating batteries, screw and paddle corvettes and sloops, mortar ships, and block ships.

The Immoralities of Trade.

The formation of the Association for suppressing the practice of false Marking or Labelling Goods for Sale, will delight every upright man—aye, and even many a tradesman who, while obliged to comply with the tricks of the trade, inwardly mourns over the dishonesties to which he is a party.

We hail this movement as the first public stand made against practices which are eating away the moral sense of our middle classes from the highest to the lowest grade. So general has become the habit of deception, so insidious has been its progress into the mercantile community, that it is scarcely possible to keep 'a conscience void of offence' in these walks of life.

Englishmen have come to be like the lower animals of the creation, who prey upon each other. Throughout the whole trading class it is 'diamond cut diamond.' We are realizing the old couplet—

'For sure the pleasure is as great,
In being cheated as to cheat.'

Fraudulent bankers and swindling joint stock directors are only great criminals, where all are guilty. It is a difference in degree; not in kind. Fraud is an element in nearly all our commercial relations. We wish it were possible to believe that these dishonesties were the exception rather than the rule. The experience of every man will teach him to the contrary. In some shape or other the manufacturer takes in the wholesale dealer, who in turn deceives the retailer, who finally deludes the public; and to a great extent these fraudulent practices are known, winked at and made good, by being extended to the next party in a transaction.

Were society to make a fresh start in the path of strict honesty it would be necessary to alter all our standards of measures. So deep-seated indeed have these customs of trade become that the association we have mentioned is resisted by the powerful influence of not a few manufacturers and wealthy persons.

'It is absolutely stated' said the *Times* the other day, 'that many traders openly avow their determination to discourage every attempt to put down the evil, and that two commercial associations, which were appealed to for assistance, replied that the subject 'could not be entertained'.

Some shippers of goods, particularly, say the practice must be continued to suit the wishes of foreign importers, who desire to be thus furnished with the means of cheating their customers at the cost of British reputation. 'Oh, but tradesmen must live,' it is said. 'We can't afford to do better than our neighbors. We must follow the customs of the trade or go into the *Gazette*.'

This we believe has been the experience of many an honest man, borne down by excessive competition. But others there are who have literally found honesty the best policy, and have made fortunes by their reputation for selling genuine articles. But mark the general result of this tampering spirit. Fraudulent practices spread from class to class until all feel its effects, not only in pocket, but in person.

Varieties.

Mr Irving Scott next week resumes the editorship of his financial newspaper, 'The Reporter,' set on foot by him in 1847.

The January number of the 'Westminster' will have two articles on Italy—one, 'Sicily as it was and is,' the other, 'Italy: the Designs of Louis Napoleon.'

Messrs Pierce and Nash are preparing for publication a historical and genealogical account of the De Lacy family by Mr Delancy Pierce, the results of extensive research.

The Messrs Longman will publish, in a few days, 'Gathered Together' Poems, by William Wilson, author of 'A Little Easter Book upon a Great Old subject,' &c., &c.

'Bentley's Quarterly' will contain an article likely to excite attention on 'the coming political campaign.' Another is promised on George Sand, which arrives rather late in the day.

The 'National Review' promises amid a good list of contents, an article on Mr. Kingsley's literary errors and excesses,' a favorite theme despite Mr. Kingsley's gifts and powers.

Messrs Hurst and Blackett have in the press 'The Man of the People,' in three volumes, by Mr. William Howitt, and new novels by the Hon. Mrs. Norton, Mrs. Howitt, Mrs. S. C. Hall, and Mrs. James Hannay.

Mr Charles Kean has in the press 'Selections from the Plays of Shakspere, especially adapted for Schools, Private Families, and Young People.' The work will be in two small volumes, and published by Messrs Bradbury and Evans.

Death of a Literary Celebrity.—The death of William Grimm, the younger of the two brothers who, by their united efforts, have so contributed to the knowledge of German folk-lore, and the history of the German language, is announced.

Mr. G. P. R. James.—By the way, what a strange fate is that which has befallen the veteran novelist! He is her Majesty's Consul-General in Venice, the only city in Europe where the famous 'Two Cavaliers' cannot by any possibility be seen riding together.—Cornhill Magazine.

Artistic News.—The Art-Union of London propose to offer a premium of 100 guineas for the best set of illustrations, say 12 in outline or shaded outline, of Tennyson's 'Idylls of the King;' and another premium for a statuette, or group for bronze, illustrative of some passage in English history. The time for sending in will probably be arranged so that the works submitted may be exhibited to the whole body of subscribers with the pictures selected by the prize holders.—[Builder.

Morning Chronicle.—This paper, which has long been a foundling hospital for any stay cause that wanted an organ, and was rich enough to pay for one, under the imposing name of a London daily paper, is now the property, I believe, of *parties* whose main object it will be to preach peace between France and England. None can object to the text, though some may distrust the source of the sermons and the endowment of the lectureship.—[London Correspondent of Manchester Guardian.

Sardinia.—Much as we know about Piedmont, comparatively little is known of the island from which Victor Emmanuel derives his royal 'style.' A lady is about to enlighten us on the subject in a volume to be entitled 'Ionusa; or, Reminiscences of a Two Years' Residence in the Island of Sardinia,' by Mary Davey. The publishers are Messrs Binns and Goodwin, of Bath, and Messrs E. Marlborough and Co., London.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The first fire engine was built in 1663.

A steamer launched on the Clyde in 1814 is still afloat.

The power derived from the combustion of a pound of coal equals that from the decomposition of nine pounds of zinc in a galvanic battery.

The Helen Coran, an iron steamship of twenty tons burden, with a company of five people, made a transatlantic voyage last year.

Britannia Ware is an alloy of 85¼ parts tin, 10¼ antimony, 3 zinc, and 1 copper.

An alloy of 3 parts tin, 5 lead, and 8 bismuth melts at less than 212 degrees of heat, which is the temperature of boiling water.

In the manufacture of Whitworth's standard gauges, the workmen measure to the twenty-thousandth part of an inch.

Gongs or signal bells, to convey orders to engineers, are not used on English steamboats; all orders are passed by word of mouth by a boy, from the captain on the wheel-house to the engineers below deck. 'Easure,' (ease her,) and 'stawpurr, (stop her,) correspond to one and two bells on American boats

Spring steel is made in New Jersey which bears 142,000 pounds per square inch, and an extension of 1-25th of its length, with permanent change, after the set of the trial. This extensibility is less, but the strength much greater than is elsewhere reported for steel of equal temper by authorities.

The highest spire in the world is that of Strasbourg Minster, 474 feet. The next is St. Stephens', Vienna, 469. Then follow Notre Dame, Antwerp, 466; and Salisbury Cathedral, England, 404. These are all in Gothic architecture. St. Paul's, London, (Classic,) is also 404 feet high. The highest spire in America, is that of Trinity Church, (Gothic,) New York, 284 feet. The twin-spires of Cologne Cathedral will each be, when completed, 500 feet high.

At the mines of Traversella, in Savoy, magnets revolving on a wheel are used to pick up the iron from the powdered ore, leaving the copper pyrites behind.

The four armor-coated war-ships, named by the London *Times* "Rams," are to have iron side-plates 4 inches thick, which experiment has proved capable of resisting shot. The vessels are to be 20 feet longer and 15 broader than the Persia, and are intended to steam 14 kn